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Great Britain. Parliament. House of Commons

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REPORTS

FROM

COMMISSIONERS:

TWENTY-THREE VOLUMES.

—*(20.)*—

HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS;
PUBLIC RECORDS (IRELAND);
PUBLIC RECORDS.

Session

9 February —— 21 *August* 1871.

VOL. XXXIII.

1871.

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REPORTS FROM COMMISSIONERS:

1871.

TWENTY-THREE VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE

TWENTIETH VOLUME.

N.B.—*THE* Figures *at the* beginning of the line, *correspond with the* N° *at the foot of each* Report; *and the* Figures *at the* end of the line, *refer to the* MS. Paging *of the Volumes arranged for The House of Commons.*

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SECOND REPORT

OF

THE ROYAL COMMISSION

ON

HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1871.

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COMMISSION.

VICTORIA R.

Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith.

To Our right trusty and well-beloved Councillor John, Baron Romilly, Master or Keeper of the Rolls and Records in Chancery; Our right trusty and entirely beloved Cousin and Councillor Robert Arthur Talbot, Marquess of Salisbury; Our right trusty and right well-beloved Cousin David Graham Drummond, Earl of Airlie, Knight of Our Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle; Our right trusty and right well-beloved Cousin Philip Henry, Earl Stanhope; Our trusty and well-beloved Edmond George Fitzmaurice, Esq. (commonly called Lord Edmond George Fitzmaurice); Our trusty and well-beloved Sir William Stirling Maxwell, Bart.; Our trusty and well-beloved Charles William Russell, Doctor in Divinity, President of the College of St. Patrick, Maynooth; Our trusty and well-beloved George Webbe Dasent, Doctor of Civil Law; and Our trusty and well-beloved Thomas Duffus Hardy, Esq., Deputy Keeper of the Records, greeting.

Whereas it has been represented unto Us that there are belonging to many Institutions and private Families various Collections of Manuscripts and Papers of general public interest, a knowledge of which would be of great utility in the illustration of History, Constitutional Law, Science, and general Literature, and that in some cases these Papers are liable to be lost or obliterated: And whereas We are informed that many of the possessors of such Manuscripts would be willing to give access to them, and permit their contents to be made public, provided that nothing of a private character, or relating to the title of existing owners, should be divulged:

And whereas it appears to Us that there would be considerable public advantage in its being generally known where such Papers and Manuscripts are deposited, and that the contents of those which tend to the elucidation of History, and the illustration of Constitutional Law, Science, and Literature, should be published:

Now know ye, that We, reposing great trust and confidence in your ability and discretion, have appointed, and do by these Presents nominate, constitute, and appoint, you the said John, Baron Romilly; Robert Arthur Talbot, Marquess of Salisbury; David Graham Drummond, Earl of Airlie; Philip Henry, Earl Stanhope; Edmond George Fitzmaurice (commonly called Lord Edmond George Fitzmaurice); Sir William Stirling Maxwell; Charles William Russell; George Webbe Dasent; and Thomas Duffus Hardy to be Our Commissioners to make inquiry as to the places in which such Papers and Manuscripts are deposited, and for any of the purposes herein mentioned:

And for the purpose of carrying out the said inquiry We do hereby authorize you to call in the aid and co-operation of all possessors of Manuscripts and Papers, inviting them to assist you in furthering the object of this Commission, and to give them full assurance that no information is sought except such as relates to Public Affairs, and that no knowledge or information which may be obtained from their collections shall be promulgated without their full licence and consent:

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And We do further by these Presents authorize you, with the consent of the owners of such Manuscripts, to make abstracts and catalogues of such Manuscripts:

And We do hereby direct that you, or any three or more of you, shall form a quorum, and that you, or any three or more of you, shall have power to invite the possessors of such Papers and Records as you may deem it desirable to inspect, to produce them before you:

And Our further will and pleasure is that you our said Commissioners, or any three or more of you, do report to Us from time to time in writing under your hands and seals all and every your proceedings under and by virtue of these Presents:

And for the better enabling you to execute these Presents, We do hereby nominate, constitute, and appoint Wilford George Brett, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, as the Secretary to this Our Commission to attend you, whose services and assistance We require you to use from time to time as occasion may require.

Given at Our Court at St. James's, the Second day of April one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, in the Thirty-second year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command.

H. A. BRUCE.

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VICTORIA R.

Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith.

To the Right Reverend Father in God Charles Bishop of Limerick, Ardfert, and Aghadoe, and Our right trusty and well-beloved James Baron Talbot de Malahide, greeting.

Whereas We did, by Warrant under Our Royal Sign Manual, bearing date the second day of April one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, authorize and appoint Our right trusty and well-beloved Councillor John, Baron Romilly, Master or Keeper of the Rolls and Records in Chancery, together with the several Noblemen and Gentlemen therein named in the said Warrant, or any three or more of them, to be Our Commissioners to make inquiry into the places in which Documents illustrative of History or general public interest belonging to private persons are deposited, and to consider whether, with the consent of the owners, means might not be taken to render such Documents available for public reference.

Now know ye, that We, reposing great trust and confidence in your zeal, discretion, and ability, do by these Presents authorize and appoint you the said Charles Bishop of Limerick, Ardfert, and Aghadoe, and James Baron Talbot de Malahide, to be Our Commissioners for the purposes aforesaid, in addition to and together with the Commissioners whom We have already appointed by the above-mentioned Royal Warrant.

Given at Our Court of St. James's, the Thirty-first day of August one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, in the Thirty-third year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command.

H. A. BRUCE.

Charles Bishop of Limerick, Ardfert, and Aghadoe, and James Baron Talbot de Malahide, additional Commissioners to inquire into places in which Historical Documents of public interest are deposited, &c.

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VICTORIA R.

Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith.

To Our right trusty and well-beloved Richard Monckton Baron Houghton, greeting.

Whereas We did by Warrants under Our Royal Sign Manual, bearing date respectively the second day of April and the thirty-first day of August one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, authorize and appoint Our right trusty and well-beloved Councillor John, Baron Romilly, Master or Keeper of the Rolls and Records in Chancery, together with the several Noblemen and Gentlemen therein named in such Warrants, or any three or more of them, to be Our Commissioners to make inquiry into the places in which Documents illustrative of History or general public interest belonging to private persons are deposited, and to consider whether, with the consent of the owners, means might not be taken to render such Documents available for public reference.

Now know ye, that We, reposing great trust and confidence in your zeal, discretion, and ability, have authorized and appointed, and do by these Presents authorize and appoint you the said Richard Monckton Baron Houghton to be a Commissioner for the purposes aforesaid, in addition to and together with the Commissioners whom We have already appointed by the above-mentioned Royal Warrants.

Given at Our Court at St. James's, the Fourth day of May one thousand eight hundred and seventy, in the Thirty-third year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command.

H. A. BRUCE.

Richard Monckton Baron Houghton, additional Commissioner to inquire into places in which Historical Documents of public interest are deposited.

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SECOND REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL COMMISSION ON HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

WE, Your Majesty's Commissioners, appointed by Your Royal Commission to inquire what papers and manuscripts belonging to private families and institutions are extant which would be of utility in the illustration of history, constitutional law, science, and general literature, and to which possessors would be willing to give access, respectfully beg leave to present the following Report to Your Majesty.

In pursuance of a warrant under Your sign manual bearing date 4th May 1870, Lord Houghton was added to the Commissioners whom Your Majesty had previously appointed on 2nd April and 31st August 1869.

In the execution of Your Majesty's commands Your Commissioners have continued their inquiries on the subjects mentioned in Your Commission to the extent of the means placed at their disposal by the Lords Commissioners of Your Majesty's Treasury.

Since their last report Your Commissioners having in view Your Majesty's instructions and the usefulness of the information, which they were collecting, to all classes of Your Majesty's subjects, have confined their attention to those papers which the owners had thrown open to the inspection of Your Commissioners.

The First Report of Your Commissioners, which was issued in March 1870, has created great public interest; not only was the first edition of 875 copies as well as the second edition of 250 copies speedily disposed of, but a third edition of 500 copies has been nearly exhausted. In addition to those supplied through the ordinary channels to the members of the Houses of Lords and Commons, copies were sent to all persons who had in any way assisted in promoting the objects of the Commission.

The fact that 101 collections have been inspected during 1870, being 22 in excess of the preceding year, proves that the public interest in the Commission has not in the least diminished, but, on the contrary, increased, and it is satisfactory to Your Commissioners to report that they have received from the owners of MSS. every encouragement and promises of further assistance.

The Lords Commissioners of Your Majesty's Treasury during the last year placed the sum of 1,000*l.* at the disposal of Your Commissioners, for the purposes of the Commission, but that amount has been barely sufficient to carry out the objects for which the Commission was issued; the Commissioners, however, fully hope that the Treasury will increase the annual grant in order that the Commissioners may extend their operations and commence the compilation of calendars, pursuant to the terms of the Commission.

Mr. Alfred J. Horwood, Mr. Henry T. Riley, and the Rev. Joseph Stevenson, have continued to act as inspectors for England; Dr. John Stuart, of the General Register House, Edinburgh, and Mr. J. T. Gilbert, of the Public Record Office, Dublin, have also been respectively employed for Scotland and Ireland. In accordance with the recommendations of Your Commissioners the Lords of Your Majesty's Treasury have, by letter dated 19th October 1870, assented to the employment of Mr. William Fraser, of the General Register House, Edinburgh, as an additional inspector for Scotland, and Mr. Fraser has been specially engaged to report upon several important and valuable collections of papers which have been placed in his hands by various noblemen and gentlemen of Scotland.

In the Appendix (pp. 1 to 262) will be found reports on or catalogues of the following collections, which have been examined during the year :—

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England and Wales.—Duke of Bedford, Countess Cowper and Baroness Lucas, Earl of Dartmouth, Earl Spencer, Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, Earl Cathcart, Earl of Bradford, Earl Cawdor, Viscount Dillon, Lord Camoys, Lord Arundell of Wardour, Lord Lyttelton, Lord Calthorpe, Lord Wrottesley, Lord Leigh, the Hon. G. M. Fortescue, Sir Charles W. Dilke, Bart., Sir Henry Dryden, Bart., Sir Baldwin Leighton, Bart., Sir Geo. Osborn, Bart., Trustees of the late Sir R. Puleston, Bart., Miss Ainslie, J. C. Antrobus, Esq., W. R. Baker, Esq., C. M. Berington, Esq., Colonel Myddelton-Biddulph, Colonel Carew, Mrs. Collis, Richard Corbet, Esq., W. Bromley-Davenport, Esq., M.P., C. Cottrell Dormer, Esq., J. R. Ormsby Gore, Esq., M.P., John Harvey, Esq., Dr. Hoskins, H. B. Mackeson, Esq., charter chests of the family of Neville of Holt, F. Peake, Esq., Mrs. Prescott, J. J. Rogers, Esq., W. T. McCullagh Torrens, Esq., M.P., W. H. Turner, Esq., Mrs. Willes, W. W. E. Wynne, Esq.; St. Lawrence's College, Ampleforth; Clare College, Gonville and Caius College, Jesus College, and Trinity Hall, Cambridge; Carlisle Cathedral; St. Mary's College, Oscott; Corpus Christi College, Exeter College, Jesus College, Lincoln College, New College, Oriel College, Queen's College, Trinity College, and Worcester College, Oxford; Stoneyhurst College; Monastery of the Dominican Friars at Woodchester; Corporation of Abingdon; Petyt MSS. in Inner Temple Library; and Chetham Library, Manchester.

Scotland.—Duke of Montrose, Duke of Sutherland, Marquis of Huntly, Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, Earl of Morton, Earl of Strathmore, Earl of Dalhousie, Earl of Airlie, Earl of Stair, Earl of Rosslyn, Earl Cawdor, Lord Forbes, Lord Torphichen, Sir J. H. Burnett, Bart., J. Guthrie, Esq., A. F. Irvine, Esq., and J. F. Leith, Esq.; University of Aberdeen; Catholic College of Blairs; Trinity College, Glenalmond; University of St. Andrew's; and Royal Burgh of Montrose.

Ireland.—Marquis of Ormonde, Earl of Granard, Earl of Rosse, Major-General F. P. Dunne, Robert D. Lyons, Esq., M.D. (Archbishop King's collection), The O'Conor Don, M.P., and Rothe's Register of Kilkenny.

Each report has, in conformity with the circular of the Commission, been submitted to the proprietor of the collection to which it refers, who has assented to its publication and circulation under the authority of the Commissioners.

In addition to these collections several others, including those of the Earl of Seafield, Lord Rollo, Sir Archibald Edmonstone, Bart., Rev. W. Sneyd, Mr. Dundas, of Arniston, Mr. Dundas, of Dundas Castle, Mr. Webster, of Aberdeen, and Mrs. Wemyss, of Wemyss Castle, have been examined; the notices of these are necessarily postponed to the next report of the Commission. The Dukes of Argyll, Buccleuch and Queensberry, Northumberland, and Roxburghe, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Earl of Home, Lord Wharncliffe, the authorities of Trinity College, Dublin, Colonel Carew, Mr. Wilson, of Eshton, Mr. Peake, of Sleaford, Mr. Dymond, of Exeter, the Corporations of Colchester, Haverfordwest, King's Lynn, Pembroke, and Tenby, and the Dean and Chapter of Wells, have also consented to the inspection of their manuscripts.

In the Report which will be issued by Your Commissioners in the ensuing year will be included a notice of the Shelburne papers now at Lansdowne House, in the possession of the present Marquis of Lansdowne. It is believed that these papers may contain many documents of great importance relating to the political history of the latter half of the 18th century, and may throw light on the events which led to the fall of the Shelburne ministry and the Fox-North ministry in 1783, and on those which decided the composition of Mr. Pitt's first ministry. It is also believed that there are many interesting letters from eminent literary characters in this collection.

One result of the operations of Your Majesty's Commissioners has been that some valuable series of papers have either passed or are about to pass from private into public hands. The Trustees of the British Museum are in treaty for some of the collections noticed in the First Report of the Commissioners; Sir George Duckett has presented a portion of his manuscripts to that institution; and the Curators of the Bodleian Library, Oxford, have purchased from Mr. Turner the volume noticed in Mr. Riley's report (Appendix, p. 101). These books and papers by being placed in public libraries will be catalogued and made accessible to the historical student.

The Earl Cawdor on 4th May 1870 placed under the care of Your Commissioners an heraldic and genealogical collection in three volumes, with a fourth containing the indices to the same, relating to the settlers in Wales, and known as "the Golden "Grove Book." These volumes have been deposited in the Public Record Office, under the following conditions:—That the public may have access to the same; that the volumes are to be properly preserved and taken care of; and that his Lordship, or his heirs, may at any time hereafter remove the volumes from the Record Office upon giving a receipt for the same. They will be found described at p. 31 of the Appendix.

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Sir W. Stirling Maxwell, Bart., has presented to Your Commissioners for public use three volumes privately printed relating to the families of "The Stirlings of Keir," and "The Maxwells of Pollok."

The Standish Papers sent to Your Commissioners by F. Peake, Esq., have been sorted and repaired by the Public Record Office. The Montacute Papers belonging to R. Phelips, Esq., are being arranged and bound, and some manuscripts belonging to the Corporation of Abingdon have also been repaired and bound.

Transcripts of the papers relating to the Gunpowder Plot, noticed in the last report, have been made and placed with similar books in the Public Record Office, where they are now available for public use.

The Calendar of the Earl of Macclesfield's letters has been continued; 16 bundles, comprising 1,820 documents, have been calendared.

Dr. Stuart reports that the Earl of Dalhousie has resolved to print the "Registrum "de Panmure" (noticed in the Commissioners' First Report, App., p. 119), and has requested him to undertake the editorship of it. The collection contains numerous charters, many of them of early date. The Early English Text Society has obtained the permission of the Marquis of Lothian to print the Anglo-Saxon Homilies of the 10th century, noticed in the last report of the Commissioners (App., p. 14). That Society has printed a very scarce, if not unique edition of Lyndesay's Minor Poems from Lord Mostyn's collection. The Camden Society has printed, under the editorship of Mr. S. R. Gardiner, a selection of letters and papers from the collection of the Hon. G. M. Fortescue, a catalogue of which is annexed to this report (App., p. 49). One of the manuscripts in a volume belonging to Mr. Harvey, of Ickwell Bury, reported on last year, was found to contain information which proved to be of use to a gentleman who is now occupied on a life of Sir P. Sydney; and other persons have obtained important historical facts (which were previously unknown) from Your Commissioners' First Report.

Your Commissioners have much satisfaction in informing Your Majesty, that, in pursuance of the recommendation made in their report of last year respecting the papers in the House of Lords, Sir John George Shaw Lefevre, Clerk of the Parliaments, has engaged two of his officers to continue the arrangement of the papers in question, and that the Lords of Your Majesty's Treasury, at the instance and recommendation of Your Commissioners, have expressed their willingness to devote an annual sum towards the expenses of arranging and calendaring the same. The two gentlemen chosen by Sir John Shaw Lefevre have already commenced their labours. They state in one of their reports to Your Commissioners that the papers dated between 1629 and 1640, though not very numerous, are very interesting and important. They call attention to the original documents of Archbishop Laud's visitation in 1634, consisting of the articles issued and the answers, joint or separate, from the members of the several chapters. They also refer to the papers respecting J. Dury's mission to the Continent (1630–39), for a reconciliation between the Lutherans and Calvinists, consisting of his letters to the Archbishop, copies of his letters from foreign divines, resolutions of the Synods, &c. These papers will probably add much to the knowledge extant on the subject. Specimen calendars will be found in the Appendix, p. 106.

The Duke of Bedford sent for the information of Your Majesty's Commissioners an inventory of his MSS. at Woburn Abbey, with permission to have any portion of them calendared that the Commissioners might consider of historical importance. The catalogue is printed at p. 1 of the Appendix.

Among the Earl of Bradford's papers is the valuable correspondence of Lord Torrington while Ambassador at Brussels, from 1782 to 1792, giving the threads of European diplomacy during that important period. Mr. Horwood's report on this collection will be found in the Appendix, p. 30.

The collection of Countess Cowper and Baroness Lucas, at Wrest Park, described by Mr. Horwood (App., p. 4), includes a fine copy, written about 1400, of Higden's Polychronicon in Latin; the English Brut Chronicle, 15th century, and a French version of the same; a fine cartulary of Croyland Abbey (14th century), important, because it shows that the compiler did not know of or did not believe in the early charters cited by Ingulphus; the cartulary of the Abbey of St. John the Baptist at Colchester (13th century); four volumes of original works by Wyclif; a portion of Nicholas Trivet's French Chronicle; a curious early Chronicle pedigree of the great house of Mortimer; and interesting political memoranda by Lord Grenville, 1761–1768, and by Lord Grantham, 1766–1769.

Earl Spencer's MSS. at Spencer House, St. James's, contain most important materials for the history of the periods to which they relate, as will be seen in Mr. Horwood's

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report at p. 12 of the Appendix. Among them is a thin volume in the autograph of the Marquis of Halifax, containing notes of his conversations with King William the Third on persons, parties, and politics. Lord Spencer possesses two copies of this interesting paper, but was not seemingly aware that he owned the original. The Journal of the expedition of Robert, first Lord Spencer, who carried the Garter to Frederic, Duke of Wurtemburg in 1603, is curious and interesting. There are many hundred letters which contain ample illustrations for the political and social history of England during the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries. There are several letters from gentlemen in attendance on Queen Catherine (widow of Charles the Second), when she went to Portugal after the death of her husband. There are some volumes which give copies of letters in the 16th and 17th centuries, among them are some from Mary Queen of Scots and Arabella Stuart. Letters from Sir Walter Raleigh, and other persons of note of the 16th and 17th centuries, give notices of raids on the Scottish border, of Court life and entertainments. Among the letters of the 17th century is one giving a notice of the marriage of Carr, Earl of Somerset, and the presents made at his marriage, and one by Archie (the King's fool), in 1616. An original letter by the Prince of Orange (17th December 1688) to the Marquis of Halifax and two other peers, to advise King James to go to Ham, where he would be safe. Among the writers of letters in the 18th century may be named, Sarah Duchess of Marlborough, David Garrick, Sir W. Jones, Sir Sidney Smith, Charlotte Queen of Naples, and Sir W. Hamilton. Some letters by Kent (the artist?) give curious notices of Alexander Pope.

The collection of the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe contains many letters illustrating the Civil War and the reigns of Charles I. and Charles II.; a document relating to Perkin Warbeck's conspiracy; an unpublished work on Forest Law, by Recorder Fleetwood; and papers about a naval expedition by Sir P. Edgcumbe (temp. Elizabeth), to assist Don Antonio, claimant to the Portuguese throne. Mr. Horwood's report is printed at p. 20 of the Appendix.

Earl Cathcart possesses a most extensive collection, containing numerous letters about the rebellions of 1715 and 1745; the troops abroad under the Duke of Marlborough; Earl Cathcart's embassy to St. Petersburg in 1768; and the English military expeditions to Holland and Bremen at the end of the last century. These papers will all be found fully described in Mr. Horwood's report in the Appendix, p. 24.

The Earl of Dartmouth's MSS., reported on by Mr. Horwood (App., p. 9), are valuable as containing numerous letters to Colonel William Legge, one of the stanchest supporters of Charles I.; many official papers regarding Tangier and its abandonment; scores of letters by Samuel Pepys on navy matters; numerous holograph letters by James II.; and several by the Prince of Orange (afterwards William III.). In 1688, Lord Dartmouth was Commander of the Fleet, and the part he took in the Revolution is well known. The correspondence here during 1688 is very extensive, and the letters in November and December, including originals by James II. and the Prince of Orange, are of high interest and value.

The collection of MSS. of Viscount Dillon at Dytchley (App., p. 31), though small, is certainly very choice; among them may be noticed Wycliffe's translations of the Gospels, with commentaries in English, one of which, that on St. Mark, appears to be unknown. It is not a little remarkable that two circumstances connected with the career of this celebrated man have been brought under public notice by the proceedings of the Historical Manuscripts Commission. Henry Lee's "Discovery and Recovery of Ireland," the letters of Charles II. and James, Duke of York, and letters and papers illustrating the French military operations on the Continent, 1706–1715, may be pointed out as well worthy of attention.

The collection of Lord Wrottesley, reported on by Mr. Horwood (App., p. 46), contains several interesting documents; it includes, among others, an original deed of composition under the Dictum of Kenilworth, and the existence of any other besides that at Wrottesley is not known. Letters relating to John Duddeley, the Duke of Northumberland, who was beheaded in the first year of the reign of Mary. He obtained from Henry VIII. a grant of the lands of the dissolved Priory of Dudley; these lands now belong to Lord Wrottesley, and the title deeds show distinctly the identity between Mr. Duddeley and the subsequent Duke of Northumberland. The deed of 1088, although only a copy, is not in the Monasticon. It is evidently taken from the muniments of Evesham Abbey, as affecting the anterior title of the manor.

The large and valuable collection of manuscripts belonging to Lord Calthorpe has been reported on by Mr. Horwood (App., p. 39). It contains original letters by Henry VIII., Philip, Queen Elizabeth, Mary, Queen of Scots, and some foreign sovereigns; original letters from persons engaged by Henry VIII. in the matter

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of the divorce; very important papers and letters regarding the Queen of Scots, and curious drawings of her trial and execution; large collections concerning the Hanse Towns in the 16th century; and considerable information on the many salient points of Elizabeth's reign. Some few papers are in the hand of Lord Burghley, and many of the volumes contain important notes by their former collector and framer, Robert Beale, who was Clerk of the Council to Queen Elizabeth.

Lord Lyttelton's MSS. (App., p. 36), contain letters illustrating the Civil War, and letters from eminent literary men in the 18th century, including Swift, Pope, Voltaire, and Dr. Johnson; and a curious note as to the first form of Lord Bolingbroke's "Idea of a Patriot King."

The collection of Sir Henry Dryden, Bart. (App., p. 63), includes letters by and to members of the poet's family during the 17th and 18th centuries, and an interesting letter of Atterbury when in the Tower.

The papers of the late Sir Baldwin Leighton, Bart., of Loton Park (App., p. 64), though not of great historical importance, yet contain matter which will be interesting to many persons.

Sir George Osborn's manuscripts (App., p. 65) contain some papers relative to Guernsey, but they have nearly all been printed.

Among the MSS. belonging to the Trustees of the late Sir Richard Puleston, Bart., reported on by Mr. Horwood (App., p. 65), is a very copious "Bouche of Court," giving a minute account of the various officers and attendants of the Royal household, temp. Henry VIII., their daily diet, and regulations for orderly behaviour within the precincts; an elementary work for teaching the Latin language, by John Leylonde, an Englishman of the 15th century; the original creation of Chirk to be a borough; illustrations of the tenure of land in Wales in the 14th century; notices of Dean Swift, and of the oppressive proceedings of Parliamentarians during the Civil War.

Mr. Antrobus, of Eaton Hall, Cheshire, submitted his manuscripts to the inspection of your Commissioners; though they are chiefly of a local nature, belonging to the class of title deeds, yet among them there are a few documents of historical value. (App., p. 69.)

In the collection belonging to Mr. W. R. Baker, Bayfordbury, Herts, are letters from Dryden, Addison, Aphra Behn, Congreve, Davenant, Dennis, Sir Godfrey Kneller, Sir J. Vanbrugh, Pope, Prior, Sir Richard Steele, and others, addressed to the well-known Jacob Tonson. Mr. Horwood's report will be found at p. 69 of the Appendix.

Colonel Myddelton-Biddulph, of Chirk Castle, possesses a manuscript chronicle of Wales, composed in the 16th century, as well as notices of King Charles at Oxford in 1636. (App., p. 73.)

In the collection of Mr. Richard Corbet, of Market Drayton, are some early deeds relating to Stoke and Drayton in Shropshire, and a book of seignorial rules for the town of Drayton, from 36 Hen. VIII. to 1720. (App., p. 77.)

Mr. Wm. Bromley-Davenport, M.P., of Baginton Hall, co. Warwick, and Capesthorne, co. Chester, possesses a document which possibly refers to Wm. Shakespeare; an unpublished letter and poem by Ben Jonson; letters by Atterbury; interesting historical memoranda by James Wright (of the Temple) from 1685 to 1714; English poems of the 15th century; a poem by Henry Marten, the regicide; and early documents relating to the serjeanty of the forest of Macclesfield. The collections at Baginton and Capesthorne are fully described by Mr. Horwood in his reports (App., pp. 78, 80).

Mr. C. Cottrell Dormer, of Rousham, possesses letters by Sir Philip Sidney, and by Katherine, the widowed Countess of Suffolk, to the Earl of Leicester, and letters containing notices of the Duke of Monmouth and Algernon Sidney; letters by the Royal Family of England while in exile during the Protectorate; and the interesting journals of Mr. Dormer's ancestors as Masters of the Ceremonies during the 17th and 18th centuries. Mr. Horwood's report will be found at p. 82 of the Appendix.

Mr. J. R. Ormsby Gore, M.P., of Brogyntyn, co. Salop, has the letter book formerly belonging to Richard de Bury, Bishop of Durham (temp. Edw. III.), containing copies of royal and other letters of importance; a 15th century volume of English poems; English tracts in the form of dialogue on ecclesiastical and social matters (temp. Henry VIII.); a fine copy of Higden's Polychronicon; numerous original letters by King Charles I., Prince Rupert, Prince Maurice, Sir John Byron, and others during the time of the Civil War. (App., p. 84.)

Mr. H. B. Mackeson's collection (App., p. 91) contains letters and papers touching the concerns and management of Hythe, and its relations with the other Cinque

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Ports; Churchwarden's account, temp. Henry IV.; parts of a guild book, temp. Hen. VI., Hen. VII., and Hen. VIII.

The charter chests of the family of Neville, of Holt, co. Leicester (App., p. 93), contain a fine 12th century letter by Walter, Archbishop of Rouen, regarding the patronage of a church in England; an original letter giving account of the ravages by the French and English during Henry V.'s invasion of France; a roll of charges against William de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, temp. Henry VI.; a deed giving a new fact in the life of William of Wykeham; a grant by Cecily, mother of King Edward IV., wherein she asserts that her late husband was rightful King of England; a pedigree of the Carringtons of the North, showing why Sir John Carrington (who died in 1446) assumed the name of Smyth; a volume containing copies of numerous State papers, temp. Queen Elizabeth.

Among the Standish Papers sent by Mr. Peake (App., p. 92), are the original documents executed on the foundation of a chantry in the parish church of St. Wilfrid in Standish, co. Lancaster.

Mrs. Prescott's collection, reported on by Mr. Horwood (App., p. 97), contains letters (original and copies) by Oliver Cromwell and members of his family, and the original account by Samuel Morland, laid before Cromwell, of the expenditure of the money raised for the persecuted Vaudois.

Mr. J. J. Rogers, of Penrose, co. Cornwall, possesses some papers relating to the Civil War and the Duke of Monmouth's rebellion. (App., p. 98).

Mr. Wm. W. E. Wynne, of Peniarth, co. Merioneth, possesses early manuscripts of the histories of Beda and Henry of Huntingdon, and later manuscripts of the histories of Alfred of Beverley and Nennius; large collections for early English and Welsh history, by John Lewis, of Lynwern (temp. James I.); the original duplicate signed by Francis I., of France, of a treaty between him and King Henry VIII., against the Turks; copies of State papers (temp. Queen Elizabeth); a transcript of Leland's Commentaries, which will supply the blanks in Hearne's edition; copies of the 13th century of 35 charters by Anglo-Saxon Kings, from A.D. 800 to A.D. 1048; a dramatic mystery in the Cornish language, A.D. 1508; several copies of the Brut Chronicle, some in English and some in Welsh; several very early copies of the Welsh Laws; an unpublished letter by the Earl of Mar in 1717, relative to a projected invasion to reinstate the Pretender. This priceless collection (the Hengwrt and Peniarth collections combined) comprises about 600 volumes. Mr. Horwood's report is printed in the Appendix, p. 103.

In the Chetham Library there is a volume consisting of transcripts in the 17th century of valuable matter for the civil and ecclesiastical history and topography of Ireland. (App., p. 156).

Among Lord Camoys's MSS. at Stonor Park (App., p. 33), is a noble folio volume upon vellum, in the original oaken boards, containing several treatises; among them is "The Ladder of Perfection," "The Stimulus Amoris, or Prickyng of Love," by S. Bonaventura, translated into English by Walter Hilton; "Amor Dei, or the "Love of God;" a poem in English verse called "The Prick of Conscience," by Richard Hampole.

Of the extensive and very curious collection of MSS. belonging to Lord Arundell of Wardour, at Wardour Castle, reported on by Mr. Stevenson (App., p. 33), the series of household rolls forms an important feature. They illustrate the history of prices in England from the reign of Edward III. to that of Elizabeth, while numerous particulars connected with the progress of art, trade, commerce, architecture, &c. are here recorded. It might be advisable that the whole series should be examined more closely than possibly could be done in a preliminary and partial inspection.

Many of the articles contained in Miss Ainslie's MS. volume (App., p. 68) are of interest for the illustration of the early history of the City of London, its trade, privileges, and customs. Copies of such as are unprinted might be secured and deposited in the Public Record Office, or in the Library of the City of London.

The collection of MSS. belonging to Mr. Berington, at Little Malvern Court, has at present been only partially examined, it would therefore be premature to decide what are the chief treasures which are deposited therein; so far, however, as it has been inspected, there is no doubt that among the letters which it contains, connected with the private history of the family from the early years of Queen Elizabeth to the end of last century, there must be many of which a more detailed account is desirable. The papers connected with the Council of Prince Arthur are worthy of especial notice; and full transcripts of these should, if possible, be obtained. Indeed,

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the preparation of a calendar of the principal documents, especially of the original correspondence, is most desirable. Mr. Stevenson's report will be found at p. 72 of the Appendix.

Mr. Stevenson's report on MSS. lately in the possession of Mrs. Collis (App., p. 76) notices, as illustrative of the Liturgical History of the English Reformation, "The Order of Common Prayer," used in the English Congregation at Frankfort, which claims attention. It is believed that no other copy is in existence.

Mr. Stevenson also brings forward (App., p. 125) an important manuscript belonging to St. Mary's College, Oscott, relating to the building of St. Peter's at Rome, which was unknown when he made his report last year on the collection of manuscripts belonging to that college.

There are two manuscripts in the library at Ampleforth College, to which notice should be directed. One of them is MS. 18, being a history of the English Benedictine Order, by Weldon; the other, MS. 31, furnishes a history of the Dissolution of the houses of the English Benedictines in France at the time of the first Revolution. Mr. Stevenson's report on this collection will be found at p. 109 of the Appendix.

The report upon the collection of MSS. at Stoneyhurst College (App., p. 143) is not yet completed. Attention, however, may be directed to the following articles:—The history of the early language and literature of England is illustrated by the Saxon lines contained in MS. 3; the roll containing a poem upon the Passion of our Lord, MS. 32; the treatise upon Contemplation, by Walter Hilton, MS. 33; the poems and pieces in prose by Chaucer, Bishop Alcock, and others, in MSS. 2 and 26; and by the curious dictionary in Latin and English, MS. 18. The civil and ecclesiastical history of England is represented by the following MSS., none of which, it is believed, have hitherto been collated:—The first volume of a splendid copy of Froissart, unknown to the Baron Kervyn de Lettenhove and M. De Lys, whose editions of this chronicle are in course of publication, MS. 10. A copy of the history of Henry of Huntingdon, MS. 29. A copy of the ecclesiastical taxation of England by Pope Nicholas IV., MS. 25. The act book of the commissary of the Monastery of Whalley, MS. 19, contains much matter illustrative of the moral and social condition of the district about the beginning of the 16th century. The MSS. marked 5, 6, 7, 8, are worthy the attention of the student of the ritual of the Roman Catholic Church. As illustrative of the history of art, the MSS. numbered 4, 10, 11, 13, may be consulted.

The interest of the reader will be excited by the perusal of the narrative contained in MS. 18 of the collection of Woodchester MSS. near Stroud, of which a detailed account is given in the report upon this library by Mr. Stevenson. (App., p. 146.)

Lord Leigh sent for the information of Your Majesty's Commissioners two very valuable MSS., which are fully described at p. 49 of the Appendix.

The manuscripts at Dropmore belonging to the Hon. G. M. Fortescue are very interesting and of much historical worth. Mr. Fortescue has kindly sent to the Commissioners a catalogue of them, prepared by Mr. Rawson Gardiner, and which is printed at p. 49 of the Appendix.

Among the manuscripts belonging to Colonel Carew, and submitted to Your Majesty's Commissioners, is one deserving of especial notice. It is a 10th century copy of the four Gospels, followed by a lectionary; after which there is a contemporary copy, or nearly so, of the celebrated letter of Fulco, Archbishop of Rheims, to King Alfred. As a full description of this valuable volume is given at p. 74 of the Appendix, it is needless to do more here than call attention to it.

Dr. Hoskins submitted to Your Commissioners a very interesting collection, made by himself, relating to Jersey. He believes that the papers are the component parts of the work long lost, entitled "Journal et Recueil des choses les plus remarquables en "l'isle de Jersey, par Jean Chevalier, vingetenier de le ville de St. Helier." (App., p. 158).

The manuscripts in the Cathedral Library of Carlisle were submitted to the Commissioners by the Rev. R. W. Dixon. They chiefly relate to ecclesiastical matters and border history, and contain valuable materials for the local and family history of the northern counties. (App., p. 123.)

By the continued favour of the Heads of Houses at Oxford and Cambridge, Mr. H. T. Riley has been enabled to resume his examination of what may be called the "Domestic Records" of the Colleges in the two Universities.

Among the records preserved at Clare College (*formerly Clare Hall*), Cambridge, its ancient Minute Book, or Register, claims especial notice. Information as to the early history of the College is to be derived from it that has probably been lost sight of for centuries, throwing light more especially upon the munificent provision made

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for its Chapel by the Foundress, and the history of some of its early Masters and Benefactors. The collection of Letters, carefully preserved by the College, is interesting, those of Tillotson, while still a Fellow of this College, and at a later date, occurring in considerable numbers. Among the other writers are to be found the names of Margaret Duchess of Newcastle, Saunderson Bishop of Lincoln, Pearson Bishop of Chester, Henchman Bishop of London, and Moore Bishop of Norwich. There is a letter of Robert Lover to Mr. Blythe, afterwards Master, descriptive of the ravages of the plague in Cambridge in 1665. The College Order Book contains many entries indicative of the state of political feeling in Cambridge at the beginning of the last century. Extracts from all the above sources are given in Mr. Riley's report in the Appendix, p. 110.

At Gonville and Caius College is preserved the MS. History of the College written by Dr. Caius, its third Founder, a few extracts from which are entered in the Appendix to this Report, p. 116; in which also the names of Francis Quarles (the Emblematist) and Titus Oates, formerly members of the College, will be found mentioned. The oldest Computus or Bursars' Account-book of this College, now in existence, begins in 1423, and contains matters of antiquarian and topographical interest.

Among the most valuable records in the possession of Jesus College, Cambridge, are the Computi of the Nunnery of St. Radegund, on the site of which the College now stands. Mr. Riley has given in his report copious extracts from them, in the Appendix, p. 119. Some of the early deeds here throw light upon Cambridge localities, as early as the 12th century.

Though the College itself is of early foundation, the records belonging to Trinity Hall cannot be said to be of ancient date. Among its papers are Letters from Queen Elizabeth, Lord Bacon, and Bancroft Archbishop of Canterbury; and a Letter (or copy of a Letter) from the Fellows of the College to Henry Earl of Holland, Chancellor of the University, begging that John Selden (who was educated at Oxford) may be appointed Master. All these are noticed in the Appendix, p. 121, with various memoranda relative to Robert Herrick, author of the Hesperides, who was a member of the College.

Among the extracts in the Appendix, p. 126, from the comparatively few records or memoranda in the possession of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, a few notices will be found of Bryan Twyne, Richard Hooker, and Edward Pocock, the divine and orientalist. The book of charges for building the College in the eighth year of Henry VIII. has yielded some extracts, which, it is believed, will be found of interest.

The Computi or Account-rolls of Exeter College are probably among those of earliest date in the University of Oxford. Much information is to be derived from them as to the history of the College; extracts are given in the Appendix, p. 127, in which the name of John Trevisa, a Fellow of the College, and one of the early translators of Higden's Polychronicon, appears more than once. The more ancient deeds and charters also of the College throw light upon the early history of the Halls and various localities of Oxford. The manuscript entries in the Latin Psalter and Hymnal, mentioned in the Appendix, in reference to the Obits of Richard Pates, Bishop of Worcester, and Nicholas Harpsfield, have been deemed worthy of especial remark.

The earlier books of Lincoln College contain particulars relating to the history of the Church of All Saints, in Oxford; some few of these are entered in the Appendix, p. 130. Notices have also been extracted there from one of the College Registers as to Robert Saunderson, afterwards Bishop of Lincoln, and Nathaniel Lord Crewe, Rector of the College and Bishop of Durham. The details as to College life and discipline in the first half of the 17th century that are there given, from the rarity of such details, seem to be of peculiar interest.

One of the most valuable documents in the possession of New College, is a letter written by William de Wykcham, founder of the College, and the only specimen of his writing apparently (beyond his signature) that has survived to these times; it will be found entered in the Appendix, p. 132; the copious extracts also which are there given from the early Books of the Kitchen Steward and the Hall Steward furnish much, and it is believed hitherto unnoticed, information as to the social usages of this country at the close of the 14th century. The rise in the College from the position of lowest scholar, of Thomas Bekyntone, afterwards Dean of the Arches and Bishop of Bath and Wells, has been also traced there from these books. Extracts are also given from the first Register in reference to the early benefactions to the College, its Library and Chapel more particularly.

The chief records belonging to Oriel College are its Computi or Treasurers' Accounts. Extracts are given in the Appendix (p. 136) from those that exist; in them a notice will be found of Henry Chichele Archbishop of Canterbury, then a Fellow of New College,

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and some particulars relative to St. Mary's, now the University Church. Though not of any great extent, these extracts, it is believed, will be found to contain some matters of interest in reference to the management of the College in those days, and the habits and usages of the times.

From the Computi of Queen's College, Oxford, which begin in 1347, only seven years after the Foundation of the College, many particulars of like features to those presented by the Computi of Exeter and Oriel Colleges may be gathered. Notices extracted from them will be found in the Appendix (p. 137), containing particulars relative to Robert de Eglesfeld, the founder, and to John Trevisa, the translator of Higden's Polychronicon. A John Wyclif is also mentioned in these Computi more than once. It was the opinion of the late Professor Shirley that this personage is identical with our early Reformer: reasons however will be found given in the Appendix for accepting this conclusion not without hesitation, the only alternative clearly being that there must have been two John Wyclifs residing much about the same time in this College. The question is also noticed in the Appendix, whether Henry the Fifth, when Prince, really was, as asserted by tradition, a member of this College; while passages hitherto, it is believed, unnoticed, are given in proof that his uncle, Henry Beaufort, afterwards Cardinal, was a member of the Society. The Register, or Chartulary of the Hospital of St. Julian, or God's House, in Southampton, in the possession of this College, commencing probably in the reign of Edward the Third, contains matters of interest that are at present unexplored, more especially in reference to the former history of Southampton.

Under the head of Trinity College, Oxford, some slight notices will be found in the Appendix (p. 142) of Doctors Kettell and Bathurst (former Presidents of the College), of Elizabeth the second wife of Sir Thomas Pope, the refounder of the house, of Sir Theodore Mayerne, William Chillingworth, John Somers, afterwards Lord Chancellor of England, and the unfortunate Eustace Budgell, who was originally a Member of this College, though in some of the biographies he is mentioned as of Christ Church only.

Worcester, being a College of comparatively recent foundation, has nothing of its own in the way of what may be called "records." It, however, possesses a manuscript Register of the town of Leslie in Fife, A.D. 1606–45. There are some entries in the Register Book of its predecessor on the site, Gloucester Hall, in which the names of Kenelm Digby and John Speed appear among the subscribers to the buildings of the new Chapel in 1630. The folio MS. volume, also noticed in the Appendix, as giving an account of Archbishop Laud's trial, on close examination may possibly be found to disclose facts which have hitherto been overlooked. (App., p. 143.)

The records of Jesus College, Oxford, are but few in number, and not such as call for any especial remark. (App., p. 130.)

The Inventory of effects of Viscount Lisle, "the John Dudley, Duke of Northumber-" land," of history, who was beheaded in 1553, has been deemed worthy by Mr. Riley of a lengthened notice (App., p. 101), as showing to some extent the internal and private economy of a Peer's London house in the middle of the 16th century. The list of the Duke's London Library deserves attention. The occurrence in the manuscript of the names of Robert Dudley (afterwards Earl of Leicester), Guildford Dudley, Sir Richard Verney, "Mr. Harrie Vaine," and several other persons of rank, known in history, renders it of additional interest.

In consequence of their number, and the length of many of the documents, the inspection of the Petyt Manuscripts, in the Library of the Inner Temple, has of necessity been comparatively cursory. The extracts given in the Appendix (p. 151) are sufficient to prove that the originals, if more closely examined, would be not unlikely to throw light upon the history of politics and religion in this country in the reigns of Edward VI. and Elizabeth.

The documents belonging to the Corporation of Abingdon, which have been recently examined (App., p. 149), in addition to those mentioned in the former report, are mainly of interest as illustrating the domestic history of that town in the latter half of the 16th century.

Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice has made a report (App., p. 99) on some manuscript volumes of Irish Parliamentary debates between the years 1776 and 1789, in the possession of Mr. W. T. M. Torrens, M.P. These manuscripts are of value in supplying new materials for the Parliamentary history of Ireland.

Mr. John Harvey, of Ickwell Bury, whose collection of manuscripts was noticed in the Appendix of the First Report, p. 62, has forwarded to the Commissioners another

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small collection of similar papers. Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice has drawn up an account of them. It will be found at p. 89 of the Appendix.

His Lordship has also called attention to the collection of manuscripts which was formed by the late Mr. Dilke, the grandfather of the present Baronet, Sir Charles W. Dilke (App., p. 63).

With the same liberality with which the Duke of Montrose has so often opened his charter repositories for the illustration of historical works, he readily consented that a report should be made on the muniments of his noble house. The special report by Mr. Fraser on upwards of 200 of these muniments, carefully detailed in calendar form, giving the import of each, will be found in the Appendix, p. 165. So varied are these collections, that perhaps they are not surpassed in historical importance and interest by those of any other ancient family. They include charters from King William the Lion, and subsequent Scottish sovereigns, to successive representatives of the family of Graham, who held high offices in the State, and acted a prominent part in the political transactions of their times. The papers relating to the first Marquis of Montrose include the correspondence of King Charles the First, King Charles the Second, Queen Henrietta Maria, Elizabeth Queen of Bohemia, James Duke of York, Prince Rupert, William Prince of Orange, and others, with that devoted Royalist. The letters of King Charles the First, which are nearly all holograph, and were written at different places during the progress of the Civil War, show the great difficulties in which the King was frequently placed. The letters of the Queen of Bohemia are written with the wit and vivacity which were characteristic of that royal lady. Montrose having presented her with his picture, for which she gives him many thanks, she hung it in her cabinet "to "fright away the brethren;" an epithet which she applies sarcastically to the Covenanters. Living at a place where she had little to do, she had become a good archer, and begged the Marquis to come and help her to shoot. She writes of proposed new commissions to be sent from the King from "godlie brethren" to cross "wicked Jamie Graham's "proceedings." In one of her letters, the Queen playfully alludes to her son Prince Rupert as "Robert le Diable;" and also to the proclamation which was issued against Montrose as that "detestable, bloodie murtherer and excommunicated traitour." On these strong expressions the Queen remarks that the Turks never called the Christians so. In the same letter she adds in a postscript, that the Earl of Brentford told her he was too old to be a knave, having been honest ever. The papers connected with the trial of Montrose and his companions, the depositions of numerous witnesses concerning his invasion of Scotland and the battle of Tippermuir in Perthshire; the petitions of the Ecclesiastical Courts for the execution of justice on his adherents who were imprisoned at St. Andrew's; the acts and proceedings of the Privy Council, and the Committee of Estates for enforcing "the swearing and subscribing" of the solemn League and Covenant, all throw light on the sad condition of Scotland in those unhappy times of civil and ecclesiastical convulsion. The Montrose Papers subsequent to the first Marquis have yet to be inspected and reported on. But it may be stated generally, that they consist of an extensive correspondence of the first Duke of Montrose, who, invested with several offices of State, acted a chief part in the management of the public affairs in Scotland, and was greatly instrumental in accomplishing the union between Scotland and England, for which Queen Anne wrote to him a holograph letter of thanks, which is still preserved in the family. But rich in historical materials as are the Montrose Papers proper, we are informed that there are in the possession of the Duke of Montrose other two collections,—the Lennox and the Menteith,—which are scarcely of less historical importance. On these collections Mr. Fraser has promised to make a separate report.

The Duke of Sutherland's collection at Dunrobin Castle, reported on by Dr. Stuart (App., p. 177), is very valuable. Besides the series of title deeds of lands which occur in the muniment-room there are many miscellaneous documents of importance. Some of these relate to the cathedral establishment of Bishop Gilbert de Moravia, at Dornoch, in the beginning of the 13th century, after the collapse of the earlier ecclesiastical arrangements. Others afford illustrations of the working of the law of sanctuary before the Reformation. One of the papers is of special interest, being letters of dispensation for the marriage of the Earl of Bothwell to Lady Jean Gordon, his first wife, in 1565. This document was not produced in the suit brought by Bothwell to have this marriage declared null, although Lady Jean was a party to it. In the articles given in by the Earl of Murray at Westminster in 1568, it is asserted that the dispensation was abstracted, and all subsequent writers have speculated on the cause of its disappearance down to Mr. Burton, who after discussing the subject says that it is still involved in mystery. It would seem that Lady Jean Gordon, who

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probably possessed the document throughout, had carried it along with her to Dunrobin on her marriage to the Earl of Sutherland in 1573, and that she declined to produce it in the suit against her, although its production would have made it impossible for Bothwell to have procured the wished-for decrect of nullity. Dr. Stuart has adverted in his report to the suppositions which historians have hazarded as to the cause of the withdrawal, but it seems plain that it is only now that the real circumstances have come to light. There is a mass of correspondence with the leading public men of the day, during the 17th and early part of the 18th centuries, in which are many references to events of national importance. Among them are several from Col. Robert Monro, the author of "The Expedition under Gustavus Adolphus." A series from the Duke of Gordon in the years 1684–5 and 6. In a letter from the Viscount Dundee, in answer to one from the Earl of Sutherland, dissuading him from taking part with King James, the Viscount asserts the instability of the new Government, and advises the Earl to throw in his lot with King James, offering his mediation if he should join with him. There are also many characteristic letters from Simon Lord Lovat. Among the manuscripts are the account books of Sir Robert Gordon, who managed the earldom during the years from 1616 to 1622. They afford many illustrations of the condition of agriculture, as well as of the sports and dress of the period. There is also the original Kalendar of the Abbey of Fearn, in Ross, in which at various periods obits, mainly of neighbouring ecclesiastics, barons, and burgesses, and historical memoranda, have been entered, ranging in date from 1322 to 1650.

The collection of the Earl of Dalhousie at Brechin Castle (App., p. 186), is chiefly remarkable for its extent, comprising (besides the MSS. formerly reported on) the registers of most of the Scotch bishoprics and religious houses, and selections from many of the more important charter rooms of Scotland. One of the volumes is a copy of Wintown's chronicle, and most of the transcripts were made for the Earl of Panmure, and his brother, Mr. Henry Maule, of Kelly, in the early part of last century.

The papers of the Marquis of Huntly at Aboyne Castle relate exclusively to the titles of lands belonging to the family. They begin in the 15th century, and are of great interest for purposes of local history and genealogy. (App., p. 180.)

The documents of the Earl of Airlie at Cortachy are very numerous, illustrating the descents of the family lands and many points of local history from an early period. Dr. Stuart's report will be found at p. 186 of the Appendix. Among the miscellaneous papers is one which shows the importance of the bell of St. Medan (a relic of Celtic times) down to the year 1447, when its hereditary keeper resigned it into the hands of the Lady of Airly as part of her dowry. There is also a charter by William the Lion, to the Abbey of Cupar, and various deeds connected with the office of hereditary porters of the abbey; also Commissions to the Ogilvys of Airly, as Baillies, from the Abbots of Arbroath and Cupar. In a document by the vicar of Lintrathin, dated 27th May 1560, he sets forth that "he has caused the common prayers and homilies to "be read weeklie to the parishioners," referring apparently to the English book of Common Prayer. Several papers relating to the embassy of Lord Ogilvy to Denmark in 1596; others connected with the burning of the bonny house of Airlie in 1640; and many about other events of public as well as domestic interest.

The first portion of the charters of the Earl Cawdor at Cawdor Castle serves, as Dr. Stuart shows in his report (App., p. 193), to throw light on the early thanes and thanages of Scotland, and the whole are of value in illustrating the condition of the country at various periods from the 14th century downwards. In the beginning of the 16th century the line of the thanes ended in a female who was married to Sir John Campbell, a younger son of the Earl of Argyll. Sir John acquired various lands in Argyllshire which had belonged to the monks of Iona, and the documents connected with these contain references of considerable interest.

The documents in the Dunecht collection, belonging to the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres (App., p. 181), consist of the title deeds of various branches of the house of Lindsay to their lands in the north of Scotland, as well as miscellaneous contracts and letters, all of which have been used in the Lives of the Lindsays by Lord Lindsay (now Earl of Crawford). Among the manuscripts is a volume containing the proceedings under a Commission issued by King James I., in 1605, for the settlement of the borders. It contains lists of all the Grahams, and is full of details of the state of society then prevalent in the debateable land, one of them being a list of "the names of those "that standis in feud with otheris." The Commissioners began by expatriating 150 of the Grahams to the low countries, but most of them soon found their way back to their native glens. The proceedings led to an extensive correspondence, all of

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which is recorded. Among the writers are the Bishop of Carlisle and Lord William Howard, the "Belted Will" of border history.

Besides the charters of the family of the Earl of Morton, at Dalmahoy (App., p. 183), there are in the muniment-room a large collection of miscellaneous original documents, dated from 1474 to 1656. Many of the letters are written by the leading political personages of the day, and they as well as sundry warrants and bonds relate to important public events, while other letters illustrate the social and domestic arrangements of the time. One of the Morton papers about Queen Mary is picturesque. It is a notarial instrument showing how William Douglas, of Lochleven, having entered the Queen's chamber at Lochleven, on the day after her demission of the crown, represented that he had come to know of that act which was accomplished while he was from home, and that he now wished to learn from the Queen herself whether the act had been done of her own free will. Thereupon the Queen asserted that it had been entirely of her free will and consent. The instrument gives the questions and answers in Scotch.

Most of the early charters of the family of the Earl of Rosslyn, Dysart House, were destroyed in an accidental fire in 1722, but a few of very early date, and a few more documents relating to lands in Orkney, escaped. In an obligation by Maitland of Lethington, secretary to Queen Mary, in 1564, relative to a marriage settlement, is a reference to a house called "the Hermitage" in the town of Dysart, which connects itself with a body of early ecclesiastical history, and especially with the circumstance of St. Serf, or Servanus, having here established a hermitage or "desertum," from which the surrounding territory took its name. Among the manuscripts is a journal kept by Archbishop Paterson of Glasgow while in London in 1695–6, and a book of household expenses of the Lord of Dysart in 1564. There is an extensive collection of letters of more modern date, to the first and second Earls of Rosslyn, by some of the most eminent political leaders of the period; the earliest portion was addressed to the first Earl, while he was Lord High Chancellor of England, as Lord Loughborough, and comprises a series from Lord Clive, Edmund Burke, Lord Carlisle, the Duke of Portland, Charles James Fox, William Pitt, Lord Thurlow, and others. There are also papers by Chancellor Loughborough on the state of affairs in America, on the union between Great Britain and Ireland, memoranda of law cases, drafts of bills, with the Chancellor's remarks and relative correspondence. The later portion of the letters addressed to the second Earl of Rosslyn ranges in date from 1806 to 1830; among them are despatches from Henry Brougham to Lord Rosslyn, October and November 1806, and private letters from him to the Earl, 1806–7; there are besides many letters from Mr. Brougham, of later dates, on all sorts of subjects, such as the Roman Catholic question and the King's opinion of it, the position of the writer with regard to office, and the like. There is an extensive series of unreserved political letters from Earl Grey to Lord Rosslyn, dated from 1821 to 1829, and several from the Duke of Wellington in 1829. There is a separate series, dated in 1799, from Lord Nelson, Lord St. Vincent, and Lord Keith, to General Sir James St. Clair, Bart., who became second Earl of Rosslyn in 1805. Dr. Stuart's interesting report will be found in the Appendix, p. 191.

There are masses of charters in the Earl of Stair's muniment-room, but the feature of most public interest in his collection (App., p. 188) is the "Stair Papers," being the despatches, instructions, and correspondence of Field Marshal John second Earl of Stair, the soldier and diplomatist. He began his military career by distinguished services in the campaigns of Marlborough; and commanded at the battle of Dettingen; he was Ambassador in Poland in 1709 and in France under the Regency. These papers have been arranged in 28 volumes folio, and one volume 4to. The last contains a series of letters which passed between the Earl of Stair (as "Captain John Brown,") and the Earl of Mar (as "John Murray,") in the years from 1716 to 1720. The folio volumes contain the correspondence of Lord Stair, while ambassador at the French Court, with the Secretaries of State and other political officials, some of the letters are in cipher, and amid many merely formal documents there are others which are of value for understanding the politics of Europe, and the state of parties in England during the period which they embrace, the writers being very various and of all countries.

Among the papers of the Earl of Strathmore (App., p. 185) is a series of charters of the lands belonging to the family of Lord Strathmore, from the time of Sir John Lyon, who in the year 1372 received a grant of the thanage of Glamis from King Robert II., with his daughter, whom he married. The manuscripts include a "Book of "Record" kept by Patrick, Earl of Strathmore, who towards the end of the 17th century rebuilt the castle of Glamis, and has left a minute account of the steps which he took in doing so, including his contracts with tradesmen, among them was the Dutch

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painter, De Wit; besides giving many particulars of his personal history. There are numerous inventories of furniture, plate, pictures, dresses, and jewels, partly of Earl Patrick's time, and partly of earlier date.

The collection of Lord Forbes, on which Dr. Stuart has made a full report (App., p. 193), contains many ancient documents of value for illustrating local history and topography. Among the miscellanea are early examples of those bonds of manrent by which powerful families entered into league with each other for protection in days when the law was too weak to assert its supremacy; there are several letters of interest, some of them illustrate the spirit which led so many of the younger sons of Scotch families to seek employment as soldiers under the leader who could afford the highest pay; one of them relates certain occurrences which had nearly led to the last judicial combat in England; others illustrate the disorganized condition of the north of Scotland, and one series describes the services of Lord Forbes in Ireland during the rebellion of 1642. A document, of which it is not known that any other copy has been preserved, is a memorial of 20 Scottish peers to Queen Anne, occasioned by a resolution of the House of Lords when the Duke of Hamilton was created an English peer. A volume containing rentals of the Forbes estates in 1552 affords very detailed information on the state of agriculture, and the condition of the country generally.

The early charters in the collection of Lord Torphichen at Calder House (App., p. 196), are of interest in connexion with the history of the house of Douglas, by marriage with a daughter of which the representation of the old Earls of Douglas is claimed by the family of Sandilands of Calder. There is also a series of papers of still wider interest connected with the history of the Knights Templars in Scotland, whose estates became vested in the family of Sandilands at the period of the Reformation. Some of these are of the 13th century, and others of the 15th and 16th.

The family of Burnett was settled at Crathes by King Robert Bruce in 1323, and has continued to flourish to the present time. The charters begin at that time, and the collection of Sir J. H. Burnett (App., p. 197) is large, but there are few papers of general historical interest in it. Among the letters is one from the Covenanting leaders in 1639; one from the Earl Marischal in 1650; and one from King Charles II. in 1651. There is also a letter from Bishop Burnet (descended from this house) in 1700. There is a Court Book of the Barony of Leys, and another of the Barony of Skene, ranging from 1613 to 1674, which afford some insight into the agricultural and social arrangements of the district.

Amongst the papers belonging to Mr. John Guthrie (App., p. 197) are various letters and papers of John Guthry, Bishop of Murray, who was deprived of his office by the Covenanters in 1638. There is a series of letters addressed to Francis Guthry of that ilk by the Bishop of Raphoe, and others, dated from 1639 to 1660. Another series is from the Marquis of Douglas and his son, the Earl of Angus, to the Laird of Guthry. Most are on matters of local interest, but a few of them contain references to public events, such as the coronation of Charles II. Several manuscripts of necromancy are filled with prayers and conjurations for revealing secrets and exorcising evil spirits.

The great bulk of the papers in the collection of Mr. Alex. F. Irvine (App., p. 198) consist of the title deeds of the many lands acquired by the family, beginning with their first grant of Drum from King Robert I., and many of them are of value for purposes of county history. Among the miscellaneous papers is a protestation by Sir Alexander Irvine, and his appeal to Col. Overtoun, one of Cromwell's captains, against the Presbytery of Aberdeen, which seems to illustrate the aspect of the contest between Presbytery and Independency, then in progress.

In the Whitehaugh collection (App., p. 198) are the valuable charters of the family of Forbes of Tolquhon, dating from 1420, of which Mr. Leith is the representative, besides those relating to the lands which have at various periods belonged to his own branch of the family of Leith. Among the manuscripts is a Book of Accounts kept by George, third Earl of Winton, from 1627 to 1651. This Earl was the builder of the house of Winton, and many of the entries relate to his expenditure on it. There are also payments to Sir Thomas Hope, the Lord Advocate; to Adame, the painter, for portraits of Lord Errol, Lady Hay, and the Earl himself; and many of the entries throw light on the condition of society at the time.

The documents belonging to the University of Aberdeen are numerous, consisting of the deeds of foundation, papers regarding the course of education and internal management, and also the buildings and library. Among the manuscripts the most prominent portion consists of about 20 volumes, mostly lectures and notes of books on canon law, which belonged to Bishop Elphinstone, the founder. There is also a copy of "The

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"Mirrour of our Lady" for half of the year. In the library of Marischal College are several MSS. of the Fathers, formerly in the monastic houses in Aberdeen; a Commentary on the Revelations, written by Thomas Reid, secretary to King James VI., with alterations in his Majesty's handwriting; also original papers and correspondence of Maclaurin. Dr. Stuart's report will be found at p. 199 of the Appendix.

The records of St. Andrew's (App., p. 206), which are unusually complete, commence almost with the foundation of the University in 1411, and contain materials for tracing the history of this great literary institution both before and after the Reformation; its schemes of study, its modes of collegiate life, and the eminent men whom it has nurtured in learning. There are also many records of a miscellaneous description, illustrative of the ecclesiastical foundations in the churches of St. Andrew's, the endowments of which were conferred on the University and colleges. In one of these is a contemporary notice of the proceedings against Patrick Hamilton, Abbot of Fearn, who was burned for heresy at St. Andrew's in 1527. Among the manuscripts is a copy of Wyntown's Cronikil and a Formulare, or volume of styles of the 16th century. The latter contains more than 600 writs, illustrating every variety of process in the Roman Court or at home—and the pervading influence of the system of the old Church—and is especially deserving of notice.

Among the letters at Trinity College, Glenalmond (App., p. 203), are several from Archbishop Sharp and the Duke of Lauderdale, relating to ecclesiastical proceedings in Scotland; and an extensive series illustrates the history and internal condition of the Episcopal Church subsequent to the Revolution of 1688, especially on questions of liturgical usages then in debate. A letter from Rose, the last established Bishop of Edinburgh, gives a graphic picture of his interviews with the Bishop of London and William III. There are some historical papers from the collections of Bishop Keith and Bishop Forbes, and sundry manuscripts and letters relating to the Eastern Church, and the proposals for an alliance between it and the Nonjurors in Scotland and England, which were mooted in the early part of the 18th century.

The records of the burgh of Montrose (App., p. 205) are of early date, and throw light on the early position of a Scotch burgh, showing that their privileges extended over a wide territory around the town. Much of their history at the outset is occupied with the encroachments which one burgh made on another within the enfranchised district, and which called for frequent acts of the King in their determination. Many of the documents afford incidental illustrations of the commercial arrangements of the period, while others relate to the ancient hospital of Montrose; altarages within the parish church; and a house of Dominican friars in the burgh.

The MSS. contained in the library of Blairs College, reported on by Mr. Stevenson (App., p. 201), relate for the most part to the early ecclesiastical history of Scotland; of these the more important are the collections of Father Brockie towards the formation of a "Monasticon Scotiæ," MSS. 25–34; two annotated copies of the Salisbury missal, MSS. 2, 3, 4; the collections of Father Placidus Fleming, MS. 14; the charters and other early documents connected with the history of the Scottish Benedictines in Germany, MS. 15. The narrative of Gilbert Blackal, No. 20, has already been printed. As illustrative at once of the history of art and as personal memorials connected with such individuals as Anne of Bretagne and Mary Beton, the MSS. numbered 22 and 23 have an especial interest.

In Ireland the labours of the Commission have during the past year been attended with very satisfactory results, as will be apparent from the amount of important matter brought to light in the reports from Mr. Gilbert now appended.

The documents of the house of Forbes in the archives of the Earl of Granard (App., p. 210) are of importance in illustrating the public affairs of Ireland, in which his Lordship's ancestors acted conspicuous parts. These papers also contain matter relative to the embassy of Admiral Forbes, afterwards third Earl of Granard, to Russia in 1733–34, and his affairs with the Emperor of Austria for the establishment of a marine force in the Adriatic. In the collection of Lord Granard is preserved a hitherto unnoticed personal narrative of affairs in England and Ireland from the Restoration to the accession of James II., supplying details not elsewhere extant. This manuscript is anonymous, but Mr. Gilbert assigns its authorship to Sir Alexander Stewart, first Viscount Mountjoy, in 1689.

In the collection of the Earl of Rosse have been preserved several fragile papers of high interest in connexion with Irish affairs from 1641 to 1690. (App., p. 217.)

The "Plunket Manuscript," which its hereditary owner, the Right Hon. Francis Plunket Dunne, placed at the disposal of the Commission, is all that is now accessible of a large work compiled in the 17th century on the affairs of Ireland from 1641, and referred

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to with approbation by Carte in 1736. (App., p. 227.) As Mr. Gilbert has ascertained that the original, revised by Dryden, was offered for publication in 1741, it is to be hoped that the now missing portions may be brought to light through the medium of this Commission.

The manuscripts of the O'Conor Don, M.P., include two valuable volumes in the Irish language, not hitherto described in print, as well as some original papers, which are the only specimens of their classes yet brought to light in connexion with Irish Roman Catholics from 1641 to 1690. Mr. Gilbert's report is printed at p. 223 of the Appendix.

Archbishop King's correspondence and papers, submitted by Dr. Lyons (App., p. 231), comprise many unpublished documents of interest relative to England and Ireland from 1681 to 1728. Of these we may notice the correspondence of Addison, and that of Henry Dodwell, the letters of Berkeley, Earl of Sunderland, Robert Molesworth, Sir Robert Southwell and his son Edward, Robert Howard, Dr. A. Charlett, of University College, Oxford, and Samuel Molyneux. Among these papers were found King's memoranda for a reply to Lesley's Answer to his work on the state of the Protestants in Ireland under James II.; a report on the impeachment of Bolingbroke in 1715; and a discourse on the taxation of Ireland, 1716.

The "Register of the Antiquities and Statutes" of Kilkenny, compiled by Robert Rothe, first recorder of that town, in 1609, has hitherto been entirely unknown to historic investigators. This volume, which appears to have lain obscurely in private hands, is of high value, as it supplies copious extracts from documents which have been long missing. (App., p. 257.)

The collection of the Marquis of Ormonde at Kilkenny Castle, on which Mr. Gilbert has made a preliminary report (App., p. 209), is unarranged and uncatalogued. It comprises original documents commencing with the time of Henry II., and extending to the early part of the 18th century. In addition to the documents on vellum, there are letters, papers, and books in large numbers, including a large mass of correspondence in connexion with the public affairs of the second Duke of Ormonde, in the reign of Anne, from which valuable new matter for the history of the period may be derived. The collection includes much of high interest to England, while so far as Ireland is concerned Mr. Gilbert states that he can say, without exaggeration, its value is beyond appreciation. A fuller and more detailed notice of this important collection will be submitted in the next report of the Commission.

Dr. C. W. Russell has given an account (App., p. 103) of two manuscripts from the collection of Mrs. Willes, of Goodrest, Berkshire, widow of the late Edward Willes, Esq., of Newbold-Comyn, in Warwickshire, which promise to throw considerable light on the condition of Ireland about the middle of the last century. They consist of letters and memoranda on the state of Ireland, written in that country by an ancestor of the present owner, the Right Hon. Edward Willes, who was Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland. The letters are addressed to Lord Warwick, an intimate friend of Chief Baron Willes, and give an account of the writer's observations during his several circuits as Judge of Assize, between the years 1757 and 1768. The volume of notes and observations contains the autograph memoranda made by the Chief Baron in Dublin and elsewhere during his residence in Ireland. Neither volume can be said to have much direct bearing on the political or religious history of the period. The interest of both is almost exclusively social and economical; and the information which they supply as to the character of the people, the tenure of land, the mode of agriculture, the industrial and economical relations of the country, and in general its entire social condition, is such as will be sought for in vain in the printed sources of the history of Ireland during the 18th century. The letters appear to be well deserving of publication.

An index to this and the preceding Report of your Commissioners, as well as to the Appendices attached to both, will be found at p. 265 of the Appendix.

It only remains for Your Commissioners to state, that they feel perfectly satisfied with the success of their inquiry, so far as it has proceeded at present. They entertain a confident hope that their future labours will tend greatly to the advancement of Historical Literature, by bringing to the notice of the world important papers and manuscripts, the existence of which might possibly be unknown to the majority of those who may be interested in the inquiry. Your Commissioners are inclined to think that a continuation of their efforts may be the means of preventing those casualties to which valuable collections of MSS. are liable from various causes,—casualties arising not unfrequently from changes in families, from removal of MSS., and ignorance of the

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localities to which they have been transferred. It may also be of importance to the possessors of valuable documents to know where papers cognate with those in their possession are to be found, and into what direction the lines of correspondence consequent on family alliances or intermarriage may have diverged; whilst to those who are engaged in biographical, historical, or political researches no greater boon can be offered than well-authenticated information, where materials which are indispensable for the due prosecution of their inquiries are preserved. Your Commissioners have also to suggest whether it might not be desirable (with the full consent of the owners) for copies to be taken of the more valuable papers in private collections, not with a view to publication, but as an additional security against those accidents to which all manuscripts are exposed, —accidents, which, in more ways than one, have already inflicted irreparable injury on the historical and biographical literature of this country; and not unfrequently on the memories of those who have served it with the greatest efficiency and fidelity.

ROMILLY. (L.S.)
SALISBURY. (L.S.)
AIRLIE.. (L.S.)
STANHOPE. (L.S.)
EDMOND FITZMAURICE. (L.S.)
CHARLES LIMERICK. (L.S.)
TALBOT DE MALAHIDE. (L.S.)
HOUGHTON. (L.S.)
WILLIAM STIRLING MAXWELL (L.S.)
CHARLES WILLIAM RUSSELL. (L.S.)
GEORGE WEBBE DASENT. (L.S.)
T. DUFFUS HARDY. (L.S.)

W. GEO. BRETT,
Secretary.

23rd May 1871.

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APPENDIX.

A List of the Manuscripts in the Duke of Bedford's Study at Woburn Abbey.

1. Copies of Papers in French and Latin relating to Normandy, and specially to Rozel (A.D. 1169–1643); in a vellum wrapper with marginal notes on the first page by J. H. Wiffen. Folio.

2. MS. Collections—1st Earl of Bedford. J. H. Wiffen, 1825. (With Extracts from the Registers at Chenies, 1592–1861.) Folio.

4. Copies of genealogical papers relating to the Russell family. Folio.

5. Copies of Letters, &c. relating to the Russell family (about 1544). Folio.

6. Inscriptions (1538–1647) on the family picture of George Clifford, 3rd Earl of Cumberland, and Lady Margaret Russell, his Countess; at Skipton Castle, Yorkshire. 4to.

7. Copies of Letters, &c. by or relating to members of the Russell family (1564–1642?). Many copied by Mr. Wiffen. 4to.

8. Manuscript Letters, A.D. 1564–1770. 59 vols. folio.

9. The Desplavenge of the gulye Lyon of Berewcke yn Durias, together with his caveat unto Fraunceys, Erle of Bedforde, his Lorde and Patron, by John Vowell, *alias* Hoker, June 6, 1578. 4to.

10. Commonplace Book: commencing with the Commentary of Master Peter Martyr upon the Booke of Judges, with a table prefixed. (F. R. on the side.) Folio.

11. A commonplace Book, in four very large folio volumes; with an imperfect table of Contents at the beginning of vol. 1. (F. R. on the sides of the volumes.)

12. A volume lettered "Letters to and from Sir "William Russell, Lord Dep. of Ireland, &c.," begins with "Note out of the Kinge's Book to my Lord of "Buckingham, 1619;" at p. 15, "Notes out of the "Councill of Trent;" at p. 236, "Instructions for Sir "William Russell, May 3, 1594," &c. &c. Folio.

13. My Lord's [Sir William Russell's?] Journall; beginning on Midsomer day, 24 June, 1594, and ending May 26, 1597; with Sir W. Russell's project for impeaching of the Spaniards expected landing in Aug. 1599; a Proclamation of Q. Elizabeth, and Sir W. Russell's admission as burgess of Southampton. Folio.

14. Exemplification of Letters Patent of Edw. III., Edw. IV., and Henry VII., granting divers privileges to Bisham Monastery, in Berkshire, made at the request of Lady Elizabeth Russell, 1595. Folio.

15. Grant of Pardon from James I. to the Lady Elizabeth Russell, 1603. Folio.

16. Copies and Extracts from Records and State Papers relating to Edward, 3rd Earl, and Lucy, Countess of Bedford (1603–32); copied from the originals at the Record Office, &c., by H. S. Sweetman, July 1862. 4to tied together.

17. "Francis, 4th Earl of Bedford, Commonplace Book." [In Latin. "Crono." on edge of leaves.] 8vo. Circa 1616.

18. "MS. Commonplace Book" (of Francis, 4th Earl of Bedford). [A table at each end.] 8vo. Circa 1616.

19. "Francis, 4th Earl of Bedford's Commonplace Book," begun 16th Dec. 1616. 4to.

20. "Francis, 4th Earl of Bedford's Commonplace Book," begun 1622, 26 Nov.; at the other end, "The "Historie of Tythes." Fol.

21. "Francis, 4th Earl of Bedford, Commonplace Book," begun March 7, 1624. Folio.

22. "Francis, 4th Earl of Bedford, Commonplace Book" [begun 1626, with a table of contents; Parliament notes—effect of Sir Benj. Ruddier's Speeches, 1628, &c. &c.] Folio.

23. Commonplace Book (of Francis, 4th Earl of Bedford?), begun May 23, 1629. Folio.

24. Commonplace Book (of Francis, 4th Earl of Bedford?), begun May 1, 1634. At p. 5, "Fra. Bed" 4to.

25. Commonplace Book (of Francis, 4th Earl of Bedford), begun the 1st October, 1639; at the other end, "Notes out of a booke sent to the Ladie Bayning." Folio.

26. Francis, 4th Earl of Bedford's Commonplace Book; with a table prefixed, beginning "Polipragmon." Folio.

27. A book of severall messalanes and loose papers bound up together. "N. Carlile" on the cover; begins with "a prayer on psalm." [Some of the papers in the handwriting of Francis, 4th Earl of Bedford.] Folio.

28. Extracts (imperfect) from Mr. Prinne, against vanity of hairs and lockes, &c., with notes by Francis, 4th Earl of Bedford. 8vo. (Tied round with red tape).

29. A Commonplace Book in the handwriting of Francis, 4th Earl of Bedford; with a table of contents at the beginning. (Imperfect, first legible entry is "buyinge & sellynge, 106.") Very large folio.

30. A treatise beginning "My very good L. it is often "sene," followed by eight leaves in the handwriting of Francis, 4th Earl of Bedford, followed by "Politique "discourses of truth and lying." 40 pages. 4to.

31. A Commonplace Book (of Francis, 4th Earl of Bedford?) (A table at the beginning commences with "Mr. Adams his six sermons," and ends with "Doctor Hall Via Media to the King concerning "Arminianus.") Folio.

32. "Francis, 4th Earl of Bedford—a school book "MS." 8vo.

33. An informacon in the Star Chamber against the Earle of Bedford, Sir Robert Cotton, 1629; with the Earl of Bedforde's Answere, &c., &c. Folio.

34. A Sermon preached at Titchfield, Aug. 31, 1634; being the first Sunday after the Earle of Southampton returned out of France with his newly espoused wife the Lady Rachell, Baroneesse of Masonfort. 8vo.

35. Copy of William, 5th Earl of Bedford's letter to his sons Francis and William. 4to.

36. Manuscripts. Lord and Lady Russell. Original letters, papers, &c. 1658–1701. Folio.

37. Letters of the Right Honourable Rachel Lady Russell (A.D. 1679–1717, copied by Thomas Wellwood, A.D. 1748, from the originals). 4to.

38. Copies from MSS. at Latimer. Copied Aug. 1864.

1. A key to writing in cypher.
2. Detached memoranda written on the backs of letters.
3. Lady Russell's Diary.
4. Lord Russell's Diary abroad. Folio.

39. Copies from MSS. at Latimer. Copied Aug. 1864.

1. Petition of Rachel, Lady Russell.
2. Conditions of Peace.
3. Jesuit's Letter.
4. Conversation with Prince of Orange.
5. Settlement of Cavendish property.
6. Letter of Prince of Orange to House of Commons.
7. Van Gravemoer. Letters Patent.
8. Letter of Charles II., 1678.
9. Letter of Lord St. Albans to Lord Southampton.
10. Letter of Lady Russell about Lady Vaughan.
11. Letter of Lord Ormonde, 1684.
12. Letter of Bishop of Derry.
13. Letter of Lord Clarendon, 1671.
14. Sermon preached to Lord Russell, 1683.

40. Lord Russell's Attainder. Opinions of Counsel. Lady Russell's petition; Acts of Restoration. 1685. Folio.

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41. Copies of Papers by Rachel Lady Russell, and of her last Will, &c., &c. (In a case.)

42. Copies of Letters from Admiral Russell to the Earl of Nottingham, Secretary of State, March 5—Aug. 31, 1692. Folio.

43. Copies of Letters from Admiral Russell to Sir John Trenchard, Secretary of State, March 25, 1694—Oct. 28, 1695. Folio.

44. Copies of Letters from Admiral Russell to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, &c., March—Oct. 1695. Folio.

45. Commonplace Book. "Bedford, 1722." Folio.

46. Duke of Bedford's Memorandum Book, 1728-32. In green silk. 12mo.

47. Printed Papers relating to the trade to the Levant Seas, 1744, with MS. notes by the Duke of Bedford. Folio.

48. Rider's British Merlin used as memorandum books, by John, 4th Duke of Bedford, 1740-68, and 1776. 36 vols. 12mo.

49. Duke of Bedford's Commission as Major-General, Feb. 28, 1755. Folio.

61. "Diary of John, 4th Duke of Bedford." July 1751—Dec. 1753. 4to.

62. A book of almanacks with memorandums, accounts, &c. by the Duke of Bedford, 1734-61, and loose leaves of accounts, 1742-62.

63. Copies of the Russian and Hessian Treatics, 1755, with notes by the Duke of Bedford.

64. Notes and Minutes, Feb. 16, 1747-8, March 30, 1759; Journal of John, 4th Duke of Bedford, Oct. 19, 1766—Dec. 28, 1770; Notes on the Douglas Cause, 1769. Folio.

65. Printed papers relating to the Douglas Cause with MS. notes by the Duke of Bedford.

67. Correspondence of the Duke of Bedford, Lord Lieut. of Ireland, Jan. 3, 1757—July 1, 1759. 8vo.

68. Letter from Francis Andrews (Provost) to the Duke of Bedford, Chancellor of Dublin University, on the expulsion of Mr. Johnston, with a copy of the Lord Primate's (George Stone) letter to the Duke, with observations, and a loose paper of observations on a smaller sized foolscap. Folio.

69. Watson's Almanack, Dublin, 1757, with notes by the Duke of Bedford relating to appointments, &c. in Ireland. At the end accounts, 1757-63; and diary, July and Aug. 1764. 8vo.

70. Watson's Almanack, Dublin, 1757-60, with notes by the Duke of Bedford relating to appointments, &c. in Ireland. 4 vols. 8vo.

71. A list of applications for appointments (civil, military, church, household), in Ireland. Folio.

72. Memorandums (by the Duke of Bedford) of applications, appointments, &c., 1759-60. 8vo.

73. Watson's Kalendar, 1760, with a copy of a letter by the Duke of Bedford, dated Dublin Castle, Feb. 4, 1760. 12mo.

77. Le calendrier de la cour, 1762 and 1763, with memorandums by the Duke of Bedford. 2 vols. 12mo.

78. Docquetts, Duke of Bedford, Lord Privy Seal, 1762-3.

79. Manuscript Letters. Peace of 1763. 12 vols. Folio.

80. Bedford Papers: Peace of 1763. Vol. I. (March 1761—Aug. 1762.) [Copied by Mr. Wiffen?] 4to.

81. Bedford Papers: Peace of 1763. (March 1761—June 1763.) [Copies.] 2 vols. 4to.

82. List of Papers, with extracts and observations in the handwriting of John, 4th Duke of Bedford. Folio.

83. Papers relating to the Barony of Botetourt, 1764, with MS. notes by the Duke of Bedford.

84. List of Papers, 1764-5, relating to the affairs of the North American Colonies; in the handwriting of John, 4th Duke of Bedford. Folio.

95. Eulogy on Francis, Duke of Bedford, spoken in the House of Commons by Mr. Fox, 1802. Folio.

96. Copies of letters written when the Duke of Bedford was Lord Lieut. of Ireland, March 29, 1806—April 20, 1807, in four volumes, A B C and C 2. Folio.

97. An Alphabetical List of Applications (to the Lord Lieut. of Ireland?), 1806-7. Oblong.

114. Sir Charles Bagot, Despatches, 1831. Folio.

115. Copies and Extracts of Despatches having reference to the services of Lord William Russell when attached to the Embassy at Brussels in 1831. Folio.

116. Copies of Papers relating to Lord William Russell's Mission to Belgium in 1831; with memoranda [in a case]. Folio.

137. Notes to the List of Portraits at Woburn Abbey, by Horace Walpole, Earl of Orford; finished Sept. 29, 1791. 4to.

139. Notes to the Portraits at Woburn Abbey, by Horace Walpole, 1791: [printed], with additions in MS. 4to.

140. List of Pictures, with their disposition and size, as placed at Woburn Abbey. Folio.

141. Woburn Abbey. List of Paintings arranged under their respective painters, with reference to their situations as placed in Dec. 1807. Folio.

153. Drawings of the Manor Houses Church, and Monuments, &c., at Chenies. [Lettered on side "Isen-"hampstead Chenys."] Folio.

154. A copy of the Inscriptions standing on the Tablets and Monuments in the Chapel Chenies Church, Bucks. 4to.

155. The Bedford Purlieus: 1713. Copies of Letters proving the Earl of Westmoreland had no right to hunt in Bedford Purlieus, &c. 1784. Memorandum of setting out Freehoard between the Duke of Bedford and Lord Exeter.

161. Papers relating to the Parishes of St. Paul and St. Cuthbert, Bedford, and to the Church Clock, 1811.

167. Inscriptions on Mural Tablets in Eversholt Church, &c. 4to.

169. Copy of the Inscriptions on the Tablets and Stones in Woburn Church, 1861. 4to.

170. Monuments in Goldington Church. 4to.

171. Inscriptions in Knotting Church, Beds. 4to.

172. Inscriptions in Stevington Church, Beds. 4to.

173. Monuments in Willington Church. 4to.

174. Notes in Pencil of Inscriptions on Monuments in Milton Bryan Church (at the end of a catalogue of books). 12mo.

175. Toddington Manor House. Copy of Plan made 1581, house and gardens.

176. Plan of Toddington Manor as it was when it belonged to William Earl of Strafford.

179. Epinomis (England?) under (from) the first inhabitants (to Richard I.). Imperfect, first leaf wanting, and all after cap. 10. Folio.

180. Early Ecclesiastical History of England, beginning "The Tradition of the Glassenbury Monks, "&c." Extracted from ..... Folio.

181. Chronicle of the Kings of England. Alfred—6 Hen. VI., by Rycharde Fox; an Account of the Proceedings touching the Deposition of Richard II. and Coronation of Henry IV.; Narrative relative to the Parliament at Bury St. Edmunds, 1446; Acts of Parliament, 27 Hen. VI.; Orders by the Common Council of London, 1448. Folio.

182. Copies of Letters beginning with My Lord Legate's (Wolsey) to the King's Orators at Rome of the 25th of March (1523?), signed T. Carlis Ebor., and ending with a Letter to Francis Walsingham, Dec. 7, 1571, from Rob. (Earl of) Leicester. Folio.

183. "Letters of State. MS. temp. Q. Elizabeth." Instructions for Walsingham, Aug. 11, 1570, &c. &c. (1570-2). Folio.

184. Earl of Southampton's Ciphers and Characters: from the original in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth. 4to.

185. Mr. Wentworth's Exhortation to Her Majestie for establishing her Successor to the Crown. A Treatise conteyning Mr. Wentworthe his judgment of the heire apparent. Folio.

186. The coppie of a Letter written by a Master of Arts in Cambridge, concerninge some proceedings of the Earle of Leicester and his friends in Englande, &c., written in the yeare 1630. Peyton's book (on the cover Leicester's Commonwealth). Folio.

187. Journall of matters discussed in the Lower House of Parliament, Feb. 19, 1592—April 9, 1593; with the King's Order and Decree in Chancery, &c., A.D. 1616. Folio.

188. Sir Robert Cecill his Negotiations into Fraunce, 1597-8. Folio.

189. Journall or Abstract of soe much as passed in the Lower House of Parliament at Westminster, Oct. 27—Dec. 19, 1601; collected by Mr. Heyward Towdesend. Folio.

190. A true copie of the Lord Chancellor Bacon's Letters of State from the time of his being Sollicitor till his death [1626]. Folio.

191. Of the latelie erected Service called the Office of Compositions for Alienations, written by Francis Lord Verulam. (Imperfect.) Folio.

192. The Charge of Sir Francis Bacon against Duells: his Charge against William Talbot; with other Charges and Speeches of Sir Francis Bacon. Folio.

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193, 194. A true Presentacon of forepast Parliaments to the viewe of present tyme and of posterity. (2 copies: one unbound, one bound in vellum.) Folio.

195. The Arraignment of Sir Griffith Markham and others at Winchester Castle, Nov. 15, 1603. for treasons and conspiracies, unto which the Lord Gray, the Lord Cobham, and Sir Wa. Rawley were approved confederates, &c. Folio.

196. The Earle of Bristoll his Answere to certaine articles exhibited against him in Parliament by the Duke of Buckingham: with a relacon of his carriage here, and alsoe in Spaine and other places. 1622. Folio.

197. Proceedings in Parliament, 18 June 1625—2 March 1628. Folio.

198. A Booke of several Parliament matters: "The "King's Declaration, 18 Jan. 1633-4;" "Sir Robert "Cotton's Speech, 1625;" "Mr. John Glanvill's Speech, "May 23, 1628;" "Journalls from Hen. VIII. to 1st "yeare of James," &c. Folio.

199. St. John's Argument on Ship Money, &c., Nov. 4, 1637. Folio.

200. Proceedings in the House of Commons touching impeaching Edward, Earl of Clarendon, with the debates and speeches, anno 1667. Folio.

201. Proceedings in Parliament, March 6, 1678-9—May 27, 1679. Folio.

202. Notes on the Death of the Earl of Essex, 1683. Folio.

203. The principal proceedings and occurrences in the Lords and Commons Convencon which made the Prince of Orange King [Jan. 22, 1688—Aug. 19, 1689.] Folio.

204. Notes on the (intended) attempt on St. Malo and Brest, Feb. 26—Aug. 1 (1694). Folio.

205. Letters of Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, 1732-7. 3 vols. Folio.

207. Considerations relating to the present condition of the Colonies, in a Letter from Thos. E——, of W——, Feb. 6, 1733-4. Folio.

208. Some observations on the right of the Crown of Great Britain to the North-west continent of America, with copies of Mons. Geraldine's letter (1736) to the trustees for Georgia, and the answer of the trustees thereto, and the names of the Indian nations in Georgia in alliance with Great Britain (in Mr. Martyn's of April 7, 1738).

209. Mr. Onslow Burrish's letter to Lord Harington, dated St. Petersburgh, Oct. 6, 1740, with a memorial with regard to the trade through Russia to Persia, July 1740.

210. Abstract of the regiments of marines as sent to General Wolfe, Dec. 24, 1744—March 24, 1746.

211. Account of Letters, &c. written by the Duke of Newcastle, 1746-7, eight papers, with a list of the names of ye Governors, Consuls, &c. in a separate paper.

212. Report upon the condition of the Fortifications of Ireland, with plans annexed. Surveyed (1754-5) by Thos. Eyre, Surv. Gen. Folio.

214. Abstracts of the Money Bills, beginning the first of William and Mary (and ending with the 19th of George II., 1746), showing the sums given and clauses, appropriation, &c. Oblong.

215. Establishment of the Duke of Devonshire's household at Dublin Castle in 1755, with the attendance to be observed, &c. 4to.

216. The Civil Establishment of Ireland as it stood Jan. 20, 1757. Folio.

217. The Civil Establishment of Ireland as it stood Oct 5th, 1759. 8vo.

218. The Military Establishment of Ireland, 1759. 8vo.

219. An alphabetical list of Livings in Ireland in the gift of the Crown, with the names of the present incumbents, &c. (1760 ?). Folio.

220. Copies of Treatics, Conventions, &c. &c., 1749-66.

221. Accounts of Receipts and Payments in the Treasury Office, &c. &c., 1756-60. 3 vols. 8vo.

222. Despatches of the years 1794 and 1795. Folio.

223. Despatches by Lord Granville, Sir Morton Eden, Lord Harroweby, &c., 1792-1805.

224. Official Despatches of the year 1798, with some Despatches to and from Sir Arthur Paget. Folio.

225. A book containing copies of some French intercepted correspondence, Sept. 3, 1803—Aug. 9, 1804. Folio.

226. Sir Arthur Paget's correspondence, March 21, 1804—April 25, 1805. Folio.

227. Copies of Despatches from the English Ambassador at Vienna, June 18, 1806—May 29, 1807, with an appendix. Folio.

228. Declaration de la Cour de Vienne a la Cour de France, du 27 Mars 1809. Folio.

229. Copies of Despatches from Sir Robert Adair, 4 vols. Folio.

Vol. I. (To Lord Palmerston) Aug. 9, 1831—May 22, 1832.
" 2. May 25—Nov. 27, 1832.
" 3. Nov. 27, 1832—Dec. 27, 1833.
" 4. Jan. 1, 1834—June 16, 1835.

230. Chevaliers de l'Ordre du Thoison d'Or. (Arms of the Knights, with portraits of the Chiefs of the Order, Jan. 1429—Aug. 1559.) Folio.

231. Arma Gentilicia, sive Insignia vera Nobilii Civitatis Venetiarum viventium. Anno Domini, 1561. Folio.

232. Notes on the Nobility of England, beginning with Cornwall and ending with Glanvill. (Labelled, Heraldic Notes.) Folio.

233. Observations concerning the Nobillitye of England, auntient and moderne, by Sir John Borough. Folio.

234. "MS. Book of Arms" of the Nobility of England, from the Conquest; chronologically arranged under the Reigns of the different Kings to Queen Elizabeth. Folio.

235. Notes of Proceedings in the Court of Chivalric, before the Earle of Lindsey, Lord Constable, and the Earle of Arundell and Surrey, Earl Marshall, in the matter of Donald Le Roay and David Ramsay, 1631-2. Folio.

236. A brief Diary of the Case of the Merchant Strangers for buying and transporting Gould and Silver (in the Star Chamber, 1619?). Folio.

237. The Earle of Suffolke, the Ladie Katherine his Wife, Sir John Bingley, Defendants, in the Star Chamber, Michaelmas 1619.

238. Notes of Proceedings in the Star Chamber: Camera Stellata; Pasch. 1 Car. [1625] (Remington v. Allen)—Hil. 3 Car. (Sir John Daners v. Lady George). Folio.

239. In the Exchequer Chamber in Hillarie Terme, 8° Caroli R., 31 Jan. 1632; William George, and others, Defendants. Folio.

240. Camera Stellata, termino Hillarii, Anno 9° Caroli Regis, Veneria 19 die Januarii (1634), &c. Folio.

241. Of Archbishopps and Bishopps, their Election, &c. &c. [A Treatise on Ecclesiastical Law written about the 12th of Charles I. 1637.] Folio.

242. Argument of Mr. Justice Crooke upon the case of the Scire Facias out of the Exchequer against John Hamden, Esq., the 4th day of April 1638. Folio.

243. Dominus Rex *vers.* Civit. Lond. sur informacon in natura, de Quo Warranto (Pollexfen's Argument? 1683). Folio.

244. The Abuses of the Court of Chaūcerie, and the Remedies. Folio.

245. A Treatise of the Court of Starre Chamber. Folio.

246. "An Argument upon the question of Imposition, by one of his Learned Counsell in Ireland" (Sir John Davies). [Imperfect at beginning, 1 leaf wanting.] Folio, circa 1620.

247. An Index or Abstract of Law, Parliamentary Proceedings, &c. [Imperfect, begins "Burrough and Burgesses," ends "Witnesses."] Folio.

248. An Act for the better preventing of Clandestine Marriages, with alterations in MS. (as altered in the Committee and upon the Report in the House of Commons). Folio. [1753?]

249. Acts of Parliament and other printed papers relating to Marriages (1753-5), with MS. Notes by the Duke of Bedford.

250. An Abstract of the Lawes of Newe England. [Imperfect.] Folio.

251. Jus Publicum Germaniæ, &c. 4to.

252. A Representation of the State of Provence, 1743-8, by William Mildmay. Folio.

253. Supplement to the Representation of the State of Provence, being an account of the present State of Aix and Marseilles, Nov. 1749. Folio.

254. Copy of a pro memoria for the Earl of Rochford on the Ceremonial of the Court of Turin with regard to Foreign Ministers as drawn up by Mr. Villettes. (Circa 1750.) Folio.

255. Relazione [di M. Foscarini Amb. Straord.] Folio, (Circa 1750).

256. Notes respecting what passed in Austrian Netherlands; copied from the Letters of Viscount Torrington in 1787 [March 26—Oct. 2.] 4to.

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257. Dimande del Popolo Romano fatte pervenire privamente a Pio IX. Pontifice, Dec. 27, 1847. 4to.

258. A few sheets, imperfect, beginning with page 5, ending with page 24; commences "Pan is said to be " the God of Huntinge." Folio.

259. Travills, Adventures, and Observations of Captaine John Smith, in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, 1593–1629, &c. Folio.

260. A Travailler's Journal (during his travels in France, Italy, &c., 1606). Folio.

261. A Booke of Shipps, Shipping, and Navigation: " How the coast of your Matics. Kingdome may be " defended, &c." Sir W. Raleigh's Discourse of the Invencions of Shippes, &c., &c. Folio.

262. The Seaman's A. B. C.; or, an Introduction unto the Art of Navigation. At Southampton, written by John Banckes, 5th June 1629. 12mo.

263. A Booke of severall matters of Trade; begins " London's Complaint against the Stranger ;" at p. 15. " A Discourse of Trade, 3rd Sept. 1622, written by Sir " Walter Cope." Folio.

264. A Discourse upon our forraigne Plantations, discovering the defects and failings of them, with their remedies, and the grounds of erecting a West India Companye. Folio.

265. Instructions for the Master of our Wards and Liveries, &c. Folio.

266. A Discourse of Court and Courtiers. Folio.

267. A letter to Thomas Lord Courtney, Lord Keeper, touching the institution of an Academie in London for the education of the young nobility and gentry in armes and artes, &c. (circa 1630). 4to.

268. Of the first invention and use of Money. Folio.

269. Observations politicall and civill, by T. B. Folio.

270. Certain select manuscripts on several subjects, collected by George, late Marquis of Halifax: Humanum est errare, &c., &c. Folio [circa 1700?].

271. Catalogue of Pamphlets, &c., 1719.

276. Copy of the original Charter for incorporating the Governors and Guardians of the [Foundling] Hospital for exposed Young Children, Oct. 17, 1739; presented to the Duke of Bedford, by Thomas Coram. 4to.

277. Copies of eight letters, &c. (1748) relating to the condemnation of Genoese goods belonging to Mr. Henshaw taken in the Hope Galley (1742), with an introductory memoir "par le ministre de Genes" and " Reponse ou pro memoria du Sr. Birches."

278. A list of patent offices in the West Indies; consulships; offices in the Islands of Jersey, Guernsey, Minorca, Mahon, Gibraltar; livings in the gift of the Crown (1747?). Folio.

279. State of the ordinary and extraordinary expenses of Sutton Hospital, 1754–63, &c. 4to.

280. Lieut.-Gen. Bligh's Review Returns, 1758. Folio.

281. A list of the Gentlemen Freeholders of the county of Huntingdon, 1768. Folio.

288. Mem. on the proposed Operations beyond the Indus. Strathfieldsaye, 21 Nov. 1838; on the Retreat of the French Army from Russia. Walmer Castle, Oct. 18. 1842.

293. Abridgment of Tully de Natura Deorum. 4to. [Circa 1740?]

294. The second booke of Aristotle's Rhetorikes. 4to.

295. The Royall Slave; a tragi-comedy. (With prologues and epilogues to the King and Queene, and the University.) Folio.

296. Il Consiglio delle Muse; il Tamigi Giolivo. 4to. [Circa 1700.]

297. "Swift's Poems," written A.D. 1711-22. (In the handwriting of Stella, Mrs. Johnson.) 4to.

298. The execution and death of Lady Jane Grey: a prize poem by Robert Edwin Worsley, Winchester, 1792. 4to.

[The three following in the drawers of the table in the window of the bookroom.]

299. Copies of correspondence between Lord Russell, afterwards 1st Earl of Bedford, and the Privy Council during the insurrection in Devonshire in 1549. From the Petyt collection, Inner Temple, No. 538, Vol. 46.

300. Copies of letters and papers by and relating to the Russell family (particularly William, Lord Russell, and Rachel, Lady Russell), 1571–1693? From the State Paper Office, &c.

The Manuscripts of the Right Honourable the Countess Cowper and Baroness Lucas, at Wrest Park, Bedfordshire.

The Manuscripts are valuable and interesting. They consist of 57 bound volumes, and a great number of letters; besides several numbered volumes and packets of treatises not bound. There is a brief and not quite accurate Catalogue of some of the volumes in the printed book "Catalogi Manuscriptorum Angliæ et Hibernie," fol., Oxford, 1697, p. 391 of the Appendix. Five volumes of translations and original works by Wickliffe (Nos. 11, 26, 32, 38, and 47), and two fine monastic Cartularies (Nos. 6 and 56), make this collection particularly remarkable, and the Illustrations of English and Irish History are considerable. The Catalogue of 1697 contains a few volumes not now in the collection, notably a volume of letters by Philip and Mary of England, which are printed in the Fœdera. The volumes will be taken in order.

No. 1. A large folio, vellum, 13th century, Latin Bible. In 1538 it belonged to John Webster, clerk, a monk of St. Mary of Pippewell. The 5th verse of the 1st Epistle of St. John has not the ending, "and these " three agree in one."

No. 2. A folio volume, paper, 16th century, 52 leaves, labelled "Catalogus Paparum." It is in Latin, and contains the lives of the Popes down to and including Adrian 4th. The name of Clement 7th is entered, but the life does not follow. *Begins* (after the heading Jesus Christus Dei filius, Ann. 33), "Pace terrâ marique partâ " Octaviano Augusto." It also contains lives of certain Emperors.

No. 3. Large folio, vellum, about A.D. 1400. Higden's Polycronicon in Latin, in seven books. *Begins* (after a table of 8 leaves), "Post preclaros artium scriptores." The last date is 1346, and it ends with the Prince of Wales and Duke of Lancaster and others going to Calais to make pesce; and the Kings of England and France returned to their respective kingdoms about Michaelmas next ensuing, and soon afterwards messengers were sent to the Pope at Avignon for confirmation of the mutual peace and contracts.

At the end of the volume is a Latin note stating that the volume was bequeathed by John Clynte, Doctor of Theology, to Windsor Herald, afterwards Norrey, king at armes for the North, and then Clarencieux king at armes for the South of England, who bequeathed it to John Wrythe, otherwise Garter king at armes, who bequeathed it to his son Thomas. At the beginning of several of the books is a large bugle's or bull's head erased *sable*, gutteé ringed and horned *or*. The word *bugle* is written against it.

No. 4. A large folio volume, filled with collections for the pedigrees of the De Greys, and the alliances of the family; pedigrees and arms. The collections are of the 17th and 18th centuries (some, I think, were got up for the cases printed in Collins on Baronies).

No. 5. A folio volume, vellum, 15th century, 39 leaves, double columns. An English version in verse (by Hugh Campeden, temp. H. 6) of the Questions of Sydrac. The beginning of the prologue is absent; it ends on fo. 41:—

" Shall they then remember hym ought
" Of wyckednesse that they have wrought."

Then begins the poem as given by Warton (History of English poetry, vol. 2, p. 363, ed. 1840). *Ends* with the section "If thou have cleydryn kepe hem wele, Till they " ken of age sum dele."

The English Brute Chronicle. This is the ordinary text, *beginning* "In the noble land of Surrye." *Ends* (after the siege of Rouen) "in reule & governance." After the chapter "Of the death of King Edward, and " how Sir John Mowmsterworth was hanged and draw " for his fals treason," is the word Amen. And in a fresh hand "And after King Edward that was born at " Windsor, &c. &c."

No. 6. (No. 4. in printed Catalogue). A fine folio, vellum, 14th century. It is a Cartulary of Croyland Abbey, made up originally in the reign of Edw. 3. A later hand has in some places added items tempp. Richard 2d and Henry 4th.

A copious table of 21 leaves is followed by 252 leaves of text, consisting of copies of grants to and by the Abbey, beginning with the Confirmation by King Stephen of the bounds of the Abbey, and the bulls to the Abbey.

The places in which the properties were situate, are Croyland, Hull, Spalding, Pincebek, Surflet, Multone, Quappelade, Holbeach, Ryd, Flete, Burton, Gedeneye, Suterton, Algerkirk, Wyketoft, Botolfston, Kirketon,

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Langetoft, Baston and Theford, Thurleby, East Depinge, Brassingburgh, Burthorp and Manthorp, Stamford, Ingoldeby, Bukenhale, Ulseby and Stepinge, Merburne, Walmestede and Stiltentone, Overtone, Folkesworth, Wassingle, Glinton and Peykirk, Wyrthorp, Clyve, Estone, Elmygiton, Glaptborn, Adington, Wodeford, Windlingbrugh, Herdwyk, Wyleby, Drayton, Cotenham, Hoketon, Staundone.

The early charters given by the pseudo-Ingulph are not here.

A rather later hand has in the table inserted a list of Mercian kings, beginning with Ethelred, founder of the Abbey; and under Baston, a later hand has inserted a charter of the Anglo-Saxon period, by "Algarus miles "filius Northlangie," of the manor of Baston.

On the first fly leaf are some memoranda temp. Edward 3, of a squabble about fishing.

This cartulary was known to Tanner. See p. 200 of the List of Cartularies in vol. i. of Nichol's Collectanea.

No. 7. A folio volume, paper, 17th century. Copy of the Journals of the House of Lords from 17th May 1685 to the 10th of February following.

No. 8. A folio volume, vellum, 15th century, 54 pages. "Hic sunt que in antiquis cronicis inveniuntur "in diversis monasteriis tam Anglie quam Scotie ex "quibus liquide apparet quod reges Anglie ab antiquo "habuerunt et habere debent subjectionem et homagium "super regnum Scotie."

P. 5. Extracts from the Scotch Laws. P. 6. Papal Bulls. P. 8. French account of King Edward at Norham, and his address; *beginning* "Notre seigneur le Roy "regardant," and the reply thereto *beginning* "Sire, la "bone gent d'Escoce." Letters or Writs of Edward, dated Norham, 10th May, 19 Edw. 1, and 31st of May; letter by Florence, Earl of Holland, Robert de Brus, John de Balliol, and several others, dated, Norham, Tuesday after Ascension, 1291; from Edward at Norham the Wednesday following; from Florence Earl of Holland, and the others, same day; from Edward at Norham, 7th June 1291. Names of the 24 magnates of England chosen by the King to try the right of all claiming inheritances in Scotland, and names of those chosen by Bruce; names of those chosen by Balliol; other proceedings. Letter by Robert, Bishop of Bath and Wells, dated Thursday after Feast of St. Paul, 1292. Letter by Eric, King of Denmark; other letters. Fealty done by John Balliol; homage and ligeance by him, &c. At fo. 31. List of fealties done (in Latin), ending on fo. 44. At 45 French begins again; fealties done by Abbats and Corporations.

No. 9. A folio volume, paper, 17th century. Armorial of the Mayors and Sheriffs of London (the arms are coloured), from Fitz-Aylwin to the year 1650. The arms in four pages (A.D. 1622 to A.D. 1630) are only pencilled and not coloured, and the writing is by a different hand.

No. 10. A folio volume, paper, 16th century. Fo. 1. Forma Coronacionis Regum et Reginarum Anglie. *Begins* "Imprimis princeps noster" . . . (see a copy of this in Mr. Bromley-Davenport's collections).

Fo. 10. A short part (in French) of the Genealogy of the House of Luxembourg, by Roland Bourriel, seigneur Boncourt, &c., Captaine Dauxy, by order of his lord and master Jaques de Luxembourg. Illustrated by pen and ink drawings of armorial bearings. At the end is a drawing of a ragged staff twined with a riband and a blank shield at top.

Fo. 71. A note in English of the christening of Edward Seymour on Wednesday, 25th Sept. 1567. He was born on the 24th.

Copies of patents concerning the Greys.

Fo. 85, A.D. 1508. Copy of the Latin tract on the (intended) marriage of Charles (afterwards the Emperor Charles 5th) with Mary, daughter of King Henry 7th. *Begins* "Et primum quidem quoniam inter Oratores." . . . . *Ends* with the verses of Carmeliani. (See Archæologia, vol. 18, p. 33, for an account of a tract printed by Pynson on the (assumed) solemnization of the marriage).

No. 11. Large folio volume, vellum, end of the 14th century, double columns. English Sermons for Advent and feast days. *Begins* "Scientes quia hora est, Ro. 13. "We taken as by leve that Epistlis of Apostles ben "Gospels of Crist." Sermons on the 25 Sundays after Trinity, from the Gospels, 53 in all. Then, Expositio textus Matth. 23, (on the leaven of the Scribes and Pharisees (4 leaves). Then, about 60 sermons. Then, a long one on Matth. 24. When Jesus went out of the Temple. Then, on a new page, "Tertia pars Evange- "liorum ferialium," beginning with sermons for Advent, "As men shulden trowe in Christ, &c."; sermons for feasts. At the end is a treatise headed "De Eccle- "sia et membris ejus," *beginning* "Christ's Church is "his spouse that hath three parts" (15½ pp.) This volume is perfect and in fine condition. On page 1 is the autograph *Franciscus Comes Bedfordiæ*, 1566.

No. 12. Quintiliani Orationes, &c., folio, vellum, A.D. 1404, 260 pp. At the end is the inscription, "Donino Antonio Griti, Petrus Anzolo presbiter scrip- "sit, MCCCCIIII."

No. 13. Chronicon Angliæ Cambriæ et Normanniæ, folio, paper, 16th century, 58 leaves. *Begins* "Nor- "manos gentem ex Cimbrice quondam Chersonesis et "Dane Norvegiheque peninsulis profectam." *Ends* (temp. Ric. 2) "si quid inde adversan factionis subori- "retur ipsi Ricardo auxiliatricem pollicitus." This seems a copy corrected by the author. The autograph of William Cecil is on page 1.

No. 14. Folio, paper, 16th century. Transactions in Parliament, 17th March, 3 Car. 1., 1627, to the prorogation on the 26th of June.

No. 15. A folio volume, paper, 16th century. It contains, collections for the family of Lascelles, Extracts from the Great Register of Evidences of the Duchy of Lancaster, and from the Register of Evidences of the Priory of Newhous, Co. Lancaster; and fo. 10, touching the office of Marshal, from records (in French and in Latin).

Fo. 15. Extracts from the Register of the Monastery of the Holy Cross at Waltham; and (fo. 16), from Register of priory of Tuttesbury; fo. 18, from Book of Evidences of Clifford of Frampton, 1573; fo. 22, from Register of the Religious House of Godstowe; fo. 23*b*, from Charters of Montagu; fo. 25, from Charters &c. of Edward Arderne, Co. Warwick; fo. 34, from Charters of Samoson Evdeswicke, 1579; fo. 40, from Register of Evidences of the Priory of Newport Pagnell, Co. Bucks. (at fos. 44 *b*, and 45 are charters of Annesley and Chaworth); fo. 50, from a book containing transcripts of charters, &c., of the monastery of St. Mary and St. James of Wadden (the book was written out in 1578); fo. 56*b*, from charters of Arthur Gregory, Co. Warwick, 1580; fo. 60, from an old book formerly belonging to the monastery of Westminster, called Diadema Monachorum (the extracts give charters of Dunstan and King Edward, and the originals were, I suppose, written on the fly leaves of the book);—

Fol. 61 *b*. Sentence by the Court (in French) in the Grey and Hastings dispute as to arms, 11 Hen. 4.

Fol. 63. Extracts from the Melrose Chronicle; 71 *b*., from Register of Evidences of the priory of Colne in Essex; 76. Extracts from another register; 79 *b*., from Registers of the Monasteries of Torre, Malmesbury, and Glastonbury.

Fol. 84. Extracts from a book whose title is "De "exordio et statu ecclesiæ Cathedralis Lindisfarnensis "post Couchestrensis demum Dunelmensis ac de gestis "pontificum ejusdem."

Fol. 88. Extracts from the Chronicle of Crokesden composed by William Shepesheved, a monk of that place.

Fol. 90. Account of the foundation of the Abbey of Middleton.

Fol. 91 *b*. Extracts from Register of Evidences of the priory of Clerkenwell; fol. 96. Extracts from Robert de Montibus; fol. 100, from a book of transcripts of Evidences of the Lords of Segrave, very old; 106 *b*. Collections for Bromley; fol. 107 *b*. Transcripts of Evidences of the Abbey of Deva, Co. Hereford; fol. 110. Extracts from Register of the Abbey of Evesham; fol. 110 *b*., from Register of the Church of St. Neot and Monastery of Bec.

Fol. 113. True copies of certain leaves written as it should seem by the hand in the reign of King Edward the 4th, in the behalf and in favour of the House of Lancaster against the said King, which leaves were found in a bookebynders shoppe where the said book ignorantly had been putt to prophane uses. *Begins* custome of saidle clerkes and others. . . . in when he was not fully 8 years old. (This is a portion of a tract written by Sir John Fortescue; it is co-extensive (a few words more or less) with the fragment inserted by Lord Clermont in his privately printed Life and Works of Sir John Fortescue. In another collection of MSS. (Lord Calthorpe's) is a contemporary fragment of the same portion. It is very singular that in three independent copies only the same portion of the tract should be preserved).

Fol. 119. Extracts from Register of Geoffrey prior of Coventry; fol. 120, from writings and a Martyrology belonging to Lady Ann Dacre, Countess of Arundel;—fol. 121, Extracts from Placita parliamentaria and Parlia-

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men rolls, Edw. 1, and Edw. 2;—fol. 131 *b*., Extracts from the Obit Book of Newminster. This volume is illustrated with pen and ink drawings of arms and seals, and embraces various families.

No. 16. A folio volume, paper, 16th century, contains extracts from a roll very old and authentic, "Ces sont "les grans seigneurs a baners ke le rey Edward amena "en Escoce l'an 26." Begins with Henry de Lacy, the names of the knights &c., and their arms described.

Fol. 4. Similar extracts from another Roll (stated to be the battle of Falkirk).

Copy of an old roll of parchment, stated to have been made in 1585 from the original in the possession of R. C. Clar'encieux], seven leaves of arms of kings, barons, and knights.

Letter from Edward Stradling to Sir William Cecil, sends him an account of the family of Stradling. The account ends at 21 *b*. It begins with the winning of the lordships of Glamorgan and Morganneth.

Fol. 28. The truce between the Kings of England and Scotland, 3 Dec. 1357.

Fol. 33*b*. Copy of a Letter by Thomas Earl of Surrey to the King of Scotland written in the field in Woller Haugh, 7 Sept. 5 p. m. He says that he inteuds to fight with the King of Scotland on Friday next, and tells the King to agree to come.

Fol. 35. A breviate of the conquest of Ireland and of the decay of the same. *Begins* There were in Ireland before the conquest five kings which divided all the whole land. *Ends* (39 *b*) and I beseeche Almighty God to send like and more honour to my said Sovereign, which I trust shall accomplish the promises, and to his lords, knights, and gentlemen that shall perform the same. (The original was signed Patrick Finglas, Baron).

Fol. 41 *b*. An English poem, of the descent of the Percies, by William Peeris, clerk and priest to Earl Henry, 5th Earl of Northumberland. *Begins*, Cronikilles and annual bookes of Kinges, of ancient lords, and estates riall. This poem, from another Manuscript, was printed by Mr. Richardson at Newcastle, in 1845).

Fol. 52. The genealogy of the erle of Leycester, with arms.

Fol. 66. Chronica Thomæ Sprot civ. R. monachi Augustinensis. *Begins*. Lux vera quo illuminat (Hearne's edition does not begin thus).

Fol. 89. List of relics;—Column where our Lord was bound, &c., et multe alie de quibus hic non fit mentio.

Fol. 90. Pedigrees of Kings of Spain.

Fol. 96. Act of Parliament 12 Edw. 4., confirming an agreement between Mary Viscountess Lisle of the one part, and Maurice Lord Berkeley and Joan his wife of the other part.

No. 17. A folio volume, paper, 17th century (similar in character to No. 15,) evidently by a herald. It contains two Latin Dedications (apparently of pedigrees), one in 1580 to George Earl of Shrewsbury, and the other in 1586 to George Earl of Cumberland; both by Glover the herald, and corrected by him.

No. 18. Thick folio, paper, 15th and 16th centuries; fol. 1. Chronicle of England. *Begins:* "In the yere from the beginning of the world 3390 there was in the noble land of Grece a worthy King and a myghty and a man of gret renown that was called Diocleyan."—It goes down (in one hand) to the death of the King of Scotland at the battle of Roxburgh, mcccc. li. 6, and ends with the words "of which seuen were dedly."

Fol. 82. A portion of the same Chronicle, from William 1st (see fol. 34) to the beginning of Edward 3rd (see fol. 47*b*). Ends imperfectly at 101*b*.

Fol. 107–400. A portion of Roger de Wendover's Flores Historiarum, beginning with the reign of Henry 2nd, Anno Domini Nativitatis 1189, Rex Henricus in partibus transmarinis moram faciens . . . The leaves after 300 are not numbered. Ends on fol. 400 with the short chapter De electione W. de Bale in Episcopatum Norvicensem. *Ends* sibi in episcopum suum elegisseut (The wording here does not agree with either Wendover or Matthew Paris).

Then follow 3 pages of the Retinue of Edw. 3, at the siege of Calais and while in France.

About 24 leaves in French follow. *Begins:* Lan de grace MXII. Henry duc de Bavarie dreynement nomme en le prochaine estoire le fiz Henry leffrere Othes le primere fu e regna donze ans . . . *ends* with the election of Lewis of Bavaria to be Emperor of Germany, and the fight between him and his rival the duke of Austria, and the capture and release of the latter who served Lewis and "en Lombardie attreit moultz des citez et villes a "la subjection Louis. Fin des croniques que frere "Nicole Trevet escrit a Madame Marie, fille du noble "Rey Edward le fiz Henry.

No. 19. Folio, paper, 16th century. Contains about 40 leaves of excerpts (in a foreign hand) from Matthens Paris, &c. Then follows a list "quorundam librorum "Anglicorum quos Illyricus* habet" (1 page); among them is an English and Scotch Chronicle in 7 books, and the writer of it gives tables of the contents of 5 books, the other two had no tables, but he says that the book contained the squabble between the Pope and Edward about Scotland, and a long book of Turgot bishop of St. Andrew. The 7th book carried the history to 1400.

This list contains several books by Wiclif, viz.,
Postillæ 2 super Evang. et Epist. dominicas et Sanct. et aliorum festorum.
Maximum volumen de Ecclesia.
De Regno et Regia potestate.
De papa et Antichristo.
Positiones et Epistolæ variæ de Antichristo, item ad papam Apocalypsin prolixim scriptum.
De Religione privata.
Antithesis Christi et Antichristi.
Super Mattheum 23 & 24 de Antichristo.
De novellis Sectis et erroribus Ecclesiæ.
Verbum communiter dicendum clero.
De Apostasia prolixius liber.
Conclusiones variæ.
Ejusdem de universalibus et ideis.
Et quædam alia ejusdem non pauca.

No. 20. A folio volume, paper, temp. James 1st. Genealogies and arms of the Kings and Nobles of England down to and including the reign of James 1st. A fine volume.

No. 21. Folio paper, arms of the Luxemburg family and their alliances.

No. 22. Folio, paper, 16th century, about 50 leaves. De regia et pontificali auctoritate. The preface *begins* "Cum ea sit dignitas et prerogativa veritatis."

The 1st part ends on fol. 21 *a*. The 2nd part is of 5 leaves. The 3rd part *begins* "Sed nunc tractare aggre- "diamur quod quarto et postremo loco proposuimus, "nimirum quatenus etiam Regibus in rebus sacris vel "concessione vel humana permissione competit au- "toritas." (The author here deals with English history.) *Ends* "quibus nullâ cum offensione licet vera proferre."

No. 23. Folio, paper, 16th century. Regiæ et Insti- tutiones Ecclesiæ Collegiatæ B. Petri Westmonaster- iensis, ex mandatis Elizabethæ reginæ ad Decanum et Capitulum.

No. 24. A folio volume of pedigrees and arms, 16th century.

No. 25. Large 4to, vellum, 14th and 15th centuries. A treatise in French of the foundation of the Abbey of Wigmore, extracted from old books of the abbey. *Begins* (after a short prologue), "En le temps le Roy Estevene," 8 pp.

Then comes English history in Latin. *Begins* "Anglia "Europe est insula a toto orbe undique divisa;" the 2nd chapter treats of the giants. It is a pedigree of Kings, with chronicle of events.

Then comes a Latin pedigree of the Mortimers with beautiful coats of arms and illuminated letters; it contains a copy of Battle Abbey Roll; ends temp. Henry 4th. It is written in black and red ink; the names are in circles; the work is made up as old historical and genecological rolls are made up. It has early genealogical notes of other families, but *Mortimer* is the burden of the volume.

No. 26. Folio, vellum, about a.d. 1400, in double columns. Wicklif's Paraphrase of the Psalms. On the sides of the cover are the arms of Cecil.

No. 27. Folio, paper, 17th century. Index to the statutes of the realm.

No. 28. Folio, paper, 17th century. Index to the journals of the House of Lords, 1660 to 1680, public business.

No. 29. Folio, paper, 17th century. Arguments on the Quo warranto against the city of London 1682.

No. 30. A book of precedents concerning the rights of the baronage of England collected by order and special direction of the House of Peers, and to be kept in the Parliament office for the use of the said house, 19 James 1. There are 13 heads; 1st, touching oaths and protestations of honour; 13th, touching deputies of places of trust committed to them without words of special power.

No. 31. Folio, paper, 17th century. A treatise on the gout. The English preface (of 13 pages) is addressed to Sir Wm. Cecil. The treatise is in Latin and occupies 27 pages. The author's name is not given.

* Matthias Flach, an Illyrian theologian, who died in 1575; generally known as Flacius Illyricus.

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No. 32. A folio volume, vellum, about A.D. 1400. Wiclif's treatise on the Pater Noster. *Begins* "Sith the " Pater noster is the best prayer that is."

No. 33. A folio volume, vellum, 14th century.

1. Chronicon Martini Poloni. *Begins* "Quoniam sciro " tempora summorum Pontificum." *Ends* with a description of England. Then follows a Provinciale of the Romish Church (sees of Bishops and Archbishops), about eight pages.

2. A French version of the Chronicle of early British history, usually known as the Brute Chronicle. The proeme *begins*—

"Si poet home saver coment
Quant e de quele gent
Geautz grants vindrent.
Que angleterre primers tendrent
Qei lors fust nome Albioun
E qe primes mist le noun."

Ends (11th column) "De jhu crist seit beneit
Qen escripture les metteit."

The ordinary text follows, *beginning* "En la noble cite " de Grant Troye." (For a description of various MS. copies of this French version see Catalogue of the MSS. of the College of Arms, pp. 57–59.)

No. 34. Folio, paper, 16th century. The antiquitie of Windsore Castle and of the Order of the Garter 1592. *Begins* "Windsore is auncientlv thus written, Windle- " shore, of the old Saxon word Windlesora, that is, the " windy shore of a region." . . . *Ends* (11 page) " may at the length raigne beyond all time with him in " heaven. Amen."

2. The visitation of the countie palatine of Durham made by William Flower, Esq., otherwise called Norrey King of Arms, made 1575 (47 leaves).

No. 35. Folio, paper, 16th century. Latin letters from Emperors, Kings, and Popes, extracted from Plutarch, Diodorus Siculus, Otto von Frisingen, Gesta Friderici Imperatoris, Nauclerus, Chronicon Abbatis Verspergensis, Procopius, Witikind and Luitprand.

At the end are several pages of lists of books classed.

No. 36. Folio, paper, 16th century. Baronagium Angliæ. Begins with Marquis of Winchester, and ends with Norreys of Rycot. " Henry Norreys Kt. Baron of " Rycot modo superster 1586," under whose name his son William is entered as having died in his father's lifetime, and below, William's son Henry is entered.

No. 37. Folio, paper, 16th century. A Latin treatise on the question whether a man may marry the widow of his deceased brother. It is dedicated to Henry the 8th by its author, brother Jacobus Calchus, a Carmelite. *Begins* "Rationi plane consentaneum." *Ends* "Ad " veritatis semitam errantem dirigere ad honorem dei, " &c., &c.," two lines. This tract occupies 34 leaves. The preface is dated London, 8 Kal. Aprilis 1520. This volume is beautifully bound, and is apparently the presentation copy to the King.

No. 38. Folio, vellum, about A.D. 1400. Sermons by Wiclif on Ferial Gospels and Sunday Gospels, and Commune Sanctorum. This vol. has the autograph signature of Francis Earl of Bedford, 1556.

No. 39. Folio, paper, 16th century. Arms tricked in pen and ink of Princes and Nobles of Ireland, Germany, Spain, Portugal, France, Italy, and Poland.

No. 40. Folio, paper, 15th century. The Bible of English policy, exhorting all England to keep the narrow sea.

The prologue (*of* 1½ pp.) *begins* "The true process of " English policy." The poem *begins*,

"Know well-alle men that profits in certeyn." *Ends*
" He us assomne and brynge unto the blisse."

No. 41. A 4to. volume, vellum, A.D. 1714. The Statutes of the Order of the Garter, written for Henry, Duke of Kent.

No. 42. Folio, paper, 16th century. Extracts from the records of noble English families.

No. 43. Small folio, vellum, labelled Missale Romanum. *Begins* with a calendar. The text "Angele qui " meus es." It contains some very good full page paintings, and has the autograph of George Harevy of Olton, 1559.

No. 44. Small folio, vellum, temp. Edward 2. Registrum Brevium (Forms of legal writs in various real and personal actions).

No. 45. A 4to. volume, parchment, 15th century. Chronicon Hiberniæ (in Latin).

Begins fol. 2 "Anno Domini 1163 Gregorius primus " Archiepiscopus Dublinensis. Isto anno vir . . . " laudabilis obdormivit in Domino; cui successit beatus " Laurentius Othobbi." *Ends* (40 b.) A.D. 1369 "et pre- " dicti Regis 42° dominus Willelmus de Wyndesore, miles " strenuus in armis et animosus, xii Kal. Julii venit in " Hibernia tenens locum domini regis, cui cessavit " Geraldus filius Mauricii comes Desppencer et officio " Justic. . . ."

From fol. 41 to fol. 50 another hand continues entries by way of annals to 12 Hen. 6, when Thomas Stanley and his forces slew Neal O'Donnell and others. At fol. 51 is an entry by the first hand for 1370. At 51*b*, Jus et titulum coronæ Angliæ. Fo. 52 Notes in Latin of events and deaths (Irish). Fols. 53 and 54, Notes in English of the 16th century.

These are in the form of annals and have a few notes by a hand of the 16th century, I think Burghley's.

II. Here folowyth how many times and of what personys Ireland was ynhabyt & how hyt was dyvydyde. *Begins* "Cesera Noe ys sistyr dortyr for dred." . . . *Ends* (fol. 36) "They take them to consel and swore togethyr " that they wold kepe the rygth of the old fredomes " othyr thei wold lese their lywes." At fol. 34*b*. the author cites Mayster Gerard (Giraldus Cambrensis).

No. 46. A 4to. volume, paper, 17th century. Epitaphs and anatomy and other songs by various authors.

No. 47. A 4to. volume, vellum, about A.D. 1400. Wycliff's translation of the Epistles, Acts of the Apostles, and the Apocalypse.

No. 48. Compendious directions for builders by James Leoni, addressed to Henry, Duke of Kent, K.G., 4to., paper, 41 pages.

No. 49. A 4to. volume, paper, 17th century, contains copies of a few letters in 1639 and 1640 on northern affairs; articles of peace; speeches in Parliament (106 pages), of the same period. There are the articles against Strafford and Pym's speech against him, the remonstrance of the Irish House of Commons to Lord Strafford, the Scotch Commissioners' preamble to their demand concerning their losses and charges, &c., &c.

No. 50. Two volumes in 8vo. Remembrances for order and decency to be kept in the upper House, &c., &c. brought down to 1767.

No. 51. A 4to. volume, paper, 17th century. Copies of poems (by Bishop King). But the edition of the bishop's poems edited by Mr. Hannah, and printed 1843, contains more poems than are here.

No. 52. An 8vo. volume of 129 pages. A serious contemplation of life and death, in imitation of the Lord of Duplessis Mornay, 1678 Nov. 5. Dedicated to Annabella Countess Dowager of Kent.

No. 53. A 12mo. volume of 182 pages. A treatise concerning Parliaments by the late Earl of Anglesey, Lord Privy Seal.

No. 54. Extracts from Florus, translated in the last century.

No. 55. A 12mo. volume of 83 pages and a table. A letter to Mr. Van B. de M. at Amsterdam by Denzill Lord Holles concerning the government of England. A.D. 1676, copied out 1688. *Begins* "Dear Sir, the " great confusion Solomon made. . . ."

No. 56. A register or breviary of the Charters, &c. granted to the Abbey of St. John the Baptist, Colchester.

This is a very valuable folio Manuscript, written on vellum in the 13th century. It formerly belonged to the family of Lucas, and many excerpts were taken from it by Dodsworth. They are now in the Bodleian Library, among his other collections. . . ."

The Register is divided into Five Books.

The First Rubric fully explains the nature of the compilation. It runs thus, "Incipiunt cartæ et con- " firmationes de omnibus possessionibus et bonis tam " ecclesiasticis quam mundanis et libertatibus ecclesiæ " Sancti Johannis Baptistæ de Colcestria tam ab illus- " tribus Regibus Angliæ quam Catholicis patribus " archiepiscopis, episcopis, et aliis Christi fidelibus " prædictæ ecclesiæ et monachis pie indultis; primis " siquidem carta pie memoriæ Eudonis Dapiferi fun- " datoris prædictæ Ecclesiæ."

No. 57. The Leger Book of the Abbey of St. John the Baptist, Colchester. It contains copies of documents relating to that Abbey. Among them are extents of the property of the Abbey. List of churches in its gift. List of its Frecholders and Customary Tenants. Copies of Pleas of the Crown relating to the Abbey. Entries of Trials in the Courts of King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer respecting the property of the Abbey. Exemplifications of Charters and Legal Processes. Leases of tithes and other property belonging to the Abbey. Agreements between the Abbey and divers persons. Manumissions of Villeins. Definitive sentence concerning tithes, as well as other spiritual and temporal property of the Abbey. Royal protections for the Abbey, and various memoranda concerning it.

The Manuscript is on parchment, in quarto, and was compiled or copied in the 15th century.

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There are several volumes not numbered:—

A thin folio volume, paper, 18th century. Contains copies of Memoranda by Lord Grenville, beginning Oct. 16th, 1761, when he gives an account of Pitt's visit to him and Pitt's account of his resignation. The memoranda extend to 1768 and give interesting political information, home and foreign.

A folio volume of about 100 pages, contains notes by Lord Grantham while in office, 1766–9.

A folio volume of upwards of 100 leaves, contains a cotemporary Collection of gratulatory verses to Queen Elizabeth on the occasion of her visit to Cambridge. The poems are in Latin, Greek, and English, and have the names of their respective authors. Some I think are autograph; they are beautifully written.

A folio volume, paper, 16th century, contains the Grey pedigree with coloured arms, by Lawrence Holinshead, dedicated to Henry Earl Grey.

A folio volume, paper, between 40 and 50 leaves, by George Mayuwaring, Richmond Herald. A Catalogue of the Nobility of England, and a collection as well of His Majesty's Courts of Record as of his Highness most honourable household, the Councel of the North, of Wales, of the Marches, the Councell at Law, the Admiraltie the Armory, and the Minto, his Majesty's touns of warr and defence, castles, bulwarks, and fortresses, the islands with litehouses, parks, forests and chaces; collected 1617.

A portfolio contains very large collections by Le Neve for the family of De Grey.

A folio volume of the end of the 17th century, contains Diurnal Occurrences (in Parliament) 1641; proceedings by the Lords Commissioners against the Bishop of London in 1686; the Earl of Bristol's chargo against Chancellor Hyde, with the Lodge's answers and opinons, 1663 (208 pp.); account of the public management of affairs till the Convention; debates at the Conference 6th Feb. 1688 concerning the king's abdication and the vacancy of the throne (157 pp.); proceedings in Parliament 22nd January 1688–9 to 18th March (92 pp.); proceedings on 5th April; account of grants since 1696, Dec. 3; account of an engagement on the 30th June 1690 near Beachy Head, by John Asbby; the like by George Rooke; report on the same 18th July 1690 by Lord Pembroke and four others; the examination of the Captains (11 leaves).

Several packets of papers unbound:—

1. Arguments in Godwyn v. Sir Edward Hales, 25 Car. 2, for penalties for not subscribing the declaration after taking office.

King James' speech, 22nd March 1603. Protestation of the Commons, temp. Charles 1.

The King's letter to the Council of Scotland and their answer, 1686, against severity to Roman Catholics.

Exceptions of Samuel Johnson, defendant, in arrest of judgment.

Account of interview between the King and the Fellows of Magdalen College Oxford, Sept. 4, 1687.

Character of a Tory, in answer to that of a Trimmer, 1684.

Journal of the Lords on the trial of the Earl of Pembroke.

Errors appearing in the proceedings of the House of Peers in Parliament in 1 and 2 Car. 1, in the case of Robert Earl of Oxford, and Lord Willoughby of Eresby, concerning the Office of Great Chamberlain (6 folios).

Statutes, ordinances, and customs to be holden in the host... by King Richard, and John Duke of Lancaster Steward of England, and Thomas Earl of Essex Constable, and T. Mowbray Marshal, 9 R. 2 (17 pages).

Form and manner of keeping the King's parliament of England in the reign of Richard 2 (15 leaves).

Observations on the case of customs cited in Cook's 12th Report, pp. 17, 18, to shew the weakness of those reasons urged by some from the authority of 2 H. 7., 6.

James 2nd. Royal Commission for hearing Ecclesiastical Causes.

2. Copies of the confessions of Bedloe and Dugdale. (Oates's plot).

A treatise describing Baronies and Dignities (about 40 leaves). This treatise is about the baronies of Abergavenny and Grey.

3. Amongst other treatises is one in 4to, in Italian, on the affairs of the Palatinate (temp. Car. 1) and the acceptance of the Crown of Bohemia (48 leaves); and a Latin tract on the same subject, and copy of instructions (in Italian) to Monsignore de Massini Bishop of Bertinoso, nuncio to the King of Spain, to treat of the marriage of his sister with the prince of England (14 folios).

4. Essays by Anthony Benn, Kt., Recorder of London, temp. Car. 1. A large 4to of 134 leaves (about 100 are wanting).

Sir Anthony Benn's Essays, complete, in brief sheets, unbound.

Cotton's discourse proving that the House of Commons hath equal power with the House of Peers in point of Judicature.

To Sir Anthony Bacon. An apology of the Earl of Essex against them which falsely and maliciously take him to be the only hindrance of the peace and quietness of his country (16½ pages, 16th century). *Begins* He that ether thinketh he hath or wisheth an excellent face.

A brief treatise or hipothesis of one booke called Speculum Universi or Universal Mirror. The 1st book. It is not possible that in existence there can be any more than two distinct species. (10 leaves, 16th century.)

A problem why the Court of Chancery of late and more especially now in the time of the present Chancellor is more frequented than other Courts (temp. James or Charles 1st).

An essay on Favourites (7½ brief sheets). *Begins* I never was a favourite myself and therefore may miss in describing that mistery (temp. James or Charles 1st).

Noy's projects 1634; extracts from the Rolls. (About Ship Money.)

List of blacks (mourning apparel) for Henry Earl of Kent, 1614. The total was 75?1.

Essay by Sir Anthony Benn. God before all; all for the King.

7. Copies of a manuscript given by Bishop Tanner to the Bodleian Library. Copy of Queen Anne's letter to the Marquis of Buckingham that Raleigh's life might not be in question.

Of the origin and progress of the troubles in England by Mr. Wren (small 4to).

8. This packet, amongst other things, contains:—

About 50 leaves of a diary A. D. 1743, addressed by a lady to her friend Musidora. The contents are interesting. The writer speaks of Clarissa (Harlowe) and the Castle of Indolence.

Argument for the pastoral drama of Cythnia.

Opinion as to the proceeding by Court-Martial on a dismissed officer for an offence committed while in service. The opinion is apparently by some officers, and they think that such a proceeding is valid.

Copy of a letter by Bishop Fell (of Oxford) to Countess of Nottingham, on her marriage.

Extract from a letter from St. Petersburg, 24th July 1764, about the murder of Prince Ivan by Lieut. Morowitz.

Letter from Sir C. H. Williams at Grodno in Poland, no date. He says that the country of Poland is in a wretched state; speaks of the insolence of the nobility, and their wealth; the Ulans, Cossack linears, have enough cloth in their trowsers to make him a riding coat. The most amiable of women, and daughter of the famous Ponintowski, who went through all the mad King of Sweden's fortune, and who is still alive, is a great friend of mine, and though near fourscore is as active as she was at 18.—English beer all over Poland;—says he was staying at the Great General of Poland's house; the King's hunting, their mode of life;—supposes the house life is like John of Gaunt's in the Savoy; describes the animals; all the Lithuanian ladies have pages, all dwarfs, an odd sight, an assembly of 200 or 300. (The letter is of 5 pages, and addressed to some one at Usk, perhaps his father.)

Copy of letter from Stanislaus King of Poland to Charles Yorke, dated Warsaw, 6 Oct. 1764.

A folio in quires unbound, contains:—Extracts from the originals in the Scotch College by the late Mr. Carte, with a view to the credit of the King James 2nd. The originals in the hands of Mr. Jernegan who married Carte's widow; after his death they were to go to the University of Oxford. Amongst them are several Memorials delivered to the French Court relating to King James's correspondencies with England, and some reports from his emissaries here. Begins with Charles 2nd's Letter, June 8, 1648; ends with "Relation du "Capitaine Floyd nouvelement revenu d'Angleterre," and many letters from the Duke of Portland in 1688. These copies occupy 150 leaves.

An unbound 4to, upwards of 400 pages, contains modern copies of letters from the Earl of Leicester to Cecil, the Duke of Norfolk, and others, and of letters from Walsingham, Sidney, and others to Burghley. The letters range from 1564 to 1585. There are also letters and papers by Wilkes to the Earl of Leicester; some of these copies have notes by Lord Hardwicke. One letter certainly is, and more may be, in "The Leycester Corre-

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spondence" edited by Mr. Bruce for the Camden Society, but they do not appear in Hardwicke's Collection of State Papers. Some of them seem to have been copied from Cotton. MS. Galba E. VI.

But for the limits imposed by the Commission I should have described two manuscripts on vellum, which shew that hands still living can vie in patience and skill and taste with those of the scribes and illuminators of old.

Letters.

Letters from Catherine Talbot to MRS. Wastfelde, 1743–1758, about 30 in number.

Correspondence between Catherine Talbot and Lady Annabell Grey, 1763–1769; about 30 letters.

Letters from the Honourable Frederic Robinson to his brother, Lord Grantham, and a few from Lord Grantham, 1778–1780.

Letters to the Honourable Frederic Robinson, 1763–1770, and 1780–1784.

Letters from Lord Borrington to his uncle, Lord Grantham, 1789–1791.

Letters to the Honourable Frederic Robinson, principally from his brother, Lord Grantham, 1785, and 1786; and from various relatives, 1778–1783.

My best thanks are offered to Lady Cowper. A visitor to Wrest Park can never leave but with regret; and her Ladyship most kindly made me her guest.

ALFRED J. HORWOOD.

THE MANUSCRIPTS OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF DARTMOUTH, PATSHULL, CO. STAFFORD.

This collection consists almost exclusively of letters; and they are most interesting and valuable. They particularly illustrate two very important passages in the history of this country, viz., the Great Rebellion and the Revolution of 1688. Colonel William Legge was one of the most energetic and faithful supporters of King Charles I.; he suffered severely in person and in purse, and the letters here preserved testify his activity and devotion to the Royal cause. There must have been a severe struggle in the mind of his son George, 1st Lord Dartmouth, before he could adopt a course which seemed so opposed to that of his father; but in transferring the fleet which he commanded to the service of William of Orange, he spared the country much bloodshed and helped to secure the personal and mental liberty which are now the boast of an Englishman. By the course which he adopted he does not seem to have lost the esteem of James II., and Dr. Lingard, in his history of England, has no harsh words for him.

The Civil War letters range from 1640 to 1649. It is not here necessary to give a full detail of their contents; careful copies of them and of later letters were made upwards of 40 years ago by William, 2nd Lord Bagot; and the transcripts, illustrated by a great number of drawings from original portraits, and by prints and plans, are contained in four large folio volumes, now in the library at Patshull. Among them are letters by King Charles I., Prince Rupert, Lord Newport, the Earl of Northumberland, the Earl of Cumberland, Lord Wharton, Lord Mandeville, the Earl of Lindsay, Lord Digby, the Earl of Annandale, Mr. Fairfax, and Henry Cromwell. Most of them are addressed to William Legge but some few are to other persons. All the letters from Prince Rupert, and most of those from Lord Digby in 1644 and 1645, are in cypher (decyphered), and one of those by Digby is written on linen.

The Civil War letters and some of later date were consulted and used by Mr. Warburton for his work "Prince Rupert and the Cavaliers." Some of the letters for 1688 were used by Sir John Dalrymple in his Memoirs of Great Britain and Ireland.

There are no letters during the time of the Commonwealth, and the letters and papers from 1660 to 1680 are not very numerous, having regard to the space of time. After 1680 they are very numerous. The documents from 1660 to 1688 are more than 2,100 in number, and of these there is at Patshull a catalogue of every item.

After the Restoration there are letters by the Duke of Ormonde, and others from Ireland; many papers about Tangiers, particularly when the place was abandoned; numerous letters by Samuel Pepys while he was at the admiralty. The letters of 1688, are of the utmost interest. The letters and papers of the 18th century are also very important.

A few extracts from and notes of contents of some of the letters will give an idea of the value of this collection.

A letter by Lord Wharton in 1641 alludes to the Bill against Strafford, and the King's opposition to it, and a vague accusation against unnamed persons of setting the army against the Parliament, whereupon Henry Percy, Henry Germaine, Mr. Davenant, and Sir J. Suckling fled and were not taken; that the ports were stopped.

1641. Letter from Lord Mandeville, Thos. Cotton, Robert Osborne, and Henry Cromwell to the Earl of Holland asking him to return 50 horses which the county of Huntingdon had supplied.

In the same year the Earl of Lindsay tells William Legge that he had sent 60 cart horses and 20 carts at the costs of Lincolnshire to Newcastle for the train of artillery, and asks that when discharged they may be sent back by the person now sent.

Any one in an office of trust is liable to have his actions severely scrutinized, and even "Honest Will. "Legge" could not escape calumny; a letter of 1641 (signature torn off) gives accounts of charges brought against W. Legge of making money by the gunpowder supplied to him.

The letter mentioned above as being written on linen, is dated 3rd June 1645, and addressed by George Digby to W. Legge at Oxford. Is anxious to hear how long he can hold out; "If you can allow us but a month or six "weeks to pursue our advantages whilst the enemy is "engaged before that place, in my conscience, without "hyperbole, you give the King his Crowne and in-"fallibly deliver the kingdom this summer from all its "misery."

A holograph letter from King Charles, dated Broomyard, 3rd Sept, 1645, asks W. Legge to delay a week for the design at the Isle of Ely and Cambridge.

1641. May 8. An order of the House of Commons, signed by Denzill Hollis and John Pym for Captain Legg to appear at once before the House.

1648, Dec. 10. Promise by W. Legge that if he is discharged he will not bear arms against the Parliament or their army in this kingdom.

1648, Feb. 9. Order by the Commissioners for compounding with delinquents, that as Will. Legge of London has submitted to a fine for delinquency and paid it, the authorities should forbear to seize or sequester his estate. A saving as to future estate. He is to sue out a pardon under the Great Seal within six weeks.

1649. Aug. 22. Order (in consequence of an order for the removal of Col. W. Legge to the gaol at Exeter) for the gaoler to receive him. (19.)

A letter from William Legge while a prisoner in Arundel Castle, dated Aug. 30th, 1648, says that the King had been seven months under strict restraint, without chaplain, friend, or servant of his own choice or acquaintance; that his treatment did not please the Scots, but that the Londoners fearing loss of trade had succeeded in getting him ordered to the Isle of Wight. He ends by saying that he thinks affairs to be in a hopeful position.

On the 30th March 1649 Charles II. directs W. Legge to go to Ireland.

A paper indorsed "For Col. Legg." The way and manner how Jones and Ludlow were to be surprised in Dublin Castle.

In 1661 are about a dozen letters from Prince Rupert at Frankfort, Vienna, Cleves, and Mainz.

In 1662 Lord Ormondo at Dublin gives an account of the state of Ireland.

In 1662 is a copy of "Thomas Violet's case" under his own hand. (Some of his writings on trade are printed. He poisoned himself.)

In 1673 or a little later is a statement of Col. William Legge's services.

In 1672 Sir John Worden writes from Whitehall that the Prince of Orange is coming back to Holland, and the Spaniards remain in Flanders, both exclaiming against their associates for either cowardice or treachery, which is what our French letters tell us.

JERSEY AND GUERNSEY.

1604. Oct. 22. Letter by Christopher Hatton to the Hon. William Legge of H.M. bedchamber and Lord of Ordnance. This is dated from Cornett Castle (Guernsey) and is concerning the castle.

A bundle of papers relating to a survey of Guernsey about 1680, 1681. Three abstracts of records from the Tower, the Rolls Chapel and the Paper Office. Directions for Captn. Leake to make a survey of Jersey and Guernsey.

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Copy of Lord Hatton's account of Guernsey. This is historical and gives an account of the courts and a list of Governors. 18 pp. (Y.Y.)

1665. Letters by Mr. Wharton, Comptroller of the Tower, to Lord Dartmouth. The plague is several times mentioned in these letters. It seems that after people had recovered, sores broke out on them. (Y.Y.)

1665 and 1666. Several letters from the Duke of Ormonde and Earl of Ossory, and one from Prince Rupert on Irish matters.

1672 and 1673. Journal of H.M. ship Katherine. Also some accounts of the engagements between the Dutch and English fleets in 1673. Ship letters. Several accounts of engagements.

A 4to. manuscript, intituled "A full answer to a "traitorous seditious libel, intituled An exact relation "of the several engagements and actions of His Ma"jesty's fleet under the command of His Highness "Prince Rupert and of all circumstances concerning "this summers expedition, 1673; pretended to be "written by a person in command of the fleet, but "spread abroad and vulgarly called the Prince's full "Narrative; published as an antidote against the in"fectious dissent of rebellion too visibly spreading "itself all over the kingdom under the threadbare old "trick of religion." And a printed 4to. tract of 1674, intituled "A just vindication of the principal officers of "H.M. Ordnance from the false, &c. of an exact rela"tion, &c." (This is not a print of the MS. 4to.) Journal of Capt. Geo. Legge in the Katherine during this summers expedition 1672–3. (K. 3. 1534–1550.)

On the 24th Feb. 167$\frac{3}{4}$, Charles II. by his sign manual directed the Governor of Portsmouth to treat well all French subjects and vessels.

In a packet of Letters received by Col. W. Legge in 1678, is one from Lord Ossory at the Hague, dated May 3rd. Hopes to see him before the Duke comes: "If "we can weather it out till then I hope we shall not be "over-run by an enemy whose offers of peace are made "in a stile as if all were already conquered."

1679. Dec. 12. Petition by the Archbishop of Armagh and other lords about private persons coining money.

1679–80. January 4. Copy of the King's letter directing the Lord Lieutenant to stop the practice, and to provide for coining. (Q.Q.)

In 1679, 1680, 1681, 1682, and 1683 are very many holograph letters from James, Duke of York (afterwards King James II.) to Lord Dartmouth. They are very interesting; some are written from abroad. In one he expresses very good feeling towards the Duke of Monmouth.

1686. Several letters from Ireland by the Earl of Clarendon, Lord Chancellor Porter, and others.

Tangiers.

There is a large mass of correspondence relative to Tangiers. A few notes of the later portion may be interesting.

Original address to King Charles II. by the late Governor, Field Officers, Commandants, and soldiers of the garrison, testifying their conviction that the place could not be held against the King of Spain.

1683. July 2. Original instructions by Charles II., countersigned by Leoline Jenkins for the demolition of Tangiers; directs care for persons and effects there; and the blowing up of the whole place and mole as much as possible.

1683. July 10. Charles II. to Sir John Berry, Lieutenant Captain of the Henrietta. By commission of 2nd July he has appointed George Lord Dartmouth to blow up Tangier; and by another commission of the same date he has appointed Piercy Kirke, Esq., in case of the death or illness of Lord Dartmouth. Directs Sir John Berry to assist Kirke.

And a letter 8th Oct. 1683, from the Mayor, &c., of the city, saying that they were glad that it is to be given up.

Copy of Sir James Lesly's treaty, 8th Oct. 1683, with the King of Morocco; peace for four years. (Bundle 28.)

In 1683 are papers received by Lord Dartmouth after his quitting Tangiers. Results of Councils of War, held on board the Grafton in Tangier Roads. A Journal by Sir Cloudesley Shovel (with his autograph signature), from his leaving Admiral Herbert, 1st July, to his arrival at Tangier Bay on the 29th Sept., and his (signed) reasons for sending home the Crowne to England. (She was leaky.)

1683 and 1684. Tangier papers. List of persons to return to England. Confession and repentance of John Burnet, a renegade. State of the navy of Tangiers. Petitions of people for return to England. (P.P.)

Some of the letters in No. 28 are for Col. Kirke.

1683 and 1684. Tangier papers. A number of Spanish letters from the Alcayde of Alcazar to Lord Dartmouth. And report of correspondence between Mr. Robert Cuthbert and the Alcayde. (W.W.) In a letter dated 5th April 1684, Samuel Pepys states that the King and the Duke are satisfied with Lord Dartmouth's doings in the Tangier business.

The Revolution.

1688. Aug. 27. Letter by Lord Hatton. He hears that the King has ordered all officers to repair to their respective commands.

Sept. 23. Thomas Ken, Bishop of Bath and Wells. Professes loyalty to the King consistent with superior duty to God, and the holy religion he professes. The Declaration has not been sent down; is coming to London.

Sept. 28. The King's Sign Manual countersigned by Pepys. The King orders the ships in the Downs, under the command of Sir Roger Strickland, to repair to the Buoy at the Nore. Orders commanders of ships and fire ships in the Thames and Medway to repair thither.

Sept. 29. Sign Manual countersigned by Pepys. To forbear searching foreign ships till further orders.

Sept. 30. The Duke of Berwick says that the King has ordered the officers and troopers of his regiment to have armour. Asks for it.

1688. Oct. 1. Instructions by James II. to Lord Dartmouth, for the fleet. (With seal.)

Oct. 1. Copies of several instructions from the King to Sir Roger Strickland regarding his squadron. (Sir Roger gave up his commission.)

Oct. 3. The Earl of Bath congratulates Lord Dartmouth on his being appointed Admiral. He has done his best to quiet the country, his Majesty's Declaration coming seasonably.

Oct. 9. Jacob Richards of Gillingham offers to raise 100 or 200 men with Blood for an officer.

Oct. 9. Letter by Thomas Phillips at Portsmouth about the fortifications of Portsmouth and Gosport; says that the condition of Gosport is hazardous.

Another letter from Thomas Phillips (who seals with the arms of Phelips of Montacute, co. Somerset), about the difficulty of getting money for payment of troops; the men desert.

Oct. 10. List of the fleet of the Channel Guard.

Oct. 14. Letter from John Berry on board the Elizabeth. The gun carriages are bad; they will fall to pieces in action.

Oct. 23. Letter by Wm. Penn. Yesterday was a great presence at Whitehall; the King, the Queen Dowager, the Council, the Judges, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, the Bishops and Lords about the town, of which the Archbishop of Canterbury and Bishops of London, Winchester, and Oxford, the Marquis of Halifax, and Lord Nottingham, were some, appeared in the Council Chamber, where the birth of the Prince was cleared by the ladys of the bed chamber, the women midwife, nurses, phisitians, and Lords present at his birth, to the great content of the company. Last night an express from Rotterdam with some difficulty come from their army, and speaks of additional forces to the former. One Greenwood apprehended for dealing with the King's officers of his army to revolt. Also Wicksteed for such practises and words against the Lord President for having corresponded with the Prince of Orange; he is fled with his messenger. (P. 3.)

Nov. 13. Sign Manual of James II. to Lord Dartmouth, ordering him to set at liberty the Flyboate, taken by the Foresight, with soldiers belonging to the Dutch fleet, and all future captives. Countersigned by S. Pepys.

Nov. 15. Lord Dartmouth to Captain Froude of the Ruby. Orders him to fight and destroy the fleet from Holland if he meets any. (1672.)

Nov. 16. Order by Lord Dartmouth to Lord Berkeley, commander of the Montague to fight the Dutch fleet.

Nov. 17. Lord Dartmouth to Lord Berkeley. Will seek the Dutch at Torbay; fight perhaps to-morrow.

Nov. 17. Letter by Lord Preston. The King this afternoon goes for Windsor; he has taken the Prince with him. The Queen stays here (London) for some time.

Nov. 26. Letter of six sides from S. Pepys. The King at his entrance to town this afternoon heard that

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the Princess of Denmark had withdrawn in the night. The King directs a statement, lest impressions be made in the fleet. She went in her usual manner and time to bed. (He gives an account of the discovery of her being gone; and of the order for the seizure of Lord Churchill's house.)

Nov. 26. Sign Manual. Order to send a ship to Plymouth and seize Capt. Geo. Churchill.

Nov. 28. S. Pepys to Lord Dartmouth. Has just attended the King in his Cabinet, who says he shall have a Parliament. The Chancellor is commanded to issue writs.

Nov. 28. Letter from P. Musgrave (in the Ordnance Office). The King disapproves Sir E. Hales' project; it could not be effectual in suppressing a rabble, but might destroy the whole city, and would endanger a general revolt of the kingdom; therefore directs the mortar pieces to be returned into store. Col. Shelton made Lieutenant of the Tower in room of Sir E. Hales. His office is in a bad state. Account of the meeting last night of the King and the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in his drawing-room; they recommended a Parliament; this morning writs issued.

Nov. 29. Original letter by the Prince of Orange, inviting Lord Dartmouth to surrender the fleet.

Nov. 29 and Dec. 1. Three letters by James II. to Lord Dartmouth about sending the Prince of Wales away.

Dec. 3. Letter from Lord Berkeley at London, to Lord Dartmouth. Reached London at noon, when the King was at dinner. After he had dined I kissed his hand; he carried me into the Queen's bed-chamber, where I read the address; he was well pleased; gave him Lord Dartmouth's letter; he asked about the fleet. Abundance of people railed at Lord Dartmouth, but the King continually justified him. The whole Dutch fleet are at Plymouth where they were saluted by the citadel at their coming with about 40 guns. Bristol in the Prince of Orange's hands. The Marquess of Worcester, the Earl of Clarendon, and Lord Blessington, Capt. Steveningham, and several others, have gone over to the Prince. The Lords of Halifax, Nottingham, and Godolphin are gone to negotiate, but the truth is that was sent before for leave they found drunk asleep at Reading, so they are forced to stay there till they have an answer by another.

Dec. 11. Letter by Phil. Frowde at London. The Queen and Prince went away down the river on Sunday night. The King followed about two or three o'clock. The mob are now pulling down the Mass houses, and burning, &c. Sky so red, I can see it, &c.

Dec. 11. Council order. Reciting that the King had privily that morning withdrawn himself; orders the removal of all Popish officers out of their respective commands. Signed by Archbishops of Canterbury and York, Lord Pembroke, and 20 others.

Dec. 12. Copy of Lord Dartmouth's letter in answer to the Prince of Orange's invitation, dated 29 Nov.; and of a letter dated 20 Dec.

Dec. 13. Lord Feversham to Lord Dartmouth, with copy of the King's letter. He will see the Prince of Orange, but will not take employment.

Dec. 13. Letter from Fra. Gwyn at Whitehall, 10 a.m. The King's resolution has depressed all his friends. Lord Feversham's conduct in disbanding the army is much blamed. The morning the King withdrew, the lords whose names you see to the declaration and who were all that were in town met at the Guildhall; they sent a letter to your Lordship, and in my opinion that is a good ground for your Lordship to return an answer and desire their commands . . . . it is necessary to keep the ships together (1983).

Letter from the Duke of Berwick to Lord Dartmouth, asking for orders: "The King being gone and I being "left without orders I desire you will let me know "wether you have received any forme . . . . . "Lord Feversham by the King's order has disbanded "the army so that I know not what to do." He sends a copy of the King's letter to Lord Feversham.

Dec. 13. Letter by Gardiner. Mentions the taking of the King at Shelness and his being taken to Faversham; also the taking of Jefferies.

Dec. 14. Letter from Thos. Hancock, Mayor of Portsmouth. Is forced to leave his home; is threatened to be boiled; threatened by the soldiers; if they offer abuses to the town he has ordered torches to be fired in the tower; is going on board ship to secure himself. The town is in great fear. Shops shut up. The Irish threatening to do strange things. (The date in this letter looks like 1699, but it is indorsed 1688.)

Dec. 14. Letter by William Jennery. Is desired by the Mayor to remind Lord Dartmouth for his passport to go to France, and he desires he may have a passage in the yacht for Jersey. The Gosport people having been much abused by the Irish soldiers have seized on the castle, and he understands the Duke of Berwick says he would fire them out; they are protestants, and he (Jennery) judges himself obliged if they are ill treated to defend and assist them to his power. They are in very great trouble, and will be more if the Irish part not before he sails out of harbour. He saw great companies march on the hill, and they went towards Farnm (Farcham?), but he conceives, had they been the Prince's forces, he should have had (news) by some hand or other, and then he would have sent to Lord Dartmouth.

Dec. 15. A letter from Lady Dartmouth to her husband, speaks of the insults to the King at Faversham. The rabble rifled his pockets and took away all from him.

Dec. 16. Letter by the Prince of Orange to Lord Dartmouth, directing him to bring the fleet to the Nore.

A packet of 17 holograph letters by James II. to Lord Dartmouth, the first dated Oct. 5; and the last Dec. 21, from Rochester, asking if Lord Dartmouth is going to stay at the Downs or is obliged by want of victuals to come up to the Nore. Several of these letters have remarks indorsed by Lord Dartmouth.

Jan. Dec. 1688 there are letters by the Duke of Berwick and several letters by other persons to Lord Dartmouth, concerning the King's intended removal of the Prince of Wales.

Dec. 19. Letter by Sir R. Beach. The King taken to Faversham; the Chancellor taken; he was going to Hamboro' in a collier; when taken to the Lord Mayor he kneels to kiss his hand; the Lord Mayor so astonished that he fell into a swound (1986).

Dec. 19. Copy of the Prince of Orange's letter to Col. Berkeley, to go to Portsmouth and acquaint the Commander-in-Chief that he has ordered men to march there and take possession of the garrison. The regiments will be provided for elsewhere and need not apprehend ill treatment. There is an order at the foot signed "Churchill" for all persons to assist Berkeley.

Dec. 25. Letter by the Prince of Orange to Lord Dartmouth, to have ships cruise off Guernsey to protect against the French; and between Dover and Calais, and Harwich, and the coasts of Holland and Flanders, to protect the packet boats.

Dec. 25. Letter from S. Pepys to Lord Dartmouth. The Prince of Orange's orders to your Lordship of the 16th from Windsor, which he was pleased to communicate to me on his first arrival made him expect your Lordship's arrival with the fleet at the buoy of the Nore. . . . His Highness is sensible of the hint you gave him in your letter touching Guernsey.

Dec. 29. Original summons by the Prince of Orange to Lord Dartmouth, to attend the Convention Parliament.

In October, November, and December, 1688, are numerous interesting official letters by S. Pepys.

Two letters by Lord Devon to Lord Dartmouth, about going over to the Prince of Orange.

1688. Ordnance and ship letters received by Lord Dartmouth in this year, also letters relating to State occurrences.

$\frac{8}{89}$. Janry. 2nd, 5th, and 10th. Three original orders by the Prince of Orange, regarding the fleet.

$\frac{8}{89}$. Janry. 9th. Copy of Pepys' report on the fleet.

$\frac{8}{89}$. Janry. 10th. Samuel Pepys to Lord Dartmouth. His Highness had directed him to remain with the whole fleet at the Nore until further order. Pepys thinking that the wording of it may lead him to alter his last intention and expect clearer directions for repairing thither for serving him therein as soon as may be, has provided a fresh warrant in that behalf from the Prince, and sent it by post to Sir Phinehas Pett at Chatham.

$\frac{8}{89}$. Janry. 16th. Saml. Pepys asks Lord Dartmouth to set the Katherine at liberty as soon as possible: "I am not sure but her service may be required by the "Prince to-morrow, before next day, it seeming at "present very likely it will be so."

Janry. 19th. Letter by James II. at St. Germain to Lord Dartmouth. "Howsoever the Prince of Orange

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uses me in other things, sure he will not refuse me the common civility of letting all my coaches and horses come over to me, tis but what I did to Prince George when he went from mo. I send the bearer Ralf Sheldon to you to bring them away so sone as a pass can be gott for them from the Prince of Orange. Speake for the passe yourself and to Lord Middleton to have it solicited, and give directions to Delarbre to bring over himself, or, if he bo not yett ready to come, to send the best of my guns and pistols over with Sheldon, this bearer, to whom I refer what elso I have to say. James R."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Abstract of several petitions to King Charles II. for grants of ground about the Tower in the Little Minories (one is by Col. William Legge), with the surveyor-general's reports thereon. Interrogatories and other papers on the subject 1686. Report on the boundaries of the Tower Liberty. The Little Minories, Well Close, and old Artillery Ground, were places always of right belonging to the liberty of the Tower.

A bundle of papers relating to the establishment of the King's stables in 1669, when Lord Dartmouth was Master of the Horse.

Numerous letters to Lord Dartmouth while he was governor of Portsmouth.

About 20 bundles of papers on Ordnance matters 1670-1688, and a few earlier, some relating to Ireland.

Papers relating to the royal forests when Lord Dartmouth was Lord Lieutenant of the forests of Alice Holt, and Woolmer. Copy of the perambulation of the forest 26 Hen. VIII. (99.) There is another bundle on the same matters, and in this is a copy of the perambulation in 29 Edw. I.

On the 8th October 1688, William van de Veldo de Oude writes to Lord Dartmouth that he has delivered at his Lordship's house, five pictures (in gold frames at 3l. 10s. a piece); Lord Berkeley paid him for a piece of 4½ feet 20l.; Lady Berkeley his mother paid him for a piece of 5 feet 23l., he leaves it to Lord Dartmouth's generosity.

1687, April 28th. Curious account of the fireworks at Blackheath.

1687, June 15th. Order of march of the train from the Tower to Hounslow.

1688, April 17th. Letter by Samuel Pepys to Lord Dartmouth. The King by Conway's letter to Lord Dartmouth in 1674 said that foreign flags coming before any castles on the coast were to be lowered and kept so within gun shot.

1688, April. Letter by Edward Sherborne about firing on ships not striking their flags. Cannot give an answer. Cannot find Pepys' opinion supported by books.

1688, Dec. and 1689 Jan. Many papers relating to the navy, the ships to be paid off, and places of their distribution.

A bundle of papers relating to Lord Dartmouth's imprisonment and examination (he died in the Tower in 1691).

A folio book containing copies of official letters and papers, beginning with the commission by James II. in September 1688 for Lord Dartmouth to be Admiral of the Fleet. There are copies of letters by and to Lord Dartmouth, to and by James II., and the Prince of Orange. The last document is the order of the Prince of Orange, dated 10th January 1689.

There is a 4to volume of memoranda written by the first Earl of Dartmouth in Bishop Burnet's history of his own time.

1690. Copies of some papers taken with the Lord Preston (fol. 9 pages): about the restoration of King James 2nd.

PAPERS OF THE 18TH CENTURY.

A packet of Minutes of Council from the middle of 1710 to the middle of 1713.

Two packets of correspondence from about 1704 to 1715.

Official letters from Matthew Prior at Paris in 1713, and from Lord Bolingbroke in 1714.

Extensive correspondence of Wm Legge 1st Earl of Dartmouth about the same time.

Letters from Harley (about 30) in 1710-1722.

Letters from Judith Reed at Philadelphia 1773-1775, some of them touch on the rebellion.

Letters between Geo. Legge and M. Francklin, Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, and other Nova Scotia papers.

A long and interesting letter, four folio pages, in 1765 from Wm. Smith of New York, to the Rev. Mr. Whitfield on the discontents of America, specially regarding the Stamp Act.

About 50 letters from John Hough, bishop of Worcester, to Lady Kaye, beginning in 1740. (In Wilmot's Life of the Bishop, 4to, Lond., 1810, are 43 letters by the Bishop to this Lady.)

Letter from Dr. Dodd at Plaistow in Essex, dated Nov. 22, 1759. He dissuades Lord Dartmouth from taking holy orders. Lord Dartmouth answered that he had never had any thought of so doing.

Letter from John Wesley dated June 14, 1775, on his way to Dublin. This is a long and eloquent letter to the Earl of Dartmouth protesting against the war with America. (It is printed in Macmillan's Magazine for December 1870.)

Letter from Dr. Johnson to the Earl of Dartmouth, dated April 25, 1783, recommending Mr. Desmoulin for employment.

Nearly 50 letters by King George III. to the Earl of Dartmouth, 1773-1804. In one of January 19, 1774, he alludes to the people of Boston's unjustifiable proceedings. On the 28th January 1775 he does not approve of Lieut. General Gage for America as Commander-in-chief, but proposes Sir Jeffrey Amherst. He hopes to prevent effusion of blood. On the 16th of June 1775 he says that America must be a colony or be treated as an enemy.

I cannot close this short notice of the manuscripts without expressing my great obligations to Lord Dartmouth for his attentions to me during my stay at Patshull.

ALFRED J. HORWOOD.

THE MANUSCRIPTS OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE EARL SPENCER, AT SPENCER HOUSE, ST. JAMES'S.

This Collection consists, with few exceptions, of letters of the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries.

The letters of the 16th century chiefly relate to Northern and Border matters; those of the 17th century are, for the most part, addressed to Geo. Savile, Marquis of Halifax, whose name is well known in the History of England during the latter half of the 17th century. The letters of the 18th century give much political, social, and literary information.

The notes by the Marquis of Halifax of his conversations with King William III. are particularly valuable; and it may be hoped that Lord Spencer will at some time publish them.

The letters are very numerous. Rapidly looking over them, I made notes and extracts of such as appeared to contain matter of more than private interest; but it must not be supposed that these notes contain all that is worthy of extract.

Box 31*a*.

Seventeen letters from the Duchess of Marlborough to John Lord Spencer in the years 1726, 1742, and 1743. They are written by an amanuensis, but are mostly signed by her, and there are two or three memoranda by her own hand. They are very characteristic, and abound in money matters.

1742, June 20. The Duchess abuses the government; mentions their having raised a million for the Queen of Hungary; they will try to borrow more; is assured that the next step will be to move parliament to give greater interest, "but it will do nothing with me."

1743, Oct. 23. Death of the Lady Carteret. The King offered that Lord Carteret should not go with him to the army. Lady C. begged he might not omit the last service in his power to Him, and said that she was not in any danger; "but if I don't mistake she "died two days after."

1743, May 30. Approves making Mr. Pelham Lord of the Treasury. Lord Bath in a great rage at it he wishes to vindicate himself in the Craftsman's name. In the paper of Old England in the Craftsman of 6 August he mentions this: "I suppose for some time "they will be entertaining, as they are written by "Lord B. to shew the greatness of his character."

Sunday (no year). Refers to Saturday's paper of Old England. "I am of his mind that the D. of Cumber-"land will not except (*sic*) of Hanover if His Majesty "would give it him; but as the Prince of Wales is the "eldest brother, I wish he had it, on condition that

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" the younger brother should leave England, which is " now but a province to Hanover, and all the money in " a little time will go there. Officers come over give " full account of all that has passed abroad. His " Majesty was prevailed not to be exposed to fire as " was reported, but to go into a wood out of reach of " musket shot, which was certainly very right, because " he was secure, and by that means could give direc- " tions to gain so great a victory as he did."

Here and in 35 G., are many inventories of plate and jewels belonging to the Duchess.

In 31*a* is a grant of arms, dated 26 Nov. 1504, by Richemount, otherwise Clarencieux, to John and Thomas Spencer, sons of William Spencer, of the County of Warwick, the arms are, "Azure, a fess ermine between " six semewes heads, silver erased; the crest upon the " headme is a moure heyne in his proper colour, " membred gowles standing on a wreath azure and " silver, mantelled of the same tasselled gold." The arms are depicted on the margin and the autograph of Clarencieux remains, but the seal is gone.

1565, May 14. Ratification (by way of Inspeximus) under the Great Seal, in accordance with the Statute of Hen. VIII., of a Dispensation by Matthew Parker, Archbishop of Canterbury, to Nicholas Cooke, B.A., Chaplain to Robert Dudley, K.G. and Earl of Leicester, to hold a third benefice with two others.

1690, Aug. 18. Holograph will of the Duchess of Marlborough, on a sheet of letter paper, disposing of 7,000*l.* given to her disposition by the Duke. She gives 500*l.* to get poor people out of prison.

In C. 24 are a number of fine deeds of the 13th and 14th centuries; many with fine seals, and many being grants to and by the Abbey of the Holy Cross at Waltham.

A letter signed "Exeter," dated Newark, 1624, alluding to extortions in taking money from men pressed for his Majesty's service to release them, and directing suppression of the practice for the future.

No. 19. — A large collection of letters from Lord Jersey to the Countess Spencer, from 1769 to 1804. They relate to personal matters, town gossip, and political events;—

1769, Dec. 23. Lord Chatham is to speak (in the House of Lords), even though on his back.

1769, Dec. 22. The world is full of nothing but Junius's last letter; a sort of speech to the King, impudent and wicked; some give the credit of it to Lord George Sackville, but most to Wilkes. Beckford, the Lord Mayor, very angry at the Guards going through the City to the rioters in Spitalfields, drums beating and fifes playing, without his permission. His letter to the Secretary at War I saw. In future his leave is to be asked.

1798. A report of Bonaparte being taken. On the taking of Rome the French offered passports to go through France, to buy pictures, statues, &c. at Rome.

Box 24.

1793, November 6. Letter in French from Louise de Stolberg, Countess of Albany (at Florence); she recommends Zimmerman on Solitude.

1780. A letter in English and another in French from L. M. T. B. d'Orleans.

1764. A letter in French from the Duke of Braganza (at Milan).

1766. A letter in French from Frederick Prince of Hesse.

1764. A letter in French from Cardinal Albani (at Rome); he sends an alabaster vase, a counterpart of one which Lady Spencer admired at his country house; and another in 1765, on the same subject.

1761. Several letters from the Duke of York. In one he says he defers carrying the Buchentour and other things from Venice to the Queen, until he has shewed it to Lady Spencer.

1763. Letter from the Duke of Cumberland.

1764. A letter from Louise, wife of Prince Frederich of Prussia.

1765. Letter from Elizabeth Augusta Electress Palatine about Lady Spencer's intercession for an innkeeper, who had behaved badly.—And copies of Lady Spencer's letters to the Electress.

1794. Letter from Augustus Frederick Duke of Sussex (at Rome).

Upwards of 50 letters from David Garrick. They range from 1776 to 1779, and are very sprightly and interesting;—

1776, Nov. 15. He mentions the Electrical Eels exhibited in the Haymarket, at 5*s.* a head; sends a (bitter) epitaph on Dr. Johnson, by Soame Jenyns:

" Here lies poor Johnson: reader, have a care;
Tread lightly, lest you rouse a sleeping bear.
Religious, moral, generous and humane
He was; but self-sufficient, rude and vain;
Ill-bred and overbearing in dispute;
A scholar and a Christian, and a brute.
Would you know all his wisdom and his folly,
His actions, sayings, mirth and melancholy,
Boswell and Thrale, retailers of his wit,
Will tell you how he wrote and talked, and coughed
[and spit."

June 6. A card by Mr. Garrick to Lady Spencer. Mr. Garrick has fixed next Saturday for the last time of actiug.

1776, Nov. 9. Mentions a new fashion for ladies, of illuminated heads; head-dresses made of evergreens and lamps; a new invention, heard of by him, by a confectioner and toyman (Pinchbeck).

1777, Sept. 14. Electrical apparatus at the Pantheon, to show that pointed conductors invite lightning and produce evil; and his Majesty ordered Mr. Wilson, the great electrical performer on the occasion, to take down all the pointed conductors of Dr. Franklin and place blunted ones in their room at the Queen's house.....no less than 400 drums and many thousand yards of wire in the apparatus;..... it is to be hoped there is no party spirit in the business ..... Miss Hannah More, whose essays your ladyship did not much fancy, has written a good tragedy lately..... The subject from Cheyy Chase, the quarrels between the Scotch and the English.

1777, Oct. 22. Mentions Foote's death on his landing at Calais, he had much wit and no feeling; sacrificed friends and foes to a joke, and so has died very little regretted, even by his nearest acquaintance.

A letter written by David Garrick, in Mrs. Garrick's name, in German English.

1777, December 11. Our tragedy succeeded; cordial applause; not a dry eye in the house.

1778, Nov. 17. Have just finished the prologue to Henry Fielding's long lost comedy; it was given over for gone by the family, but it fell into my hands after 25 years' absence; it is to be acted on next Saturday se'nnight.

Nov. 24. The new comedy will not be ready for next Saturday.

Upwards of 20 letters from Mrs. Garrick to Countess Spencer, ranging from 1780 to 1792.

Between 70 and 80 letters from Sir William Jones, ranging from 1768 to 1791. He seems to have been a tutor to Lord Althorp;—

1768, Aug. A letter from Wimbledon.

1768, Sept. 3. Encloses an exercise by Lord Althorp.

1768, Sept. 9. The professorship of modern languages is vacant; he is asked to put up for it.

In June 1769, he dates from Harrow; in August following from Oxford. In 1770 he was at Nice with Lord Althorp.

There is an interesting correspondence about his quitting the tutorship of Lord Althorp, on a difference of opinion regarding the mode of education to be pursued.

1780, June 16, Temple. Speaks of his being determined, if God preserves his life, to write the history of the American war in the manner of Thucydides, *i.e.*, from his own personal knowledge of many actors in it on both sides, and of the events.

June 20. In the House of Commons vehement sparring and bickering between Dunning and Burke, not from sudden heat but from long nourished disgust, and, I fear, rancour.

1781, Feb. 21, New College, Oxford. Asks Lord Spencer to seal a petition, and says that this is the " same Margaret Williams whom you recommended last " Christmas at the Almoner's office."

1783, Creshna-nagar. Is charmed with Sanscrit ..... The Brahmins do not know how much he is assisted by Latin and Greek.

1791, Oct. 24. Our army stormed Nundee Doorgum on the 15th.

Letters from General J. Cunningham, 1771–1788, politics and chat.

More than two dozen letters from Richard Rigby, M.P., to Lady Spencer; these range from 1777 to 1788, when he died. They contain much political information;—

1779, Jan. 29. Offers Lady Spencer a room in the Pay Office to see Garrick's funeral.

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1779, March 25. Incloses a letter from R. B. Sheridan about a dedication to Lady Spencer.

About 80 letters from Lord Clermont, 1780–1800.

Nearly 50 letters from Lord Frederick Cavendish, M.P., and Lord John C., 1779–1788, containing political news, domestic and foreign, and notices of proceedings in the House of Commons;—

1780, March 22. A full account of the duel between Lord Shelburne and Mr. Fullerton. (The writer was second to Lord Shelburne.)

1780, June 2. Lord George Gordon brought up the petition. In four hours both houses were prisoners.

1780, June 5. Riots by the mob.

1780, June 9. The taking of Lord George Gordon; the various reports.

1780, June 10. Letter from Lord John Cavendish. Account of the riots, &c.

1784, April 14. Letter from Lord John C. Does not approve that the Duchess of Bedford should canvas for the Westminster election.

1788, Nov. 28. Illness of the King; he is to be moved to Kew.

No. 26.

A bundle of letters from Charlotte, Queen of Naples, to Lady Spencer, and copies of 9 or 10 from Lady Spencer to the Queen of Naples, April 1794 to March 1802;—

1794, Oct. 7. Italy is perpetually menaced, and it seems that the rogueides redouble their efforts to penetrate. Up to this time we owe our safety to the English squadron. Feels assured that the efforts of England will save Europe.

1798, March 8. The head of the church is driven from Rome, and 20,000 French rob here to the last half-penny; expects the same fate.

1798, June 20. Alludes to the taking of Malta by treason, without a blow struck; is much indebted to England; the appearance of its squadron will save Sicily, now in great danger since the taking of Malta.

1798, Sept. 4. Is so delighted with the complete victory which the brave Nelson, with his fleet, obtained.

1799, Jan. 25. Is in great grief. An army of 50,000, under General Mack, animated by the presence of their sovereign, destroyed in less than a month. The French at the gates of the capital without difficulty. The King obliged to fly to Sicily. The brave Nelson conducted us; our navy was in insurrection; only two ships remained, almost without equipage;—at Palermo, in an island almost destitute. Our navy burnt; the arsenal pillaged.

1800, Oct. 17. At Sellenbrun, with four of her children.

1802, March 6. Cannot pay her debt to Lady Spencer. Cannot pay her own people; shall be obliged to sell some of her diamonds at a sacrifice. [It appears that Lady S. had lent her large sums of money.]

Letters (about 20) from Mrs. Eliz. Carter to Lady Spencer, 1773–1800. They are chiefly occupied with religious matters.

1776, July 29. "It is, I am told, a pretty prevailing "notion or affectation of a notion that Mr. Jenyns is "not in earnest." She thinks he is sincere (alluding to his book on the Evidences of the Christian Religion).

1800, May 21. It is evident that the wretch who attempted the life of our Sovereign had some companion or confidant; *inter alia* the letter thrown into Lord Albermarle's carriage appears very striking.

About 15 letters from Mrs. Mary Carter.

Many letters from Lord Harcourt, 1784–1805. He was a friend of Horace Walpole.

In 1784, he says he bought at Westminster, from Pinchbeck's son, who had bought in some of his father's trumpery, a portrait of Raleigh, damaged, but certainly of the age he lived in, and he believes authentic, for one guinea; and a portrait of Prior, with frame, for one guinea.

His letters for 1784 are really a diary, and are very amusing.

Some letters from Dr. Richard Warren (one of the doctors employed for George III., when mentally deranged) to Lady Spencer.

1788, Nov. 12. "Rex noster insanit; nulla adsunt "febris signa; nulla mortis venturæ indicia." This is the whole of the letter, which is dated from Windsor.

1788, Dec. 2. The King was removed from Windsor to Kew, on Saturday; is no better; has been in this state five weeks. "I persuaded the chancellor to visit "the King; he was more surprised and affected than "Mr. Pitt."

Letters from H. Stanley, 1764–1778, contain some good accounts of journeys abroad.

Five letters from Sir Sidney Smith.

1782, June 19. The Tory at sea off New York. He begun a letter to her (Lady S.) after the opportunity of success on the 12th of April, but lost the opportunity of sending it; . . . had been introduced to Prince William and had a long conversation with him about the 12th of April, &c.; he (the Prince) had had an accident by a fall on board the Warwick; the shoulder was put out.

1788, April 26. Ponta de Lima, Portugal. Went to Morocco with an ambassador who was going to pay tribute (he can call it no other name since it is received as such); . . . he has a plan for saving the payment and giving freedom and happiness to some millions of oppressed people. (3 sheets, very interesting.)

1789, Sept. 10, Windsor. The King has resumed his usual mode of life; he rose at six yesterday, spent all the morning in answering German despatches till time to go to chapel; then walked on the terrace till dinner; . . . he looks thinner than before his illness; this improves him, as he has no longer the florid look and prominent eye that made him appear as if he was going into an apoplexy. He (Sir Sidney) can answer for his memory; . . . He (the King) came into the equerry's room when he was there, recognized him and asked him when he returned. (A very interesting letter.)

About 20 letters from Sir William Hamilton, and two from his wife; 1762–1797. They are mostly dated from Naples;—

1767, Nov. 2 (to Lord Spencer). About the eruption of Mount Vesuvius.

1783, Jan. 28, Caserta. Sends a small etching of himself in profile, by M. de Nou, the French chargé d'affaires at the Court. (The etching is exquisite.)

1791, Aug. 17, London. About his marriage with Emma; . . . he is 60, she is 24; he admits that her character will not bear scrutiny; but having lived five and a half years with her, he is sure she repents.

1794, July 5, Naples. About eruption of Vesuvius. In a letter of this year he mentions the plot to blow up the theatre with the nobility and royal family.

1796, September. Fears that the French are coming; fears for his vases and his collections of 32 years.

1798, Caserta. Has recollections of Lady Betty Germain.

About a dozen letters from Gavin Hamilton, at Rome, 1765–1772; about pictures for Lord Spencer.

Box 31.

(1.) 1688, Nov. 17. Letter from Robert Brent to Lord M. (Middleton); "press on the King to make no "treaty and call no Parliament until the suppression "of the rebellion;" to venture his crown; if he lose it, it will be but for a short time; an usurper can only be supported by force.

1688, Dec. 1. . . Letter by Lord Middleton to Lord Halifax . . . The King desires that your Lordship and my Lord of Nottingham attend him in his bedchamber at 4 this afternoon.

1688, Dec. 10. Copy of King James 2d letter to Lord Faversham, saying that he had sent away the Queen and the Prince of Wales and was going himself, and thanking the officers and soldiers.

1688, Dec. 12. Copy of King James's letter to Lord Faversham (dated at Faversham): "I had the mis- "fortune to be stopt at Shelness by a rabble of seamen, "fishermen, and others, who still detain me here, "although they know me;" . . . asks him to send servants, linen, and clothes; . . . wants money; all his had been taken.

1688, Dec. 17, Windsor. Letter by "Prince d'Orange" (William 3d) to the Marquis of Halifax, the Earl of Shrewsbury, and Lord Delaware, bidding them tell the King that it is for the quiet of the city and the safety of his person that he remove to Ham, where he shall be attended by guards, who will be ready to preserve him from any disturbance.

Copy of a letter from these three Lords to Lord Middleton (apropos of the Prince's letter), asking where they may find him.

1688, Dec. 18. Letter in French from Bentinck;—The Prince says that the King may go to Rochester instead of Ham; it is indifferent to him.

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Notes of debates in the assembly of the lords, as to abdication.

(2.) 1651, Oct. 14. Copy of the Earl of Derby's last letter to his children, Lady Mary, Mr. Edward, and Mr. William, in the Isle of Man. Dated from Chester Castle; and a similar one to his lady, dated 12th October.

A relation of the surrender of the Isle of Man: folio, 372 pp. *Begins*: The 16th of September Capt. Yonge sent to the Isle of Man. *Ends*: desiring Col. Duckford and other gentlemen to mediate for her goods, which he promised to her.

(4.) Three letters from Lord Clarendon, one dated in 1665, and two not dated, and three from Frances Lady Clarendon, in 1681, &c.

(5.) Letters (about 10) from Lord Holles, at Paris, in 1665, to Sir Wm. Coventry, of the Privy Council and secretary to his Royal Highness.

Four letters by Lord Holles to M. de Lionne, about one Bailleul, who carried divers flags.

Six letters from Lord St. Albans to Sir Wm. Coventry, in 1666; not very interesting.

(6.) About 30 letters from the Countess of Ranelagh to her brother the Earl of Burlington and Cork, and from Lady Frances Jones her daughter; full of gossip.

(7.) Letter, $16\frac{4}{5}$, Jan. 5, Hague. Henry Sidney to the Earl of Sunderland; as to the projected alliance between France and the States.

$16\frac{4}{5}$, Jan. $\frac{1}{11}$. Copy of Sunderland's reply; he says that the King orders Sidney to use his utmost endeavours to prevent the alliance; the King will be impatient to hear from him.

(9.) List of plate, jewels, and expenditure of the Duchess of Marlborough.

(10.) A bundle of nearly a dozen letters of Lord Dungarvan to Mrs. Elizabeth Clifford, not of public interest.

(11.) Original journal by the Marquis of Halifax (last leaf gone) of his conversations with King William 3d (folio, 27 leaves and 1 blank). This is a most valuable and interesting document, showing the King's opinions on persons and parties; and the publication of it would be of great service. The journal is on the right-hand page, and notes by the Marquis are in the left.

The first entry is, "He denyed the Duchess of Mon- "mouth's request to be restored."

The last entry (under Feb. 8, 1689) is, "Did not ap- "prove Bab May for a Commissioner, because he was "no speaker."

On December 30, The King said that the Commonwealth party was the strongest in England; he had then that impression given; . . . said that at best they would have a Duke of Venice. In that perhaps, he perhaps was not so much mistaken. Said that he did not come to establish a commonwealth, and he was sure of one thing, he would not stay in England if King James came again: he said also, with the strongest asseveration, he would go if they went about to make him regent. The Bishop of Salisbury, a dangerous man and had no principles; bade me speak with those who came from Dr. Oates; said he would give him something though it went hard with him. . . . On another day he said he would have some of us talk together to see to find some expedient in Oates's matter. N.B.—This was not pursued.

There are two quarto volumes, one intituled "Memo- "randa of Conversations between King William and "George Marquis of Halifax, wrote down by that Lord "upon loose sheets of paper, some with dates and some "with none; correctly copied, to which are added "some explanatory notes by the transcriber." This copy begins, "Dec. 30, 1688. The King said he had "intercepted a letter from Lord Tirconnel to King "James, in which he persuades him to go into France "or into Ireland; but to the latter more faintly, as he "guessed by the manner of it." (This passage is at folio 4 of the original.) The text and the notes copied on the left-hand pages are more full sometimes than in the original. It seems as though Lord Halifax must have himself drawn up a full copy, of which the original here contains the rough notes. The transcriber, or perhaps Lord Halifax, in the supposed full copy, has arranged the entries according to dates. This 4to. ends as does the original at Feb. 8, 1689; but has the additional sentence, "Said Mr. Charleton did tell him four "months since that all good men were dissatisfied with "my being in employment." After which, "The fol- "lowing discourses must have passed after Lord Hali- "fax had resigned the Priy Seal," followed by seven pages, each about half full.

The other 4to. is in green parchment, and corresponds with the 4to. just described.

Two letters from Wm. Farnham to the Marquis of Halifax, one dated Stanhope Court, Aug. 11, 1683, and the other dated Spring Gardens, Christmas Day, about Lord Halifax speaking to the King for his wife and children.

Copy of Speech of Geo. Earl of Bristol in the House of Lords, 1672-3, March 15.

Biographical sketch (7 pp. 4to.) of George Marquis of Halifax.

A 4to. vol. of 103 pp. Memoir of the Earl of Bristol born at Madrid 1612, and died in 1677: at p. 43 to the end speeches of and letters to and by him (copies), temp. Charles 1st and Charles 2nd.

A large printed paper, intituled, "Impartial account "of names of Privy Council and general officers in "commission under King James." At the foot, "This "may be printed, Norfolk and Marshal, printed 1686."

Memoir of Robert 1st Baron Spencer, temp. James I. (3 leaves, 18th century.)

Memoir of Henry 1st Earl of Sunderland, born 1620, and copies of letters by him. (12 pp. 4to., 18th century.)

Copy of a letter from Margaret Countess of Cumberland to Dr. Leyfield (she was mother of the Countess of Dorset, Pembroke, and Montgomery). It is an account of her life from her birth, in 1560, at Exeter. It closes imperfectly, before the death of Prince Henry. It is very interesting, and occupies 4 folios, close writing of the 18th century.

A 4to. volume, 18th century, 151 closely written pages, contains copies of letters from Henry Savile, to his brother George Marquis of Halifax, and of a few from the Marquis to his brother. The first is dated in 1661, and the last in 1681. They are written from London, Paris, and elsewhere, and treat of home and foreign politics.

Another 4to. volume, of the 18th century, 153 pages, contains Memoirs of Countess of Shrewsbury and her descendants, with copies of various letters, 1584-1609; very interesting.

Another 4to. volume, of the 18th century, 181 pages, contains copies of 17th century letters, from Lady Thanet, Lord Clifford, Lord Clarendon, Lord Godolphin, Lord Weymouth, Mr. H. Thynne, Sir W. Coventry, Lord Sunderland, Mr. H. Savile, Mr. Sidney (afterwards Lord Romney), Dr. Burnet, Lord Preston, Sir J. Kersaley, Lord Halifax, Sir Robert Howard, Lord Nottingham, Lady Margaret Russell, Lady Rachel Russell, Lord Carleton, and others.

Another 4to. volume, of 95 pages, contains copies of letters in the 17th and 18th centuries, from Lord Halifax, Mr. Porter, Duke of Marlborough, Prince George of Denmark, Anne Duchess of York, James Duke of Queensbury, Lady Mary Hyde, Henry Earl of Rochester, Lord Somers, Lord Oxford, Edward Earl of Clarendon, Lord Bolingbroke, and others.

Another 4to. volume, 149 pages, contains Memoirs of Margaret Countess of Shrewsbury, beginning, and going on for some time, as does the life of the Countess before mentioned; but contains less in the middle and more at the end. The letters are very interesting, some being by Mary Queen of Scots, and Arabella Stuart (and some addressed to her). There is a copy of a letter from Sir R. Cecil (afterwards Earl of Salisbury) to the Earl of Essex, when he and Sir Walter Raleigh were forced back to Plymouth by storms as they were going against the Spaniards.

Another 4to. volume contains copies of letters (182 in number) from James Vernon, Secretary of State to King William, and the Duke of Shrewsbury, and a few from Robert Earl of Sunderland, Lord Somers, and Charles Earl of Halifax; 1696-1702.

A 4to. volume, of 9 leaves, contains Memoir of Charles 3rd Earl of Sunderland, who was born in 1674; written in 1780.

(12.) A few letters by the Duke of Shrewsbury to Lord Halifax, and by Sir Wm. Coventry to Lord W. Savile, of no interest. 1690 and 1697.

(13.) Twenty-two letters from Sir John Reresby to the Marquis of Halifax. 1681-1688. These are on political and social matters, and are interesting.

(14.) Letters from Lords Windsor, Plymouth, and others. 1661-1686;—

1681, April 16. Lord Windsor to the Earl of Halifax, dated *Hewell*; he says that when the King shall call a Parliament, the gentry are confident of ousting Sir T. Winnington in Worcester and Foley in the county. He designs suddenly for London. Heard from George Legge that the Prince was likely to die, and the constable's place of Windsor would then fall in.

These letters are on personal and domestic matters.

(15.) About 50 letters, in English, French, and Italian,

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from Lord Halifax's sons Henry, George, and William to their father; they are dated from Marseilles, Verona, Rome, Naples, Vienna, and Paris and Madrid, and range from 1684 to 1690.

1686, Sept. 9. William Savile (at Dover) says, "I go "off with the packet with the Duchess of Norfolk, who "is carrying her young daughter to a nunnery in "Flanders."

One of the letters (from Paris) mentions the prisoners Le Sage and Voysin, who were accused of poisoning. Le Sage denies selling poison; he put off people with harmless things. Voysin confesses having sold much; she accuses the Countess of Soissons, who in consequence of the King's threats, went to Flanders. The Duchesse de Bouillon was accused; but cleared herself.

These letters are affectionate and dutiful letters from sons to their father, containing nothing of public interest; they give now and then but rarely, some trait in point of history of the place whence written.

(16.) Letters to Lord Halifax from Mr. Thomas Sandys, Emanuel Dyas, and John Methuen from Lisbon, 1691–1694. Sandys went with Catherine, the widow of Charles 2nd, to Portugal, and was in attendance on her. The Queen travelled about; was very obstinate in her resolutions. Lisbon did not suit her; she was frequently very ill. In January 1694 she thought of going to Villa Viciosa; but the King of Portugal (her brother) dissuaded her, and the physicians told her it was subject to fevers; she desired to see the place where she was born.

In 169⅞, February, the Queen was at Euston and liked it much, and Dias gives an interesting account of her daily life. However, Euston did not suit her health. Dias attended her through France and Spain into Portugal. Lisbon suited her at first. A letter by Methuen is entertaining; noticing the convents, he says, that they are kept stricter in consequence it is said of the Duke of Grafton and some companions. The nuns could only be seen through two gratings nine feet apart, which they opened by law-suits and violence. There are many complaints about the irregularity in payment of the Queen's allowance.

1693, July ½, he alludes to an engagement between the French fleet and our Smyrna fleet, and the small success of the former.

1693, Nov. ½. Dias writes that the Queen bids him say that she is pleased with Lord Halifax's letter, and that her memory is very fresh with the kindness and love the English nation had for her, and that if they have any faults she has forgot them.

These letters (between 50 and 60) are very interesting for the information they give of the Dowager Queen and her travels and doings.

(17.) A few letters from J. Porter at Bruges in 1683. He held some command in the army and was imprisoned by the French.

1690 Apr. 26. Letter from Thomas Coventry about his being made Earl of Coventry. He does not wish his purse more than necessary to be concerned in this matter; does not wish it to be accounted a purchase.

(18.) A bundle of about 60 letters mostly by Sir G. Rooke, 1693–1699. (A few are from Mr. Crawford.)

1694, Apr. 2. On the Grafton. He is ordered to cruise north with a very good squadron, but not half manned; the "Suffolk," of 70 guns, had but 253 people on board, and out of those the captain told him he had more than 45 able seamen on his book. If he (Sir S. Rooke) gets his ships well home again, he will think he has made a happy voyage. Some are dated from the Nore, Cadiz, Jermyn Street, at Sea, Torbay.

Torbay, 1697, Aug. 3. M. Poutie has taken and plundered Carthagena to the value of one million sterling; one ship has arrived in Brest and six more are coming, and we have no ships in their way.

1629, Aug. 10. In a miserable state for want of provisions and ships.

1699, May 13. This relates to a squabble about refusing to sign the captain's commission; he was sent for by the King to Windsor; relates their conversation.

Lady Rooke died of small-pox in 1699. These letters do not contain very much of public interest.

(19.) More than three dozen letters by Lord Chesterfield chiefly complimentary, 1676 to 1691;—

1685, Nov. 6. A long letter about resigning his office.

1686, July 24. To Lord Halifax on being about to be made Lord Treasurer; lauds him, quotes a distich from Dryden. If Parliament sit any time, and such as the Duke of Newcastle, Lord Rutland, Lord Kingston, and Lord Weymouth and most of the Protestant peers of all counties would go up and unanimously appear for the preservation of their religion and the laws, he should think that his inconsiderable name deserved to be blotted out from the book of life if he stayed behind. But if a few or none go up, what hope of doing any good?

1688, Dec. 10. The princess of Denmark being at Nottingham without any retinue suitable to her quality, made him go and offer his services. Lord Ferrers and he attended her with most of the gentlemen of the county and above 100 horse to Warwick, where her highness hearing that the King was gone and his army disbanded, thought herself in great security, which made him (Lord C.) take his leave. In their march her highness desired him to be in Council for regulating the little army that was with her. Being yet of the King's Council, he excused himself.

1689, Nov 6. Mr. Speaker of the House of Lords has sent to him to come to Parliament or send two persons to swear that he was not able to come. He was not well, but he would not obey; he thinks an oath a solemn thing, and will rather submit to such fine as the House will lay upon him.

(19a, formerly 54.) Four letters by Lord Chesterfield to Lord Halifax;—

1696, Nov. 21. Hears that the House of Lords has ordered that peers who do not attend shall be sent in custody; explains that he is sick.

On the 29th he says that the House has given him further time: he would not have come but for Lord Halifax.

(20.) Eight letters from Lords Sunderland, Cowper, and others in 1680 and later years;—

168⅝, March ¼, from Lord Sunderland; about the late king, and he denies the reports of himself being a Papist, of having had a priest in his house, and of having bred his children as Papists.

1688, Dec. 19. (He and Halifax had quarrelled); he asks that his wife may call on Lord Halifax; he has never prospered since they ceased to be friends.

(21.) Letters from Lord Strafford and Lord Sydney, 1681–1694.

April 13, no year. A stiff letter from Algernon Sydney requesting Halifax to read the enclosed. Sir Nicholas Stroughton's case, and deliver his petition; he (Sir Nicholas) desires the protection of the House while his cause is depending before them.

Several letters from Henry (afterwards Lord) Sydney from the Hague, and one from the camp two miles from Cassels, Aug. 5, 1690; he says that the King is within 20 miles of Limerick; to-morrow he marches towards it to attack it, "but if what we hear of the French's "quitting it be true, I believe we shall not find much "difficulty in taking it and passing the river. As soon "as that is done, I believe the King will make what "haste he can towards England where I hear he is "wished for as much as the people desire to have him "continue here."

Lord Strafford's letters begin in 1671 and end in 1694, about 60 in number.

1681, Oct. 15. About the Duke of York and Popery.

1684, Feb. 10. Mentions proclamations of the new king and death of the late king.

1687, Feb. 6. The post brings news of Lord Shrewsbury and Lord Dorset having had threatening letters of destruction if not complying with certain things.

No date, Leicester Fields, 2 o'clock. I went yesterday to Windsor and came back but this morning, and being told the Duke of Monmouth had some advantage of the King's forces, killed 400 and lost but 50, and that the King sent for the Maire here, who told him he would not answer for the City, for if there was one for, there were three against, him. The King threatened to beat down the City from the Tower if they stirred.

1694, June 16. Is resolved not to defer marrying; has fixed on Lady Henrietta de Roye. Begs Lord Halifax to arrange for him; offers a jointure of 1,500*l.* (and 2,000*l.* if she remain a widow).

1694, Sept. 19. He announces his marriage. (He died a month or two afterwards.)

(22.) Seventeen letters from Mr. Francis Gwinn (in one of the letters spelt Gwyn) Lord Abbey, 1695–1699. In one dated London, Aug. 3, he details a proposition, and failure of it, for a land bank to be granted by a patent in consideration of a subscription to the Government.

(23.) Twenty letters, some from Mr. Edward Southwell and others, 1696–1699. Ten are in French from Le Baron De Villermin at Naples, 1696–1698; in one he says that from 25 April to 25 Sept. they had not a drop of water.

1688, March 6. In this letter it appears that he was a prisoner in the castle of Castelnovo.

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1688, Aug. 3, Naples. Cardinal Howard and Ch. Licot made great fetes on the birth of the Prince of Wales; fountains of wine and oxen roasted whole.

Some of Edward Southwell's letters are from the Hague; at the end of 1696 he was in England.

1696, Sept. 24. Sir John Fenwick's tryal is put off from to-morrow sine die, or till after the King's return, which is imputed to a desire he has of not coming upon the stage a prisoner.

1699, May 11. Windsor.—The King has bestowed on him the vacancy in the Council by Mr. Bridgman's death.

These letters contain a little political news, but not much.

(24.) About 50 letters from Lord Weymouth, at Longheat. 1682–1700. A little, but not much of politics;—

1682–3, March 9. Chimney money is strictly enforced; 40s. penalty for every chimney not down in the list.

(25.) Between 50 and 60 letters from Sir William Coventry. 1669–1686. Gossipping letters; nothing of great interest.

(27.) Six letters from Lord Feversham (four are in French).

(28.) 1665. Copy of a letter from the Duke of York to the Earl of Burlington, saying that Laurye Hyde wishes to marry the Earl's daughter; that the Lord Chancellor is not in a condition to give much, but that he (the Duke) will befriend them.

Three letters from the Duchess of York to the Countess.

(29.) 1744, Oct. 4. David Mallet to the Duchess of Marlborough; about the life of the Duke, on which he professed to write; is at present employed on the first volume of the Duke's letters, which are very badly transcribed; incloses a list of the books he wants.

Another letter by Mallet to the Duchess; two to (apparently) the second Duke; and one to Jas. Stephens.

A paper of instructions for beginning the Duke's history; the writer gives his collections to those who are to write it; he speaks very highly of the Duke, who, he says, never sold any commission or place; he says the Duke allowed pensions out of his own pocket.

Between 50 and 60 letters mostly from and to the Earl of Burlington (1680–1692) to and from Henry Brown at Londesborough (very few by the latter).

A few are from Ireland 1685. One is from Robert Cooke to the Earl of Burlington, whom he always addresses by *thou* and *thee*; and some by Richard Graham.

(32.) Letters from Lord Clifford to his father, the Earl of Burlington; 1681.

June 22, London. Things in confusion; the Dutch in the river, and the French expected to land; but we hear they are employed in Flanders, and until they make peace with Spain we do not fear their coming here.

June 29. Parliament to meet on the 25th of next month; on Wednesday the Dutch fleet, about 80 sail, came up as far as the Hope, but have now fallen down again as low as the Boy of the Nore. They say the Duke of Buckingham yesterday rendered himself a prisoner to the Tower; Wednesday, in the afternoon, he was at Newport House.

July 27. Articles of peace brought over last night signed by Sir J. Coventry; nothing known; only for 20 days we may do each other all the mischief we can; then hostilities are to cease. We were in great hopes last night to have burned good part of their fleet. Sir Joseph Jorden, with five men-of-war and 15 fire ships, had a fair wind to come up the river to them; when he came up the men aboard the fire-ships would do nothing, except two who set fire to one of their guard ships; the men aboard her put it out.

July 30. The King came to the House and prorogued Parliament till the 10th October; he promised to disband the new raised forces speedily; when in print he will send it. Lord Bristol sate in the House on Monday without his robes; he withdrew when the King came in; as soon as the King went out he came in again.

(33.) Letter by King Charles I. (holograph). "Oxford, "Nov. 13. Will Savill, this is to assure you that what- "soever tales may be told you (never age being so full "of leyes as this is), I have ever been and am your "assured frend, Charles R."

(34.) About 30 letters by the Duke of Newcastle and his son, Lord Ogle. The contents are chiefly of a local and personal nature.

1664, March 7. H. Mansfield (Lord Ogle) tells Sir George Savile that the King had sent him a paper sealed with his own seal and superscribed with his own hand, containing a warrant to make his father Duke of Newcastle.

1665. Lord Ogle tells Sir Geo. Savile that the King sent for him and said, "He wanted him to serve on "land whenever he wanted to go to sea."

1684, Jan. 14. W. Ogle has the charter of Berwick, and the surrender thereof, to present to the King.

1684, Feb. 10. The Duke of Newcastle writes that he is grieved at the death of his dear master (King Charles II.). Sir E. Nevile going up with the charter of Rettford surrendered it to His Majesty.

1686, Jan. 30. The Duke is sorry about Lord George Savile, hurt in the furious attack on Buda.

1686, Jan. 17. The Duke wants to marry one of his daughters to Mr. Fitz-James, which the King is pleased to take kindly; says he can give his estate to whom he pleases; will keep up the memory of his father, in spite of his wife.

(35.) Many letters to the Earls of Cumberland and Lord Clifford, tempp. Henry 8th, and Elizabeth.

Thomas Lowther, at Carlisle, to Lord Cumberland;—The town and castle to be fortified; there is no horse-mill or hand-mill in the castle; no one who has skill in gunnery; recommends a horse-mill to be made; at the first setting of the siege the mill dam will be pulled down. Entreats the Earl not to spare the King's money, lest he be blamed. The King's purse is full of French gold, and the common voice of Scotland is war.

Thomas Clifford (at London) to the Earl of Cumberland. News that the Pope is defeated by Duke Fernando and the Emperor, and kept in captivity, and the church of St. Peter at Rome robbed by soldiers; and that the Bishop of Bath and Mr. Winter, who were going to the Pope with great riches, were taken and kept prisoners until the King's pleasure was known. The Grand Duke has besieged the King of Hungary and slain him. After the said news came to London the King was sent for to haste out of the country from Amphill, and continued at Westminster with his Council for five or six days.

A joint letter by Thomas Clifford and John Lowther to the Earl of Cumberland, is very entertaining for the illustration it gives of border warfare, and the notice of the Armstrongs. The writers, with Jack Musgrave, fell in with four of the Armstrongs, who begged for the safety and life of Christopher (brother of Antony) Armstrong, who was in prison. In return they offered to manage to get five or six of the outlaws, who climbed Carlisle walls, on to English ground, so that they might be taken prisoners. They give news of the movements and doings of the King of Scots.

A letter from Thomas Clifford (at Berwick) to the Earl, gives an account of an expedition of eight score of the garrison soldiers intending to take a town in Scotland, and then falling in with 400 Scots, and defeating them.

In another letter (dated Warkworth, 27 Oct.) he says there is news that there was then with my Lord of Northumberland a pursuivant of Scotland, who hath brought letters from the King of Scots unto the said Lord, by the tenour whereof, as may be perceived, the said King is very loth and in a high fear of war, and offering and demanding a meeting to be had very largely and humbly for the avoiding thereof.

A letter from N. Carnaby; he sends the Lord Privy Seal's letter ordered by the King, *to propose* of the rebellion of the Commons in Lincolnshire. The Earls of Northumberland, Rutland, and Huntingdon were at Nottingham on Sunday night last with a number of men, reckoned above 40,000, marching forward against the King's rebels the Commons of Lincolnshire which are thought to be about Newark; so they may [meet] them about Thursday next, if the Commons withdraw them not some other day.

Several letters from Thomas Wharton (dated from London, Wharton, Castle of Carlisle, and elsewhere) on Scottish and Northern affairs and frays. One from London gives an account of a great defeat of the Irish; the northern men did well, and overthrew many of Garratt's power. He notices the Act giving first-fruits and tenths to the King; and a report that the King is going to France in April to meet the French King.

A letter (temp. Eliz.), signed Jo. Weadley, says that a watch was still kept at Court, but he could not learn the cause: "It is thought there is some little Irre "between Sir Ro. C. and Sir Walter R. My Lord of "Shrewsburie, my Lord of Worcester, and Sir John "Stanhope are all sworne of the Privie Councell, and "this day setteth in the Star Chamber. Some think

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" that Sir Walter Ra. is not well pleased that he made " not the fourth. This day sennit, at night, search was " made throughout London; divers gentlemen and " others with women were taken together in bed; " some were released, some sent to prison, and the " women to Bridewell; some of the gentlemen in- " nocent were of our countrie. Besides them were " taken 14, all thought to be Seminaries.

1613. Jan. 18. Letter by John Tailor to the Lord of Cumberland. Gives an account of Somerset's marriage. The King declared himself plainly that no man did love him that did not show his love to my Lord of Somerset at this time, and so Mr. Dackomb and Mr. Ashton took up 100*l.* worth of plate in silver dishes and presented them to him in your Lordship's name; . . . never so many and great gifts to a subject before. The Lord of Salisbury gave a suit of hangings which cost his father 1,500*l.*

There are many more letters by John Tailor in London to the Earl, from 1600.

In a letter, dated 8 March 1602, to Francis Clifford, John Tailor gives an account of the proceedings before the Queen in Council about the differences between the Earl and the Merchant Adventurers.

1616. June 7. Copy of a Council letter to the Lord Warden, Deputy Lieutenant, and Justices of the Peace of Westmoreland, regarding quarrels between the Earl of Cumberland and the Earl of Dorset, about the castles of Brougham and Appleby, on the death of the Dowager Countess of Cumberland.

1617, August 8. A letter from Thomas Littell (at Brougham Castle) mentions the King being at Kendale—a great feast there, and six knights made.

1623, July 9. Copy letter of King James to the Archbishop of York and the Earl of Cumberland, directing them to convene all holders of lands and tithes formerly of the church of Selby, and induce them to contribute to the repair of the church.

1623, July 18. Draft of letter by the Earl to the Archbishop, on his receipt of the King's letter, offering to convene the meeting either at York or Selby, and to aid to his power.

1623, August 17. Copy letter of the Archbishop (Toby Matthews), and the Earl to owners of land, requiring them to meet at York Cathedral on the 17th Sept., between 8 and 10 in the forenoon (but the letter does not state for what purpose).

(35a.) Two petitions to Henry 8th by John Spencer of Wormleighton, against the order for putting land to tillage. (Four brief sheets, argumentative and interesting.)

Copy of Crammer's long letter to Queen Mary (the substance of it is given by Burnet); and of a second letter to the Queen, about two dozen lines; and of his letter to Dr. Story and Martin, the Queen's proctors. These copies are in small folio, bookwise.

1560. Order by the Justices of the Peace for the County of Northampton, settling the rate of wages and the condition of labourers.

A defence (unsigned) addressed to Sir Robert Lane and Sir Richard Knightley, by some person, in answer to slanderous words spread abroad of him. The Earl of Warwick had sent for him and appointed him Master of the Queen's carriages in her journey against the Northern rebels in the three shires of Northampton, Leicester, and Nottingham.

Copy of address by the Commons to King James I., stating his absence from town, and complaining of various things, especially popery.

And the King's answer, dated at Newmarket 1621, rebuking them, and forbidding anyone to disparage the Spanish match.

1635, Sept. 15. Copy of letter by John Driden, Sheriff of Northampton to the Chief Constable of the Hundred of Netotle Grove, County Northampton, the King having ordered the county to furnish a ship of 600 tons; he tells him to bring copies of the last levies of rates and taxes for the relief of the poor, to enable him to lay an equal charge.

(36.) About two dozen letters from Mr. William Hickman to the Earl of Halifax; 1678-1681; mostly on political matters, perhaps a Worcestershire man; in a letter dated 8th May 1680, he mentions that the authorities are enquiring into the Papists' estates, to return to the Exchequer; and an angry speech of Abbingdon, who bade him remember Johnson (a priest who was executed); that a warrant was out to take Abbingdon, who absented himself, but would re-appear.

(37.) Letters from Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Eyre to Sir Wm. Coventry; 1673, &c. Mr. Eyre seems to have farmed the Excise, and to have let contracts for sailcloth.—Letter from Gen. Eyre to Lord Halifax.

(38.) Letters from John Millington 1681-1688; news local and political from various parts of the country; but nothing on death of Charles II. or the Revolution.

(40.) Letters from R. Rigby to Lady Spencer. One about his political conduct occupies three large sheets of paper. One is dated March 20, 1782, 1 past 4, Wednesday; Lord North is this instant going down to the House to give the *Thing* up.

Copy of letter by Lord Roehampton to Lord Shelburne, dated Sunday, p.m. 6 o'clock, 24 March 1782, about forming a new Cabinet. A list of the cabinet accompanies.

Letters from Mr. Minchin, 1781-1782;—

1783, Feb. 19. A letter giving an account of a speech by Charles Fox, and the answer by Pitt.

All the letters in this packet are interesting; some were written in the House of Commons.

(41.) Letters from Sir C. Musgrave, Col. J. Granville, and others, written in the last 10 years of the 17th century.

A letter from Wm. Penn, dated 28 June 1689, in which he laments his losses; has just got to Sussex; is torn from his family; asks Lord Halifax's protection.

1683, July 20. Copy of paper sent by Jo. Tillotson to Lord Russell (signed by Tillotson).

1681, May 3. Letter by J. Tillotson to the Earl of Halifax, about the mysterious business of Fitz-Harris, and the Popish plot.

Saviliana by George Savile, late Marquis of Halifax, in four tracts. The Character of a Trimmer; a Letter to a Dissenter; the Anatomy of an Equivalent; Advice to a Daughter. (Some account of the books and their author 9 pp. 4to.)

(42.) Letters from Lady Burlington 1723-1734, to the Earl of Halifax and his children.

(43.) 1633, April 2. Letter from George Fane to Lord Spencer; reprobates attempt to raise Hidage.

Relation of the fight at the island of Ree, by a soldier then present. Fol., 2 pp.

Copies of letters from the wife of James II. to the Princess of Orange; in 1688. 4to., 8 pp. The last is dated Windsor, and complains that the Princess had not in her letters noticed her (the Queen's) son once since she had been brought to bed.

Copies (9 fols.) of letters apparently by the Princess of Orange, to her brother, about the Queen and her child; interesting.

1602, April 27 and 29. Two council letters for supplies of men for Ireland; addressed to the High Sheriff and the Commissioners for Musters. And copies of two others in 1601.

1679. April 12, 1679, Paris. Draft of a letter to the King, giving an Account of the Duchess of Cleveland's life there.

A discussion upon the occasion of a Bill proposed to the High Court of Parliament, requiring free liberty of trade with all kingdoms and countries; by the Company of Merchant Adventurers, whom that Bill seemeth most especially to concern. Title and 6 leaves, large 4to; *begins* (after table of contents), The present Bill confesseth trewlie that the Merchant Adventurers are of long continuance.

A number of letters by the Spencers and others, of the 17th century.

(45.) A few letters by the Earl of Orrery to the Earl of Burlington, 1667.

(46.) Letters from Laurence Hyde (Earl of Rochester) to his father (Earl of Burlington) and mother.

(47.) Letters from the Earl of Nottingham to his son-in-law, the Marquis of Halifax, 1697-1699.

(50.) Letters and papers to George, the last Earl of Cumberland beginning about 1600. In 1611 he was Lord Lieutenant of the Counties of Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Northumberland.

Letters and copies of letters by Wm. Hutton and by Wm. Musgrave.

George Earl of Cumberland was engaged in a lawsuit with the Company of Merchant Adventurers. A letter by him in 1601 says that they are reconciled.

A letter in 1601, by John Tailor to Francis Clifford, says that there was very heavy play at Court, and at last "my Lord joined."

Another letter in the same year, dated "York, in haste," says that Ostend is still besieged by the Spaniards; Ireland's warr not so hot as was expected, for the Spaniards would be gladly gone to their own country upon any reasonable conditions. The Scott was not so kindly entertained as he looked for, and went away discontented. Great triumphs were for two days

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at the sitting in the presence of the Queen, where my Lord your brother was challenger. There came not for these two days a single Scot nere the Queen; she had a scaffold made in the tilt-yard, which was marvelled at, and they not pleased.

In 1601, a man presents the Earl with one pound of citron, two oranges, and six lemons.

A letter from Archie Armstrong, the Court Fool, shews the easy confidence of a favourite. Here is a copy of it:—

"Right honoble lord,

"The cause of this my wrighting unto you, is most earnestly to request yo' lopp you would be contented that my cozen John Woolsen maye have the place of Geordy Rose, deceased, or the next that shalle fall voyd. For this is the reason of my wrighting unto yo' honor, that because I did passe my word for his mother's rent unto yo' lopp which he wilbe able to discharge if he hav that place. And moreover he shalbe an honest man to performe yo' Lopps service. For which I will pass my word & all that I have. Thank Christ for it, I have my Mt his favo' so farr that I might have had his highnes letter & my cozen Sr George, & also my Lorde of Mongomeryes if I had pleased, but my lord Chamberlaine & his Brother sede it should not neede. Therefore I have noe other thinge to wright, but to certify unto yo' honor that Sr John Grymse is dead. not forgettinge my dutye to yo' sonne, &c.

Yo' lopps to comand till death I rest,
ARCHYE
ARMESTON.

From the Court at Newmkett,
the 9th of Aprill 1616.

(Endorsed) To the Right honoble lord
Earl of Cumberlaynd,
give theise
at Skipytaines Greane in Yorkshire, or else wheare.
To be delivered as above said."

(51). Nearly 30 letters from town and country by Sir Thomas Thynne and Henry Thynne to Viscount Halifax, 1675–1682;—

1677, Oct. 6. The Prince of Orange's visit fills us all with discourse; the vulgar proclaim love and marriage; the more discerning, treaties and peace.

1680, June 8. The King's declaration concerning his marriage with Mrs. Barlowe printed this day, which is only a recital of the examination at the Councell, with a transcript of the King's justification entered on the Council books. Mr. W. Fullenwy's second son stabbed himself, not mortally, for love of his mother's woman.

1686, May 13. The King yesterday finished the examination of the black box. Progers, Shepherd, and one Richards, a laceman, were called; the last vouched one Paul Hackett for his author, and that he heard it at Lord Chesterfield's table; whereupon the King, seeing it was only true Will talke said, I have enough of this farce, I will hear no more of it.

These letters contain notices of domestic and foreign news, the King, the Duke of Monmouth, Col. Blood, and Titus Oates.

(52.) Letters to the Earl of Burlington from Sheldon Archbishop of Canterbury, Morley bishop of Winchester, Lords Arlington and Fauconberg, Lady Clancarty, and others; but none of any importance.

(53.) Letter by Prince Rupert, dated 1644, June 29, Shipton Castle. Has taken a horse of the Earl of Cork;.....shall give satisfaction for him.

1645, Sept. 28. Katherine Duchess of Buckingham to the Countess of Cork; asks for continuance of her friendship.

(55.) 1665. Three letters from the Duke of Newcastle to the Duke of York. In one he wants to know when the Duke of York is coming to Welbeck. In another he regrets that the King's commands prevents the coming.

(56.) Miscellaneous letters of the 17th century, to the Countess of Burlington, and Lord Dungarvon; by Sir Bernard Gascoigne, Sir Philip Musgrave, and others. One by Gascoigne, dated 7 May 1680, is on the subject of the plot; but on the whole they do not seem to contain anything of importance.

(57.) Miscellaneous letters:—

Two short complimentary notes on cards, by Lavater to Lady Spencer, in 1792, with an engraved portrait of Lavater.

Copy of a letter from Count Orlow to J. J. Rousseau, inviting him to reside at his place, 60 versts from St. Petersburg. (He supposes Rousseau is in England, at the Duke of Richmond's.) The inhabitants speak neither English, French, Greek, nor Latin. The curate does not know how to preach or dispute, and his *Dwailles* in making the sign of the cross think that all is done.

Rousseau in his answer (dated from Wotton) declines the invitation; thinks that Orlow would expect a man of letters, and that he should pay for hospitality in wit and words.

Copy of the will of Louis XVI.

Original letter of Madame de Sévigné to her daughter, dated in 1671. (5 pp.)

The contents of this packet are chiefly copies of French poems and letters of the 18th century.

(58.) Several letters from Lord Falkland to Lady Dungarvan. In one dated Oxford, Nov. 2, he says, "I " would willingly flatter myself with an opinion of the " possibility that a treaty may yet end all: for never " to be in London or to enter it by force, are equally " dreadful to me. This filthy war, as it takes away the " joy of England, so it must utterly lose us, I re- " turned."

(59.) Printed case of Richard Earl of Burlington, claiming the barony of Clifford; (2 leaves) signed by N. Fazakerly and W. Murray.

(60.) A bundle of papers (1645 and 1646), concerning the estates of the Earl and Countess of Cork, while under sequestration.

(61.) Five letters (temp. H. 8.), two being from Henry Clifford to his father the Earl of Cumberland, one from the same to the Prior of Mountgrace, and two not signed.

(63.) Letters (1640–1642), from Henry Lord Clifford and Earl of Cumberland to his daughter Elizabeth Lady Dungarvan, and the Countess of Cork and Burlington;—

1640, Sept. 26. The happy meeting began on Thursday; as great an assembly of Lords as ever I saw in Parliament (long account of it): a letter to be written asking the city of London to lend 200,000*l*.

1640, Oct. 8. The King wishing to see Beverly, he guided him through his park; has sent him a doe to York. He returned to York last night. Our Lords have begun the treaty with the Scots at Rippon.

1640, Oct. 9. Account of the election of Knights of the Shire at York, on Monday last. The King took out his army to exercise, to prevent trouble to the election.

1603, Aug. 8. A letter, signed E. Worcester, announcing that Lord Spencer was created a baron on the 21st July 1603, and that a fee of 10*l.* or the principal horse was due to the Earl Marshal for every such creation. He prays that it may be delivered. With this is a receipt for the 10*l.* signed by George Mynory.

(64). Three letters from Robert Boyle to his brother the Earl of Burlington, 1665-7;—

1665, Oct. 24, Oxford. Ireland is like to be ruined by a bill for restraining the importation of Irish cattle.

1667, June 4. The seas are more than ordinarily infested by the Dutch.

(66). Miscellaneous letters;—B. Fairfax to ——. The French players attempted to act last night; were not suffered by the Templars; catcalls inside, butchers outside, scenes demolished, windows broken: the French ambassador did not escape insults.

Some letters by W. Kent (most likely the artist);—

1738, June 27. Pope is very busy; he last night came to me about 8 o'clock, in liquor, and would have more wine.

1738, Nov. 28. "Have not seen Pope but once these " two months before last Sunday morning; and he came " to town the night before; the next morning he came " before I was up. I would not get up, and sent him " away to disturb some one else; he came back and said " he could meet with nobody. I got dress and went with " him to Richardson, and had great diversion; he shewed " three pictures of Lord Bolingbroke . . . Another " Pope in a morning gown with a strange view of the " garden to shew the obelisk as in mourning to his " mother's death. The son of Richardson and Pope " agreed that Pope's head was Titzianesco; the old boy " grew warm and said, We have done our best. My " service to Mr. Bethell, and tell him his friend, Pope, " is the greatest glutton I know. He now talks of the " many good things he can make; he told me of a " soup that must be seven hours a making; he dinèd " with Mr. Murray and Lady Betty, and was very " drunk last Sunday night. He says if he comes to " town he'll teach him how to live and leave off his " roasted apples and water."

(66.) Computus (on paper) of Thomas Clifford, Esq., receiver for Lord Strange, 4 Eliz.: headed, "Terre et " possessiones nuper Ducis Suff."

(72.) An entertaining diary of a tour abroad in the years 1763, 1764, 1767, and 1769, by apparently the then

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Dowager Countess Spencer, in company with some of her children and grandchildren.

Box 29.

(No. 1.) The Captain's narrative of the loss of the ship "Lord Hector," wrecked at Newfoundland, in a letter to Mr. Stephen, Secretary to the Admiralty, 23 Nov. 1782.

An original paper by Wm. Smith, Chief Justice of Canada, containing an account of French grants to religious houses of lands in Canada.

Observations (in French) on Canada, dated Quebec, 1793.

Copy letter of Lieut-Col. James Gordon, to Sir Guy Carleton, K.B., Commander-in-Chief of H.M.'s forces in N. America, 1783, about Captain Asgill, who was seized by the Americans as a sacrifice for the death of Huddy. He was released through Gordon's exertions, and Lady Asgill (mother of the Captain) wrote a letter (of which a copy is here), which did not reach New York until after Gordon's death. There are copies of letters between Capt. Asgill and Mr. Ryland, in the matter.

(4.) Copy of a letter by Oliver Cromwell to Speaker Lenthall, dated Skarborowe, June 14, 1645, giving an account of a victory over the King.

"The Story of Le Fevre, sent to me by Sterne before "it was published;" ends in c. 13, "as the letter came "to hand."

Account of Bishop Hildersley (8 pp).

Character of Sir William Jones, who died on 27th April 1794, in the handwriting of Countess Spencer.

Extracts from original letters by Wilmot, Earl of Rochester, to a lady and her son, copied by Gray, the poet, from the British Museum.

Copy of correspondence between the Duchess of Kingston and Foote (about the trip to Calais).

In 1603, King James I. sent Lord Spencer to invest Frederick, Duke of Wurtemburg, with the garter, an honour which had been promised to him by Queen Elizabeth long before. In this collection occur the following documents relating to Lord Spencer's mission :—

1603, Sept. 16. Copy of Privy Seal for allowance for diet. Lord Spencer to have 4*l.* daily, and Garter, 2*l.*

1603, Sept. 17. Letter to masters of English ships, directing them to let Lord Spencer have the use of ships on his return from Slade, Middleborough, or Hamburgh.

1603, Sept. 25. The King's passport and letters of protection to Lord Spencer and Sir Wm. Dethick, Garter, and servants and train, &c. Dated at Winchester.

1603, Oct. 18. Drafts of two letters by Lord Spencer when abroad.

1603, Nov. 14. Copy of a letter (in French) from the Duke to King James.

1603, Nov. 15. A German document of this date from Stutgard.

An abstract of the journey by Lord Spencer, noting the daily advances. This occupies six pages, and is headed, "My Jurnall to Duke Fredericke of Wer-"tenberge when I caryed him the garter from the "Kinge, 1603." He describes the places through which he passed and the persons whom he met. He left Dover on the 8th of October 1603, and after having fulfilled the object of his mission he returned to Margate on the 9th of December. Added to the journal is an account in Latin of the marriage and children of Duke Frederick; one of the children of Frederick Achilles, born 1591, April 25, is in the margin, noted as "the exceeding fatt yonge man."

Postages and transportations on the journey and back; one and a half brief sheets. The sum total was 984*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.*

A 4to book of account, in 26 leaves, signed by Spencer and J. Middleton.

There are two folio volumes of household expenses at Althorp, 1625–1630.

An inventory of personal estate on the death of a Spencer in 42 Eliz., and another in 26 Car. I.

On some of the early deeds are fine seals. There is a large one of the Abbey of Holy Cross, at Waltham, with secretum at the back. To a letter of procuration by Isabella, Prioress of Haliwell, dated 1392, is the seal in red wax, viz. the holy well, and over it John the Baptist's head in a dish. A seal of the priory of Wallingford to a deed of the 15th century.

ALFRED J. HORWOOD.

THE MANUSCRIPTS OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF MOUNT EDGCUMBE, MOUNT EDGCUMBE, CO. CORNWALL.

The letters here are full of interesting and amusing accounts of passages in the Civil War and other events in the reigns of Charles I. and Charles II.

So much obscurity still covers the adventure of Perkin Warbeck that the presence of an order signed by Henry VII. on the subject cannot fail to be gratifying.

A letter from London, temp. Henry VIII., would, I think, repay the trouble of transcription.

The papers relative to Sir Peter Edgcumbe's project under the patronage of Don Antonio (claimant to the throne of Portugal) are curious, but quite in accordance with the practice of the Elizabethan age. These papers are some in Latin and some in Portuguese; and translations by a hand of the last century are with them.

Below are given notes of such documents and letters as seemed, on a cursory inspection, to be most remarkable.

Of the early charters the following are noticeable :—

By a very early undated deed Gilbert de Ferrars grants to William fiz Offrid as a freeman, an acre of land at Wringworthy, and one small English acre (unam parvam acram terre Anglicam) and a half in his demesne; and acquits him of naifty and servitude.

22 Edw. I. Edmund son of Richard King of Germany, Earl of Cornwall, gives to Edward of Sandhowe 3 ferlings of land in Sandhowe, in the manor of Carlstok, which 3 ferlings he before this held in villenage. Large seal in green wax, 3 inches broad. The shield has a lion rampant within a bordure charged with 14 bezants, and the shield is hung round the neck of an eagle displayed. The legend is S. Edmundi de . . . . Comitis Cornubie. On the reverse is a horseman, sword in hand and shield on arm.

35 Edw. I. A grant by Thomas de Stonhouse (Thomas fiz Ralph was his grandfather). This has a seal; the shield bears a lion rampant.

A folio volume, vellum, 15th century, contains a rental of Plympton Priory. It is headed "Rentale "ibidem renovatum coram domino David Priore ibi-"dem, &c. 20 Sept., 21 Edw. IV." It begins with "Stone in Blakeworthy." The volume is of 62 leaves.

1405. A deed (in Latin) by Lady Joan Edgcumbe, relict of Sir Richard Edgcumbe, granting a piece of land in Menhynot to the cathedral of Exeter, for an anniversary for Sir John Edgcumbe, deceased, formerly a canon of the said church, and for the souls of the said lady and of her husband, and of others. The seal of the Dean and Chapter affixed.

Henry VII. Privy seal and sign manual of Henry VII. to Sir Piers Edgcumbe, one of the knights of our body and sherif of our county of Devon, Roger Holand, John Collet, and William Joham. The King states that goods and chattels and manors, lordships, lands, and tenements were forfeited and come to his hands by reason of the rebellion of such of his subjects as traitorously had offended him in the company of the Smyth Mighell Joseph and Perkyn Warbeck, and in their seditious quarrell fortuned to be slayne in playne bataill or otherwise put to execution of deth, or wilfully have absented themself contrary to his proclamation. He orders them to seize the said goods, chattels, manors, &c. to his use, and hold them till further pleasure, and receive rents and account for them. Dated at Exeter 12 November, in the 12th year of his reign.

Forest laws. A 4to. volume, paper, 16th century, of 53 leaves. The title is, "The boke of forest laws, "wherein is conteyned all matters of forest touching "vert and veneson, &c., with the judgments given in "the Gyers and Terminers as well on this side as "beyond the river of Trent, collected and gathered and "in their places, by Mr. William Fletewood, Recorder "of the Cittye of London."

After a proheme of 4 leaves, the 1st chapter *begins* A forest is a territory of certain ground properly bounded and meered.

The last chapter (the 84th) *ends* or for any other trespass which appertayneth to the Quene's Majestee to have reformation.

A Latin note at the end says that it was delivered in the year 1581 into the hands of P. Ed., esquire. (P. Ed. was doubtless Peter Edgcumbe.) I do not know that this work by Fleetwood has been printed.

A folio volume of early transcripts of the Minutes of the Prince's Council for the Duchy of Cornwall, 23 to 36 Edw. III. The entries are between 500 and 600 in number, and comprise the whole business of the Duchy

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property. Names, places, and dates are given. They purport to be taken from the Duchy books. The volume is imperfect; it has about 120 leaves; 30 or 40 are wanting.

Letters of the 16th century.

(1545), July 7, London. Letter from Adam Ralegh to Mr. Richard Edgcumb at Stonchouse. He gives London news: the King going to Greenwich; orders for ships to get ready for sea; the French are doing the same; "God send them male fortune." The Scotch parliament have chosen the Earl of Angus to be their protector and defender; encloses a prognostication out of an almanack, and a proclamation of the ships that go at their own adventure (2½ pp.). At the end the writer sends a bill. And a note by Richard Edgcumbe at the foot says that he sent the amount on the 14th January 1545.

A bundle of letters of the 16th century gives an illustration of the way in which at that time private gentlemen did business with foreign Sovereigns.

The first letter has no relation to the others. It is dated 1399, March 16, and is from Denis King of Portugal and Algarve to Stephen Derneford, who had sent a letter by Geoffrey Sonnel, his friend and kinsman, actually in the King's service. The King certifies that John Charldon, his proctor, has not received any part of the money due to Stephen Derneford from the King. It has the autograph (to el rey) and seal of the King.

1582, March 8. Contract between Diego Botelho, minister to the King of Portugal, and Counsellor and Chancellor of his Exchequer, and Sir —— Edgcumbe; the latter is to send ships to Pernambuco, which still held out for the King, and to go to other parts of Brazil. The king will send him letters of marque against the King of Spain, who has invaded the King of Portugal's dominions. For any Indiaman they shall bring to Terceira the King will give 30,000*l.* (crusados?) Drawn up at Mount Edgcumbe and signed by both parties.

1582, March 13. Certificate of Botelho that Captain Esperres did agree that Edgcumbe should procure Captain Estovin, who was detained in custody by an order of the Council of Queen Elizabeth, to be set free; and refit the sails of the squadron fit for sea; and that both are going in his company; that Captain Esperteus may sell the said vessels to the King his master, or make other agreements with him.

1582, May 12. Antony de Sousa to (P.) Edgcumbe. The Count his master arrived at Rochelle on Saturday last, and despatched another messenger to remind him to order Edgcumbe's letters of marque to be made out. They could not be done immediately, the Count being not yet come, being forced to remain at Rochelle to give orders for the equipment of the fleet which was then going on her Majesty's service. Edgcumbe's servant now carries it to him. The Count is much obliged by the reception which Edgcumbe and his lady gave him. The writer is much obliged himself. P.S. (on separate paper): "This was written before the arrival "of the Count," and he excuses himself for writing on the presumption that he had not come from Rochelle.

1582, May 12. Letters of marque to Sir Peter Edgcumbe. Prizes were to be adjudged at Terceira. On taking any ships from the East Indies a gratuity of 30,000 crusados was to be made for every one. Signature and seal.

1582, May 13. Latin letter of instructions from the King to Sir Peter Edgcumbe. Botelho has informed him of the kind treatment at his house, and of the squadron of ten ships equipped by Sir Peter at his own expense. Signed and sealed by the King.

1582, May 13. Latin letter from Don Diego to Mr. Edgcumbe on the same subjects on the occasion of the former despatching to the latter the above letter from Don Antonio.

1582, May 13. Letter by Diego Botelho to the Count of Torres Vedras, telling him of the worth of Sir P. Edgcumbe, and of having got letters of marque for him, which Edgcumbe will present to the Count and take his directions.

1582, May 24. Latin letter from Diego to Edgcumbe on the purchase of a ship. Captain Spretus, although a friend of the Earl of Leicester, has not appeared before the King, but has stopped short at Rochelle. "I told him that the Earl of Leicester had assured me "that the ship was his, and that he had appropriated "it to the service of his Majesty." Spretus (Esperteus) ought to have brought letters to that effect from the Earl, with a power to receive the purchase money.

Letters of the 17th and 18th centuries.

A large folio lettered A. contains upwards of 220 letters, mostly from Philip Edgcumbe. Among these are:—

1641, Jan. 4. William Glanvill to Piers Edgcumbe, his brother. The apprentices' insolence; the King has trained bands for guards; the House of Commons asks the King for a guard against the malignants.

1641, Jan. 11. From William Glanvill. Account of proceedings in the House of Commons on the articles against Pym; the King's doings. (Four pages, interesting.)

1641, Dec. Petition and protestation of the Bishops and Prelates about the insults to them by the mob. (A printed paper, one page.)

1645, March 30. Copy of letter by Richard Grenville (at Cullomblin) to Capt. Symon Cottell.

1645, Oct. 14. Prince Charles (at Launceston) to Col. P. Edgcumbe (countersigned R. Fanshawe). Order to bring up troops.

1645, Dec. 25. Prince Charles (at Truro) to the same. Desires him to attend, with friends, neighbours, tenants, and servants.

1668, Oct. 31. Philip Edgcumbe (at London), to Sir Richard Edgcumbe (at Mount Edgcumbe). Hears that the King intends to ride Lord Gerrard's horse at Newmarket.

1668, Nov. 12. The same to the same. The Dutch grow insolent in the Straits.

1668, Dec. 3. The same to the same. News about the Emperors of Morocco and Mexico.

1668, Dec. 8. The same to the same. Hears that the Dutch intend to bring over abundance of gold; and the guines (guineas) ere Lady Day will not pass for above 20*s.*

1668
9, March 4. The Reader of the Inner Temple invited the Lord Mayor to dinner; he wanted to come with the sword before him, but was not allowed; he waited three or four hours and returned dinnerless; there were no blows. Sir W. Coventry sent to the Tower for challenging the Duke of Buckingham.

1668
9, March 23. On Sunday Sir W. Coventry kissed hands and was released.

1669, March 30. The Duke of Tuscany,* it is supposed, will have the garter.

April 6. Reception of the Duke of Tuscany by the Lords.

May 8. Report that Her Majesty is with child; from her own month she is three months gone.

May 13. Went to a review in Hyde Park of all the forces of England not in garrison; the King, the Duke of York, Prince Rupert, French ambassador, and Prince of Tuscany were there.

May 20. The report of the Queen being with child still holds, and, as I heard, was drunk by *Haunce in Keldert* by His Majesty. Sends a list of the French King's ships, 97 in all; 85 were built since 1668.

June 24. Indictment against Mr. Charles Progers and Col. William Legge's son (page of honour to His Majesty) and the porters at Whitehall for whipping the bailiffs that arrested Sir Alexander Fraser at the suit of Sir E. Godfrey.

Sept. 14. Mr. Blandford has letters from France that the Duke of Beaufort is a prisoner in the Grand Signior's Court, and led up and down in chains; 600,000*l.* demanded for ransom.

1670, Feb. 11. The Duchess was brought to bed of a girl on Thursday.

1670, Sept. 15. The Commissioners for the Union met yesterday in the Exchequer Chamber; they adjourned to Saturday at Somerset House, where a four-square table is to be for the fifty Commissioners.

Sept. 20. The Prince of Orange is coming over; he will land at Harwich, and thence go to Newmarket. I am told his coming is not so much a compliment to His Majesty as to get in a debt of 200,000*l.* lent by his father to the late King, and interest ever since, which will make the sum double.

Oct. 11. The Castle of Elsinore fired on one of His Majesty's yatches for not striking flag; His Majesty resents it.

Oct. 13. Col. W. Legge, Groom of the Bedchamber and Lord of the Ordnance, died this morning.

1671, Aug. 19. The Dutch refused to strike to His Majesty's yacht, whereof one Crowe was master; he

* The travels in England of Cosmo, Duke of Tuscany, were printed, 4to., London, 1820.

† Haus in Kelder, *i.e.*, Jack in the box.

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fired. Van Gent, the Admiral, sent to know why; he said he had orders. Fired again; was told he might return, as he had done his duty. Crowe gave an account to the Duke, but was sent to the Tower. (He had been ordered to sink the Dutch.)

Sept. 12. Great hail-storm last week; the stones as large as pigeons' eggs. Account of His Majesty taking and cancelling the patent of the farmers of Customs who complained of defalcations.

Sept. 18. Thinks that the cancelling was to facilitate the way of a Lord Treasurer; thought Lord Ashley to be the man.

Sept. 19. A yacht was sent out yesterday to the Dutch fleet; all struck their flags to her, so he believes there will be no break with them. Gives the names of the new Commissioners for Customs, who kissed hands yesterday.

Sept. 20. The Duke of Richmond is going to Denmark; some fancy to treat of a match between the Duke of York and that King's sister; that of Innspruck being off.

Oct. 14. The Dutch are now victualling a fleet of 60 sail.

1671 $\frac{1}{2}$. Jan. 13. Report that the Earl of Essex is to be Lord Lieut. of Ireland.

Jan. 20. The Duke of Monmouth is to have a regiment of 24 companies, each company of 100 foot; it is said he is to be made General of all the English, Scotch, and Irish in France.

Jan. 23. The Dutch are in such distraction as never was since Queen Elizabeth's days; divided amongst themselves, some are for the Prince of Orange and some against him.

Jan. 27. A fire at the King's play-house between 7 and 8 on Thursday evening last, which half burned down the house and all their scones and wardrobe; and all the houses from the Rose Tavern in Russell Street on that side of the way to Drury Lane are burned and blown up, with many in Vinegar Yard; 20,000*l.* damage. The fire began under the stairs where Orange Moll keeps her fruit. Bell the player was blown up.

1672, April 6. Capt. Digby has returned from France; he was presented with a jewel of 1,000*l.* The French fleet will be ready in a fortnight.

April 30. List of the ships at the Nore, and fire-ships, against the Dutch.

May 4. The Dutch embassador was refused a passport by the King; he is refused by his Majesty the offers he had orders to make from his masters, which, as was said, was twice a blank for his Majesty to make or set down his own demands. His Majesty answered that it was now too late, he being engaged otherways.

June 1. An engagement on Tuesday last; the Royal James lost most of her men and Lord Sandwich; the ship was burnt. The Dutch had the weather-gage till 1 p.m.; then Harman and Kempthorne got it and made the Dutch nine bonefires of their best ships. About 4 the Dutch fled, fighting still, and got to the Weilings yesterday; and our fleet at Sole Bay. The Dutch burned all their own disabled ships.

June 11. Richard Darey (at Whitehall) to Sir R. Edgcumbe; news that the Earl of Sandwich's body was found.

June 11. A letter from Harwich describing the finding of the body of the Earl of Sandwich yesterday in his clothes, the star and George on them, with 13 diamonds; a gold watch; three rings, which my Lord had taken off his finger and tied them in his blue garter which he wore about his leg, and put them in his pocket; a large tear-blue sapphire ring, &c.

Copy of letter by Sir Geo. Trehy (Judge of the Common Pleas), giving another accounnt of the death of Lord Sandwich. (2 pp.)

June 13. Letter by James Smithehy (London). Account of finding the body of Lord Sandwich not far from Langer Fort. Sir Charles Littleton, governor of the fort, took it in and embalmed it. The King ordered 50*l.* to the person who found it.

June 13. List of officers drowned and killed npon the raft over the river Rhaine which was found by our horse.

June 15. Philip Edgcumbe to Sir Richard Edgcumbe. A proclamation is ont against false news, and suppressing the discourse of State affairs in coffee houses.

June 20. I am told that De Witt is absolutely dead; I could wish he had been so many years since. Wonders that the Dutch, so insolent and rich, should so soon lose all except Zealand and Holland.

June 25. A report that the Duke of York had sent a trumpet to De Ruyter to fight or yield.

June 29. Lord Sandwich's interment will be on Wednesday next (at Westminster).

July 2. The Duke of Buckingham, before going to Holland, declared himself a Roman Catholic.

July 23. I am told that his Majesty had a paper which imparted De Witt's design in poisoning the Prince of Orange; and the De Witts and others are secured. The Earl of Essex is setting out for Ireland.

A broadside elegy on the Earl of Sandwich:

Begins "Shall mercenary pens prostitute verse
"To guild with flatteries each burial hearse?"

Ends "Knowing it ought a nobler tomb to have
"Than the imposthumed bubble of a wave."

(About 60 lines in double columns, edged with black.)

Nov. 19. On Sunday last the Great Seal was delivered to Lord Shaftesbury, who is made Lord Chancellor of England. Sir John Duncombe is Chancellor of the Exchequer.

1672 $\frac{3}{3}$ Feb. 4. This day Parliament met. Account of the King's going.

Feb. 8. Parliament agreed to an Act for naturalising foreign Protestants who shall come over with their goods and effects.

Feb. 22. Sends copy of a short petition to the King for the maintenance of the Protestant religion.

This volume contains letters giving notices of the King, the Parliament, the Duke of York, the Duke of Monmouth; wars between England and France and the Dutch. In one letter it is told how the Queen, the Duchess of Buckingham, and the Duchess of Monmouth went into the fields, and the Queen would be the first to cross a soft place, where she sunk np to her neck, and was dragged out and obliged to be stripped from top to toe.

A folio volume lettered B. containing 129 letters, the first letter dated 1 March 1673.

1673, July 29. The Duke of Monmouth is to have twice-to-night at Chelsea in Lord Roharts's house for the Duchess of Portsmonth; the garden to be hung with lamps; fireworks.

Sept. 23. News of Lord Peterborough having on the 13th of this month (our stile) espoused the daughter of the Duchess of Modena for the Duke of York.

The 43rd letter in this volumes discusses the meaning of the words *tam in humido quam sicco*, in an ancient charter.

1674, May 26. The Duchess of Monmouth was delivered of a son yesterday morning.

Aug. 15. Notices late creations of peers; amongst them "Don Carolos, Earl of Plymonth" [Charles Fitzroy, natural son of the King].

Sept. 29. Hears of some proposition of the Prince of Orange for Lady Mary.

Oct. 3. A duel between Lord Mulgrave and Mr. Felton, principals, against the Earl of Middleton and Mr. Buckley; Lord Middelton was hurt in the side, and Mr. Buckley in the face. The quarrel was about young Mrs. Kirke, and was supposed to be upon the Duke of Monmouth.

Nov. 17. The French losses are so great of those killed of the arriere-ban of Anjon, and those sent by Marshal Turenne to Marshal Créqui, that the French King has prohibited their friends to go into mourning for them.

176$\frac{4}{5}$. Jan. 30. By a letter from Captain Charles Trelawney, dated the 29th instant, he mentions that the English horse are to be quartered at Metz, and the Duke of Monmouth's regiment at Toulon; great preparations in France for the campaign next spring; recruiting, but not successfully.

167$\frac{4}{5}$. March 4. I am told that his Majesty complaining he wanted money, Nell Gwyn should make answer, if he would take her advice she doubted not his Majesty should be supplied; he asking which way, she told him his Parliament being to sitt, he should treat them with a French ragoe, Scotts collopes and a calves head; at which his Majesty laughed and was well pleased.

March 6. The justices did rouse the conventicles about Westminster, and the chief design was to have taken Manton; but 'tis believed he had notice, and was not at his place of meeting.

1675, Aug. 12. Riots of silk weavers against engines.

1678, May 18. Copy (in English) of the French King's letter to the States.

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Copy of Letter by Charles II. to the Duke of York, recommending him to absent himself for some time beyond seas.

1684, July 6 and July 8. Letters from the Earl of Feversham to the Duke of Albemarle, about the Monmouth rebellion.

1684, Feb. 3, at night. Letter by L. Jenkins (at Doctors' Commons). Account of King Charles's illness.

1685, July 6. Copy of Lord Feversham's letter from the camp at Weston; and a letter from the Earl of Bath (dated Exeter) sending the above.

A folio, lettered C., contains numerous letters from 1622 to 1646.

The first is a paper dated 1622, Feb. 17, containing 28 questions to the authorities at Liskeard; how many persons every householder had in his house; how many lodgers; &c. &c.

1640, Sept. Edward Reed to Thomas Coteel, Esq., at Titchfield, Hants. He refers to the battle of Newburn (28 Aug. 1640), and the losses there. The letter calls the place Newbiggin ford, in the way from Alnwick to Newcastle. (2½ pp.)

1640, Sept. 8. The same to the same. The King and his army are at York; about 40,000 horse and foot; the Scots remain at Newcastle; Sir J. Digby and Mr. Wilmot were taken prisoners in the last fight; mentions the Scots' petition.

1640, Sept. 15. The same (at London) to the same. Wishes of peace are generate, and the hopes of it are the summons that the King has given to the Lords of his Council; all but six, which are the two bishops of Canterbury and London, the Earls of Arundel and Dorset, the Lord Cottington, and Mr. Secretary Windebank; these are to stay here and attend the rest of the lords of the kingdom to advise of the way to give answer and satisfaction to the petition of the Scots, here enclosed. Almost all the lords are for peace and a parliament, unto which purpose I hear the General has written to the King. The city of London is framing a petition to the King to the same purpose that the Lords' petition was to the King; that is, for peace, a parliament, and justice on those that counselled the King for war. The Scots fortified Newark and Tinmouth; they got 2,000 arms from them that ran away at the fight.

1640, Sept. 22. The same to the same. The King's army increases daily.

Sept. 25. News from York and the North.

Sept. 27. This day a warrant to the clerk of the Crown to send out writs for a Parliament for the 3rd of September.

Oct. 2. About the intended Parliament.

1642, Jan. 23. Ralph Hopton certifies that 300*l.* for which a bond had been given had been taken for the King's service.

Nov. 15. Ralph Hopton to Piers Edgcumbe about the money.

1646, Nov. 30. Copy of order for payment of 50*l.* per annum out of profits of the impropriate rectory of Newchurch, in the Isle of Wight, sequestered from Piers Edgcumbe, a delinquent.

1643, April 18. Plate brought in at Liskeard; at Killaton April 24; gives the names of persons and number of ounces, and the value.

1643, April 29, Launceston. Order to Piers Edgcumbe and the rest of the Commissioners, concerning the plate, by the Earl of Warwick, Lord Mohun, Ralph Hopton, and others, "to take into your hands what is "to be gotten beyond what is already come in and "speed it to Sir Richard Vivyan."

1643. Answers Sir Samuel Rolle that the timber sold, of which he complains, was for his Majesty's use.

1645, Oct. Note of moneys paid to the soldiers' garrison of Milbroke.

1646, Jan. 13. Copy of Commons Journals about Francis Godolphin suing out his pardon.

Feb. 4. Authority to seize the estates of delinquents (Piers Edgcumbe is among them).

1646. Receipt to P. Edgcumbe for 1,256*l.* 10*s.*, half of a fine of 2,500*l.*

Other papers regarding his delinquency and fine.

A paper about the rectory of Newchurch, Isle of Wight. (The parish is said to be 8 miles long from north to south.)

Another folio contains many manuscript (and printed) papers relating to the fine on Piers Edgcumbe; and passes to him during the Protectorate. A letter from Portsmouth, dated Feb. 4, 167½, says, "We are fitting "all the ships here with all the expedition imaginable; "if men are to be had all will be well enough; at pre- "sent they come down but slowly; we find great "difficulty to get men to fill our companies, this gar- "rison having got such an ill name, fearing to be "drawn ont or sicking of the place, which frights all "young men coming for soldiers.

A PACKET of LETTERS marked A.

1644, May 15. Original summons by Robert Marten to the Governor of Mount Edgcumbe to deliver it up, to prevent the effusion of Christian blood. (This is a small slip of paper containing 4 or 5 lines.)

1644, July 30. A summons (on a folio sheet) by Robert Earl of Warwick to the same effect. Dated from Plymouth Sound.

Same day. Henry Bourne answers that he keeps Mount Edgcumbe for his master Colonel Edgcumbe, till his return, to whom he conceives it doth justly belong.

1644, the last of July. Order, signed by the Earl of Essex, to send to Bodmin, his head quarters, by Friday night, 20 bushels of good and sweet meal, 8 galons to the bushel; whereof one 3rd was to be bread for the use of his army.

1645, March 4 and 5. Copies of Fairfax's orders for taking Mount Edgcumbe on the surrender thereof.

1645, March 5. Original by Fairfax, saying that on laying down their arms they may reside at home peaceably.

A PACKET marked B.

Copy of Secretary Jenkins's letter sent by the Earl of Bath, about the attempt on the King's life on his return from Newmarket, March 1685.

36 Ed. III., Monday after the feast of St. Katherine the Virgin. Charter by William de Montacute, Earl of Salisbury and Lord of Man, granting to his beloved nephew and godson William, son of Guy de Bryone, the reversion in fee of the manor of Dunheved, &c., which Thomas Waryn held for life and for one year after his death. Tested at Dunyate. The seal is a very large one of red wax; the horse and man and trappings and armorial bearings are of beautiful execution; it is a counterpart of one in the collection of the Duke of Manchester at Kimbolton Castle, mentioned in the Appendix to the first Report of this Commission.

There are some letters from Sir Horace Mann and others to Capt. Geo. Edgcumbe, dated in 1744, 1745, and 1757; a few of these are from the Prince Lobkowitz who commanded part of an army.

1745, April 17, N. S. Sir Horace Mann writes that the Spaniards were in pursuit of the Austrian army which was retiring into a strong place called the Seraglio of Mantua. "The Spanish and Neapolitan "troops have crossed the Parasо, which obliged Prince "Lobkowitz to take the above resolution in order "to wait secure till his army is reinforced from "Germany." He says that he fears the slowness of the Court at Vienna will prove fatal in the beginning of the campaign by the loss of Modena and the Duchy of Parma; that the last winter was the severest ever known in Tuscany; it killed all his orange trees.

1745, April 21, N. S. Quotes part of a letter from the Admiral, about the movements of part of the fleet for intercepting the Spaniards.

1745, April 24. The Spanish and Neapolitan army decamped from the situation it was in on the 22nd, and is to march on the 1st. This surprised every body.

1745, May 5. About the movements then near Pisa. The avant garde of the Austrians now at Pontremoli, 3,000 in number, will harass them extremely in their rear when they enter the State of Genoa; can not find where the large train of artillery imbarked at Naples is going.

1745, May 8. This is a long letter about Stuart, a painter, who had been in Capt. Edgcumbe's ship, and had been a friend of the Pretender.

Seven very interesting letters from Charles Jones, six being addressed to Captain Geo. Edgcumbe, and one to the Honble. Charles Stanhope. They are dated in 1753 and 1754 from White's Chocolate House, and give court and town news, notices of gaming, &c.

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1789. Account of a royal visit to Mount Edgcumbe.
1674. Two letters from Saml. Pepys.
1669. Two letters from Bernard Gascon at London; he was with the Prince of Florence, and Sir R. Edgcumbe had lent him some harness.

1775, April 18. Description of a subterranean cavern at Stonehouse, by F. Geath.

Two letters from David Garrick (one at Hagley, past 6 and a cloudy morning) to Lord Mount Edgcumbe.

1789, July 26. A letter (unsigned) dated from Brussels, describing scenes at Paris, the King and Queen, and doings of the mob, and their treatment of the King and Queen. (4 pp. very interesting.)

1794, Nov. 29. Letter by Lord Orford (Horace Walpole) to Lady Mount Edgcumbe, on the birth of her grandson.

Several bundles of papers on navy matters, 1743–1764. Among these are Admiral Byng's line of battle, 1756, and his orders and signals. Captain Martin's orders about the escape of the Pretender's son, in 1746, from Scotland. Admiral Hawke's orders and line of battle, 10 July 1756.

Mount Edgcumbe is famous for situation and beauty. It is said that the Commander of the Spanish Armada had marked it for his own possession. He should have consulted the Portuguese Count Botelho, whose letters are noticed above. He would then have landed as a visitor, and have felt, while a guest of Sir Piers Edgcumbe, gratification as great as that, which by Lord Mount Edgcumbe's kindness, I experienced during my visit to his house.

ALFRED J. HORWOOD.

THE MANUSCRIPTS OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF CATHCART, FROM CATHCART AND EDINBURGH, NOW AT THORNTON-LE-STREET, CO. YORK.

The Cathcarts, in a direct male descent of more than 600 years, have given to their Sovereigns good servants in court and in camp. Three of their house fell at the fatal field of Flodden.

In the 18th century the chiefs and cadets of this house filled many offices of trust and command; and the many hundreds of letters and papers in Lord Cathcart's possession well illustrate their services.

Among these documents are many which illustrate the rebellions of 1715 and 1745, the American rebellion, the government of India, the English military expeditions to Holland, and other important events in the last century; and numerous letters throwing light on court and town life during the same period. Some extracts below will well show the varied and interesting nature of this large collection.

There is a large folio volume, in which are laid down numerous deeds and documents, from the 13th century downwards, relating to the family of Cathcart and their possessions.

And there are other charters from the 14th century downwards; some of the early ones have heraldic seals including the arms of Cathcart.

There are a few business letters of the 16th century.

A folio volume, containing letters selected by Lord Cathcart as specimens.

1746, March 27. Letter by William Wentworth, *Lord Strafford*. He mentions the first appearance of the new dancer Violetti (afterwards Mrs. Garrick). "She surprised the audience at her first appearance on the stage; for at her beginning to caper she shewed a neat pair of black velvet breeches with roll'd stockings; but finding they were unusual in England, she changed them the next time for a pair of white drawers."

1746, May 3. Lord Strafford writes that "Vauxhall and Ranelagh are the present diversions, which one may be easily tired of, I think; for they are always the same, and one's pleasure depends on the party."

1746, June 26. Lord Strafford writes: "The Prince of Hesse has shown himself in London; everybody agreed in his character of drunkenness and stupidity."

Letters from *Hester Pitt*, wife of Lord Chatham, to Lady Cathcart; 1759–1770. In one dated Sept. 7, 1759, from abroad, she mentions the success of Prince Ferdinand, and the reverses of the King of Prussia; Boscawen's victory over the French fleet. "Good news from America; Mr. Pitt reserves himself the pleasure of telling it me at his return this evening from London."

1776, May 30. *Lord North* (at Downing Street) writes that Lord Holderness, for illness, desires to cease to be governor to the Prince of Wales and the Bishop of Osnaburgh. The King has nominated Lord Bruce in his room. In Lord Bruce's place the King makes Lord Carmarthen a Lord of the Bedchamber; and he thinks Lord Cathcart will be one before Christmas.

1711, March 27. Order signed by the *Duke of Marlborough* (at the Hague), to the commanding officer of the Britannic Dragoons, to observe the accompanying rules of "leurs Hautes Puissances" in the march from winter quarters.

Several letters from Elizabeth *Countess of Sutherland* (about A.D. 1745) at Dunrobin, to Lord Cathcart at the camp at Fort Augustus. In one she asks for a pass between the North and Edinburgh from the Duke of Cumberland's secretary. She appears to have obtained it. In another she explains her conduct in regard to the passage of troops.

1766. Two letters from *David Allan* (the Scottish Hogarth).

1770. Letter from Catherine *Duchess of Queensbury*, at Ambresbury: "The Duke is stept to Salisbury; I "suppose to see if it rains there as much as here."

1718. A letter from *Lord Lovat*, not important.

1779, Nov. 13. Letter from *Major John André* to Lord Cathcart; as to moving a regiment by reason of sickness.

1807. Letter by *Sir John Sinclair*. In the island of Zealand is a flock of several hundred Spanish sheep of the best quality; wants specimens sent over; the price, if not unreasonable, is no object.

Letter by *Sir Walter Scott*, and one by *Lord Chatham*.

Letter from *Louis Drummond de Melfort* to the Duke of Cumberland. Has been hit in the foot by a ball; asks for Mr. Barret, his surgeon; gave his parole d'honneur to follow his Royal Highness's command.

1712, March 17, O.S. *Colonel Gardiner* (at London) writes: "Prince Eugene left this at 2 this morning." [c. 1730] May 4. The Duke of *Argyle and Greenwich* writes to Lord Cathcart to ask his father to vote for Lord Eglintoun against Lord Aberdeen.

1732, March 30. Letter from *William Duke of Cumberland* when a boy. Sends to Colonel Cathcart copy of a prologue from a private play acted by Lady Caroline Lenox, Lord Lempster, and others, at Mr. Conduit's, in the presence of the Duke, the Princess Mary, and the Princess Louisa. (The play was The Indian Emperor.)

1697. Letter from *Robert Alexander* to the Master of Cathcart, on literary subjects.

1740. List of staff on the expedition to the West Indies under Lord Cathcart; giving the names and amount of pay; and the characters of many of them.

1729, Dec. 25. Letter from *Thomas Dalrymple*, at Edinborough, to Charles Cathcart. Last night Lord Balmerinoch's son M'Alexander, killed one Lieutenant Swift in a duel; and though wounded he made his escape even after he was in custody.

Major Hamilton's claim on the Earl of Hyndford (regimental matters, soon after 1713). 4 pages.

1713, June 6. Letter by *James Craig* on the Earl of Findlater's speech in the House of Lords for the dissolution of the Union.

Letters from the army in Flanders, 1709; price of hay; difficulty of getting lodging for the men, &c., &c.

1711. Regimental orders from A. Cardonnel at the Hague, and from W. Cadogan at Brussels, to Major Cathcart.

1711, March 12. March route signed by the *Duke of Marlborough* at the Hague, for the regiment of Royal Scotch Dragoons to march from Gorcum to St. Quintin to join the troops of Brabant, &c.

1711, July 10. Dispositions for foraging for the right wing, on the 11th July, on the plain between Houdain and Bethune. The numbers of troops which were to be at different places; rules for action and retiring.

1710, June 16. A letter dated at Coupar, giving an account of a hoax on the Commander-in-Chief. It was said that ships were in sight and that the Pretender was coming. Accordingly, troops were assembled and the horses were shod, and an express was sent to the castle. After a time the hoax was discovered, but the express was gone. The Commander-in-Chief was enraged; was bled and purged, and he recovered.

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Several papers in 1711 and 1712 of the duties of the officers' commissions in the Royal British Dragoons (commanded by the Earl of Stair).

Letters from Thomas Dalrymple, David Dalrymple (at Edinburgh), 1710, John Campbell (at London), 1712, Ninian Boyd.

The letters in this packet are chiefly in the period 1710–1713, and comprise many to Major Cathcart while serving abroad under the Duke of Marlborough.

II. 1715, July 28. *James Cathcart* to Lord Cathcart, at Ayr. The Pretender designs to come to Scotland, invited by a great number of people; the French seem resolved not to assist him openly.

This packet contains about 150 letters from James Cathcart to his brother Major Cathcart, and his father Lord Cathcart, at Ayr; many in 1709, 1714, 1715, and 1716; the earlier are from the army abroad, and of the others nearly all are from London, giving court news, accounts of proceedings in the two Houses of Parliament, and regimental and army news.

1716, March 16. The French are arming; why, is not known. Lord Bolingbroke is turned out of being Secretary of State to the Pretender; the Earl of Marr in his place. The Regent declares that he will keep the treaty, and if the Pretender comes into France, the King may seize and carry him off.

1709, Sept. 19, n.s., at Ghent. On the last of August the French made a march to attack the invesiers of Mons. The Duke of Marlborough came up at 5 o'clock; the armies cannonaded till dark; several attacks; Wednesday morning our army attacked them intrenched to the teeth, and were beat back. Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough put themselves at the head of the troops, attacked a fourth time, and beat them to the devill all at once.

1713. June 3, Edinburgh. Monday was eight days the Duke of Argyle with the Earl of Marr in the name of the Scots Peers, and Carnewalh and Mr. Cockburn in the name of the Commons, went to the Queen and told Her they were willing to serve her as loyal subjects in a separate state; but impositions on the nation were so heavy they could no longer bear them; and asked leave to bring in a Bill to dissolve the Union. The Queen's reply.

1715, June 23. Account of impeachment of Duke of Ormond and Lord Strafford.

1715, July 7. The articles of impeachment carried up to the Commons.

1715, July 9. Impeachment of Lord Bolingbroke.

1715, July 16. Lord Bolingbroke sent to the Tower. Staffordshire riots.

1715, July 21. Sir W. Wyndham has gone to the Pretender. Lord Bolingbroke has turned Papist.

1715, July 23. The Princess of Wales five months gone with child.

1715, August 16, London. The Earl of Marr has gone off these eight days; none know where.

1715, August 28. The Pretender has left Bar le Duc, and it is not doubted he has landed in Scotland.

1715, Nov. 17. The meeting of Parliament. The King and the Prince of Wales. The Princess and two Princesses were there incog. The Tories had intended to make Sir Thomas Hanmer Speaker, but Mr. Compton was chosen without dispute.

1715, Nov. 24, Stirling. The rebels continue at Perth, endeavouring to make a second attack; expects every day to hear of the Dutch landing at Leith.

III. Letters of Charles, eighth Lord Cathcart, 1702–1740. Between 60 and 70 letters from Flanders (while he was with the army there) and elsewhere, giving accounts of military proceedings. There are a few letters addressed to him.

Six small volumes contain copies of general orders in 1707, 1708, and 1709.

Several smaller volumes contain copies of general orders in 1747.

Under the date 11th July 1708 is an account of the battle of Oudenarde.

Under the date of Sept. 1709 are accounts of preparations for, and general orders for the battle of Malplaquet.

Sixteen pocket books of diaries for 1709 and 1710, (in camp and in an embassy to Poland), 1714 (London), 1717–1721 (London); 1725–1736. Lord Cathcart was groom of the bedchamber to the Prince of Wales. These diaries contain entries of his visits, his dinners, his general doings, and Court news.

A folio of nine pages contains a journal of a ten days' journey, beginning 29th June 1722, by the Lord Cathcart and the Earl of Orkney. They started from Chiefden and went through Hampshire and Wiltshire. He describes Stanstead, near Portsemouth, the seat of the Earl of Scarborough; the avenue through the forest was three miles long. Winchester; the King's house, built for a hunting box by King Charles II., was left unfinished; the cathedral, Salisbury; describes the cathedral; saw the Bishop; describes Wilton, the seat of the Earl of Pembroke, &c.

Journals of Jane (Hamilton), wife of Charles, ninth Lord Cathcart, 1745–1771. These occupy 23 8vo. and 4to. volumes, and are written in French, and contain nothing of public interest.

Two 4to. volumes contain memoranda about Russia and her voyage to and residence at St. Petersburgh in 1769. These are in English.

A 4to. volume contains an account of a journey from St. Petersburgh in 1772.

Two other 4to. volumes contain memoranda in English made at St. Petersburgh in 1768 and 1769.

These memoranda by Lady Cathcart contain notices of the Empress of Russia; an account of a supper at the Hermitage; character of the Empress and the Russian women; notes of excursions, fairs, fêtes, Easter Sunday ceremonies; and of a conversation with the Archbishop and Bishops about schismatics. She says that a rouble (nominally worth 4s.) only went as far as one shilling in England.

1746. Engraved ticket signed by the Duke of Ancaster, the Great Chamberlain, for admission to the trials of the Lords Kilmarnock, Cromartie, and Balmerino.

1746, Aug. 21. Letter from Rachel Hamilton to her sister, giving an interesting account of the execution of the rebel Lords. She had the account from her brother, who had it from Lord Hume's brother. It contains nothing new.

Copies of the last speeches of Lords Derwentwater and Balmerino; and copy of a letter to the King asking for mercy for the three Lords.

1748, May 11. Letter by Lord Catheart giving an account of the battle of Fontenoy. Yesterday we attaqued the French, and after the most bloody engagement I believe ever happened we were obliged to quit the field with very great loss both of men and officers. . . . From 2 in the morning till 3 in the afternoon exposed to constant fire of cannon and well served artillerie, which flanked us from all quarters. His Royal Highness was always in the thickest of the fire. He (Lord C.) was struck by a shot which entered at his temples near his eye, came out at his cheek, and grazed on his nose without damaging the bone. This letter is in a bundle of letters addressed by Lord C. to his grandfather, Sir John Shaw, of Greenock, and others.

A bundle of letters to Lord Cathcart and his daughter Jane. In one, dated Mosco, 1771, is a notice of the plagne there. Persons went about in black robes and hoods with holes for the eyes, having pikes to drag the corpses for burial.

1771. Recipe against the plague, invented by the Commission at Mosco.

Many letters from *Catherine, Duchess of Queensbury*, between 1750 and 1760.

Two letters from *William Beckford*, at Fonthill, 1770, to Lady Cathcart, at St. Petersburg. In one he says that his son's fortune will be 40,000*l.* per annum, besides many thousands in cash. If he die under 21 it will go to the eldest natural son.

David Allan was a painter of repute; he was a protégé of the Cathcarts', and much assisted by them. A letter by him to Charles, ninth Lord C., dated Leghorn, Aug. 24, 1767, says that he left Gravesend on the 19th of June. On the 11th July, in the Mediterranean, their vessel was boarded by a Turkish xebec; one of their officers was sent on board, but only for information as to their enemies the Spaniards and French. David Allan stole a pencil sketch of him as he was leaving the ship. In quarantine for 17 days at Genoa; so the gentlemen passengers made him paint the Turk in oil on a piece of black marble in the Mole, on the wall. half lifesize; he painted him chained to the wall. Arrived at Genoa July 22, and at Leghorn August 23; he will immediately set out for Rome.

A letter from *Sir William Hamilton*, dated Rome, March 19, 1768, says that he has been with Lady Cathcart's little painter Allan, one of the greatest geniuses he ever met with; he was indefatigable.

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Two letters from David Allan at Rome, in 1769 and 1770, about his pictures.*

Four folio volumes contain,—

1. Letters from Lords Weymouth and Rochford, in London, to Lord Cathcart, as ambassador at St. Petersburg, from September 1768 to his recall, 28th May 1772.

2. Letters from Lord Cathcart home, Dec. 25, 1768 Jan. 5, 69 to July 14, 25, 1769.

3. Ditto, Oct. 23, Nov. 3, 1769, to July 13, 24, 1770.

4. Ditto, April 20, May 1, 1770, to May 27, June 7, 1771.

Two papers touching reception of ambassadors in Russia.

Letters to Lord Cathcart while at St. Petersburg, 1768–1772. These are from Sir Andrew Mitchell, at Berlin (much in cypher decyphered), Thomas Wroughton at Warsaw, Robert Gunning, Robert Murray Keith and Charles Ernst at Copenhagen, E. Mathias and Robert Woodford at Hamburg, Sir Jno. Goodriche at Stockholm, H. E. J. Murray at Constantinople, Lord Stormont at Vienna, Trevor Corry at Dantzic, Robert Murray Keith and John Osborn at Dresden, Lord Grantham at Madrid, Sir Horace Mann at Florence, M. Devisme at Munich, Sir Joseph Yorke at the Hague, H. E. J. Murray at Constantinople, and the Hon. Robert Walpole at Paris.

Instructions to Lord Cathcart on his departure for St. Petersburg. Letter to him from the Earl of Suffolk, and the original recall.

List of principal persons at the Court of St. Petersburg.

Original notes by Lord Cathcart on the Russian alliance.

Copies of Lord Catheart's letters to the Earl of Suffolk.

A small volume contains a few pages by Lord Cathcart on his return from St. Petersburg in 1772, commenting on his own services and expenses; his extreme devotion to the service, never having gone to a party of pleasure.

Letters from *Sir Hew Dalrymple*, Lord President of Session, to Lord Stair, in 1704 and later years. In one dated 1st September 1715 he notices the passage of the bridge of Stirling and loss to the rebels.

Letters from *Sir John Shaw* of Greenock, M.P., to his wife.

1723, March 30. Yesterday were hot debates in our House, where we divided amongst ourselves, and the Torryes lay by; the question was whether we should [or should not] inflict pains and penalties on Harry [John?] Plunket. Mr. Walpole and his friends were for the first, and the other party were for the last, of a design to baffle him; but we carryed it in a division of 291 to 91.

1723, April 2, 11 o'clock. Just come from the House; have been there since 10 upon Kelly *alias* Johnston; the bill against him for pains and penalties will pass our House to-morrow, notwithstanding the birth-day; so he is like to be a jayl-bird for the rest of his tyme. We are to be on the Bishop [Atterbury] on Thursday, who probably will be banished. So soon as the bill has past our House we are to adjourn for 8 days.

1723, April 9. We are this day to try the Bishop, and I count we shall be done with him to-morrow, for we sit down sometimes at 9 o'clock in the morning and does not raise until 10 o'clock. We adjourn on Friday se'nnight for 10 days, being Easter holidays.

In one of his letters Sir John Shaw alludes to Col. Charteris having obtained pardon for a rape, notwithstanding an assurance given that the King's pardon should not be asked.

1722, Dec. 4. Letter to Lord Cathcart giving an account of night frolics with the Duke of Wharton. He and his friends were drunk, and adjourned to a committee of the whole House. "We met with the Duke " of Wharton, as well refreshed as I. He proposed to " survey all the ladies in the galleries; I was for turn- " ing them all up, but he declined. He proposed to " knock up Argyle; I proposed the King." They knocked up the Duke of Argyle, who received them well.

A bundle of papers about Sir John Shaw's scuffle with James Houston, son of Sir P. Houston, in the streets of Edinyburgh in 1715.

Letter from Sir J. Shaw to Sir R. Walpole against putting Englishmen into offices in Scotland, as tending to inflame the country. About 1723.

* Earl Cathcart possesses several paintings by Allan.

A letter dated Inverary, Oct. 30, 5 afternoon (no year) from *Islay* to Sir John Shaw, of Greenock, says: " Fanab (?) is with 400 men in Lorn, and was yesterday " morning within a few miles of Breadalbane's rogues. " I have got from Campbeltown 60 men well armed. " Sir Duncan governs in your absence. The town " people mounted guard the other night; on Tuesday " or Wednesday I shall order them to mount again."

Stirling, Dec. 11. The same to the same. Written with the left hand, he (Ilay) being wounded in the right hand.

1715, Oct. 30—Stirling. Copy of letter from the *Duke of Argyle* to the Magistrates of Glasgow. I am assured that the rebels are in motion towards the Forth; I am ready and shall not lose a moment's opportunity of attacking them. I have taken all the care for your town in writing to the Lieutenancy in the neighbourhood to bring in the Militia and Fencible men for your defense till I come neere to you. He says he expects the regiments from Ireland.

Several letters from *Bointon of Airdock* to Lady Shaw at Greenock.

1715, Oct. 31. News, true. This morning came in to the Duke of Argyle a trumpet from Marr, who is said to have letters with him to the Duke, which being told the Duke, his answer was that Marr acting in rebellion, he neither could nor would treat with him as a foreign prince. The Duke caused lay up the man in prison. (He gives the line of the rebels' march, and says that watch fires are seen.) We are told the clans are at Aberfoyl. Marr sent a letter to Capt. Robertson commanding a troop of Scotch dragoons at Stirling inviting him to come over, and, for reward, offered to make him colonel of horse; he told the Duke. The messenger (Mrs. Ruthven, aunt to the laird of Bannockbrae,) was imprisoned. We are to be ready to march at two hours' notice.

Nov. 12. The enemy is plundering. I hear they have got a ship into Dandee with arms.

Nov. 15—Stirling. On Sabath night Sir John having come to Striveling returned yesterday morning to the Duke at the town of Dunblane, where he kept that part of the army he brought off the action with what could be rallied at Striveling bridge with those who retired from the field; being resolved to see the enemy next morning. But having intelligence of their being gone the length of Ashton Ardock, marched the army in here with a great many prisoners, 13 stand of colours, and a standard. Some of the colours were my Lord Drummond's and the Earl of Seaforth's. The hors standard bears on it a castle, but is not known to whom it belongs; likewise three brass field pieces and other small guns not worth bringing. (A P.S. says that the horse standard was the Earl of Marshal's, thought to be mortally wounded.) Lord Forfar is here dangerously wounded in 17 places, a great many whereof he had given after he was made prisoner. There were two regiments only; if the five had been present the enemy would have been totally defeated.

1715, Nov. 21—Airdoch. Little news since the defeat of the rebels, both Scots and English, at Preston by Generals Wils and Carpenter, whereof I doubt not your Ladyship has accounts by this tyme as full as we. The latest advices from Marr's camp, both by speys and deserters, bring account that the most he hath with him at Parrth does not much exceed 3,000 futt and hors, at which place he has put each day 200 men to work for fortifying it, and has sent out parties to gather in the men who deserted him in battle. The Earl of Panmure is said to have died last Wednesday of his wounds.

1721. Letters from *Charles Cathcart* and from *William Stewart* (at London) about the best means for preventing Irish victuals from being run upon the Scotch coasts; think the best way will be for Sir John Shaw to be a Commissioner of Customs, and have the direction of the execution of the several powers vested by Acts of Parliament in officers of Custom and Excise.

1721, Nov. 25. Letter from *G. Cook* to Sir John Shaw. Lord Warwick is to succeed the unfortunate Lord Belhaven in the Prince's family, and Mr. Worsley (to succeed) as Governor of Barbadoes. (Lord Belhaven was accidentally drowned.)

1721. *Charles Cathcart* writes to Mr. Furlong, nursery-man on Stephen's Green, for a further supply of 30,000 thorns for quickset hedges from Dublin.

1721. *Charles Cathcart* writes to ask Lord Stair to use his influence with Walpole to manage Sir John Shaw's wishes. There is nothing Sir John would so much like as to restrain Irish importation.

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1721, Nov. 1. Alexander *Porterfield* (in Limerick Gaol) writes to his brother William Porterfield, Esq., near Glasgow, that he went on Sunday to a house for a dram, where there was a scuffle, and he drew his sword in self-defence; a man was killed; there was an inquest; he was found guilty. Asks his brother to send him money or it will go hard with him.

A curious letter from Lady Shaw (about 1721) concerning the appointment of Peter Haldane to the Bench.

A bundle of letters from *George Shaw*, brother to Sir John Shaw of Greenock, 1702 and later.

1713, July 29—Edinburgh. Letter from *David Dalrymple* to Sir John Shaw, asking him to ask the Earl of Glencairn to look into family papers about Reformation affairs; as a work is in progress in which he wishes the Earl's family as well as the subject to shine.

Letters from *Lady Shaw*, wife of Sir John Shaw of Greenock. Iu one dated 17 Dec. 1714, she says that an express came yesterday to the Justice Clerk at Greenock to prosecute all the ministers that had not taken the oath. Lady Shaw's letters are very good.

Letters from *Geo. Abercromby*, 1736, &c., from *Robert Dalrymple*, 1737, &c., *the Duke of Argyle*, 1736, to Sir John Shaw.

1738, June 15—Edinburgh. Letter from Robert Dalrymple to Lady Shaw. Yesternight our magistrates gave a grand entertainment to Col. Warburton when they made him a burgess, but the Duke was not with them. They gave the Colonel the not very usual compliment of the Town Guard's firing at every health; he is a friend of his Grace.

1738—Edinburgh. Letter from *Robert Dalrymple*. Ross of Killiack and Ogilvie of Rothienay are both courting Miss Betty Dalrymple at the same time. I heard that Commissary Snollett's son was also making his addresses to her; but either of the two first have better estates, though it is said that the Baron by the influence of his man, Ja. Scot, is much inclined to favour Mr. Smollett's pretensions; but I much question if Miss favours him too; hitherto she seems to favour none.

1745, Dec. 27. Letter from *John Buchanan* (at Sauchy) to Lady Shaw. I wrote to your Ladyship by Wednesday's post, when I gave an account of the Highlander's demand of 10 bolls of meal and 60 loads of coall on Sir John, and on other gentlemen here. . . . They sent a party yesterday and carried off from here four horses and all the horse furniture about the house of Tullibodie. As I found no way to prevent the Highlanders from executing military execution, threatened in case of refusal, I thought it proper to send them their whole demand.

Letters by *Lord Stair* to Charles, ninth Lord Cathcart. (Lord Stair was born in 1673 and died in 1747.)

1744, Aug. 21. From London, about election of Peers for Scotland.

1745 (?), May 11—London. Acknowledges letters of the 6th and 13th, the last giving an account of the unhappy action near Tournay; is glad of the great glory H. R. H. the Duke of Cumberland has acquired by his personal bravery and all his conduct in that unhappy affair; gives notice that the Duke will soon receive reinforcements.

1745, December—London. Notices Lord C.'s intended march to Northampton; hopes that he will arrive before the rebels can undertake anything; a camp to be marked out to-morrow above Highgate; there are accounts of great preparations in France for invasion of this country; is persuaded it will come to nothing.

1745, Dec. 4—London. News that the rebels were making hot haste to get into North Wales. On this side we had a disposition at least to have been able to retard them till the Duke's arrival, in case they had given slip to H. R. H.'s army.

1745, Dec. 21—London. The nation has great obligations to the Duke of Cumberland who has pressed the rebels with so much vigour. Regrets that the Duke's career was stopped; no fault of his (Lord Stair's) that the Duke was restrained. On this side, we yesterday morning have taken and forced on shore several French transport ships set out from Dunkirk on their way to Calais and Boulogne to take in troops for the invasion of England. Mentions movements of troops to the Kentish coast for defence; wants news of the Duke's doings about Carlisle.

1745, Dec. 23—London. Acknowledges letters; the rebels are shut up in Carlisle; expresses obligations to the Duke; hopes he will not expose himself. Prussia has signed peace with the Queen of Hungary. Preparations by France for the invasion of England.

1745/6, Feb. 11—London. Has cough and cold; is very ill. No other man but the Duke could have forced the rebels to abandon Stirling Castle without a battle. The Duke has Hessian troops at his disposal. In a postscript he exculpates Lord Charles Elphinstone from being in correspondence with the rebels. (From another paper it appears that Lord C. E. was arrested for being drunk on parade, and drinking in some State prisoner's rooms.

Narrative of the battle of Culloden, April 16, 1745. Four pages, with plan on the third.

1746, April 16—London. Recommends the forts to secure the quiet of the Highlands to be put into a better state than Marshal Wade left them in.

1746, April 24—London. Thanks for news of the Duke's victory over the rebels; the King's joy. Advises that the King should have weight in the affairs of Europe; 50 battalions and 50 squadrons well employed can cast the balance which way his Majesty pleases.

1746, May 27—London. News that the young Pretender has gone; he gives joy of the rebellion being finished.

1746, June 17—London. Lauds the Duke of Cumberland for suppressing the rebellion. This morning a courier arrived at Mr. D. Wesaner's with copy of a letter from Prince Lieghtenstein to the Minister at the Hague, giving an account that at night between the 15th and 16th n. s. M. de Gagu joined by the French attacked the Austrian army investing Placienela; the attack lasted from 11 at night till 10 in the morning of the 16th, when the Spaniards were totally repulsed and the Austrians remained in possession of 3,000 prisoners, 30 colours and standards, and 10 pieces of cannon. The Austrians lost about 3,000 men. Gives his opinion of the political and military consequences of this affair, and his advice about our invasion of France. (3 sheets.)

1746, Nov. 29—Newliston. The Duke has appointed Lord Cathcart of his bedchamber. News of the Duke being about to go to Holland with troops against France.

1746, Dec. 19—Edinburgh. Is sick of Edinburgh; eating and drinking and no exercise; wants to get back to Newliston and rural affairs. . . The Duke is gone. Says he would accept assistance of the King of Prussia; it would be a good thing for him to get Silesia, and Austria might be indemnified.

1747, Jan. 17—Edinburgh. Comments on the military proceedings in Holland. Again advises an invasion of France; his plan for it.

1747, Jan. 22—Edinburgh. Short opinion on the war in Holland; thinks the French will not wait for an attack.

In this packet there is a letter dated at Edinburgh, 21 Jan. 1746, from *William Cunningham* to Lord Cathcart giving an account of the battle of Falkirk (four pages). And another account, undated, of the battle of Culloden.

1710, May 2 — Warsaw. Original passport by Augustus, King of Poland, to Lord Stair on his embassy to Poland.

Letters (17) from *Lord Stair* (at Paris in 1715–1716) to the Honourable Charles Cathcart (afterwards eighth Lord C.)

1716, April 22. Bolingbroke is entirely broke with the court of St. Germains; they call him traitor everywhere in the most cruel manner. He despises his last new master and comforts himself with his first love.

1716, July 10. The noble Duke of Leeds is gone today to Rouen in order to embark for England, to put some very wise project of his own contrivance into execution. The Pretender and his court have given in to it, and the party in England are ready to assist him. I fancy the design is upon Sheerness.—After some more about this expedition, Lord Stair adds that he thought it better to let him go than stop him.

1716, July 15. The Duke of Leeds is laid up. A hackney coach had like to have broke his leg tother night when he was got drunk. About the regency, he thinks that the Prince was right not to struggle about his powers; the less he (the Prince) affects to have, the more he will have in reality.

1716, Dec. 15—London. His going to Poland is again proposed; but nothing had been yet done for his extraordinary expenses for the last expedition.—In another part of the collection is an order signed *Warwick*, at Aberdeen, 27 March 1716, directing Francis Williamson, major in Lieut.-General Willis's regiment, commanding Her Majesty's forces at Aberdeen, to seize the Marquis of

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Huntly, Lord Kellow, Sir Thomas Calder, and Gulloch of Tanochy, and take them to Dundee and deliver them to the commanding officer there who will send them on. At the foot of this is an order in French by Charles Cathcart, colonel commandant, to receive the prisoners and take them to Edinborough Castle.

Many letters from *Lord Stair* to Lord Cathcart, dated from London, Edinburgh, and Culhorn in the years 1717, 1729, and 1730, and letters to which the year is not added. They treat of home and foreign affairs and his own rural doings.

Dec. 29, (no year). About his taking office: Sir Robert Walpole's kind behaviour. Against reduction of the army; it lessens our power; and in an emergency there is a great expense to get it up. His own expenses were great; the Paris expedition crippled him; he was obliged to sell his house in London and his plate. His views of the state of Europe.

1729, Dec. 8. Copy letter by Lord Stair to Sir Robert Walpole. The King has made him Admiral of Scotland. Lord Stair speaks well of the Duke of Marlborough.

LETTERS to Charles, ninth Lord Cathcart.

1740, Oct. 15. The Torbay at Spithead. His Majesty arrived safely, no matter when or whence. His first question was if we were sailed; this being answered in the negative prodnced a positive order to sail to-morrow. (They were ordered to the West Indies, but the real destination was Carthagena. Lord Cathcart was on board as commander-in-chief of the land forces. He died at Dominica. See Smollett's account of the expedition to Carthagena.)

1746, July 4—Edinburgh. Thomas Craigie asks Lord Cathcart's interest for the place of Professor of Mathematics, vacant by the death of Maclaurin. He says that he was one of the three whom Maclaurin, a little before his death, mentioned as most worthy to succeed him.

1752, June. Idée de la personne, de la manière et de la cour du roy de Prusse (four pages in writing of the 18th century). It describes the person of the King (he was 5 feet 2 inches in height), his dress and meals, the hours which he kept, his mode of transacting business, his mother, his wife and his children, and gives anecdotes of him. (The writer's name is not given; it does not seem intended as a memorandum for an ambassador.)

1759, Sept. 1—London. Letter from *J. Smith* (who had been aide-de-camp to Lord Geo. Sackville) to Lord Cathcart. The writer notices the affair of the 1st of August 1759 (the battle of Minden); says that Lord George had done nothing for him, therefore he is not to be suspected of being partial. Encloses a copy of Lord George Sackville's narrative which, he says, sticks closely to truth. Col. Ligonier and Col. Fitzroy had seen and approved it.

The narrative (3¼ leaves) gives Lord Geo. Sackville's account of the battle, and of the orders which he received and what he did. Ligonier brought the Duke's order that the whole cavalry should advance. Fitzroy brought the Duke's order that the British cavalry only should advance. Lord George hesitated for a few minutes.

Copy of Lord Chatham's plan for settling America and asserting the Sovereignty of Great Britain over her colonies; reduced into a bill; presented to the House of Lords; read a first time and rejected 1 Feb. 1775.

(The congress was to admit the sovereignty, and the King's right to keep standing armies in the colonies without their assent; and was to make a perpetual free gift of 300,000*l.* towards payment of the national debt, which sum was to be applied by Parliament. England was not to employ the forces contrary to law, or to levy taxes without the consent of the colonies. The judges were to be appointed *quamdiu, &c.*; charters were not to be revoked unless misused. All acts complained of were to be suspended at once, and repealed when America had done her part by her delegates in general congress.)

A letter states that news had arrived from America that a grand jury had presented the British Parliament as a nuisance.

A 4to. volume contains a journal of Col. Charles Cathcart in 1781. (He left England in the Pondicherry for India in that year.) He describes Johanna, one of the Comore islands, and his trips inland. Zeane is a lake where consecrated birds reside, whose sentiments are oracular and are interpreted by the priests. The town of Zamuda. King's town, description of the King; he governed 30,000 people. Anchored in Moribal bay on the coast of Arabia Felix; description of the people. Goes to Bombay and Ceylon; has a naval engagement with the French; touches at Madras; arrives at Calcutta.

Two volumes, the first of which contains a journal by Charles Cathcart during his voyage to, and while in India. It begins at Spithead 13 March 1781, and has notices of naval actions and of the proceedings of Tippoo Sahib. The second volume is occupied by official documents and letters in aid of the first volume.

There are a great many letters and papers connected with Charles Cathcart's employment in India. He was Lieut.-General of the King's troops there. He died in 1788 on his voyage to China.

Route (6 pages) from Gang'am to Calcutta, by Charles Cathcart.

In two volumes are Exposition of the difficulties, &c. concerning the execution of the treaty of peace of the 3rd September 1783 (about the rights, privileges, and possessions ceded and to be ceded to the French in India).

1783, Oct. 28. Letter by Charles Cathcart to his brother saying that Lord M—y opposed and thwarted him; so he returned. He is in the dark whether the Company will stand, or whether the King will have India.

A volume of 200 pages, dated 20 Dec. 1784, addressed by James Grant to Warren Hastings, is a work by Grant on the Northern Circars. A political essay. It describes, and gives the history of, and gives account of the government revenues and relative powers of these tracts. (It was a mountainous country, extending from 15½° to 20° N. Lat., and from 79½° to 85¼° E. Long.)

Details of his negociations with the Marquis de Souillac, the governor of the Isle of Bourbon, and draft of instructions to him. Copy of the Governor General's minutes of council, 17 January 1786, and of correspondence between Charles Cathcart and the Marquis de Souillac.

1786, July 19—Whitehall. Copy of secret letter on the subject of disputes with the French, signed by W. Pitt, H. Dundas, and Mulgrave.

1786, Aug. 18. Substance of what passed at an audience I had of Mr. Pitt (about the French Islands).

Papers about commercial matters and trade of India.

Extracts from early voyages to China, shewing what presents were then taken.

1787, April 18. Private paper by Charles Cathcart to the Right Honble. H. Dundas.

A bundle of interesting letters from Charles Cathcart, while in India, to his brother, dated from Calcutta and elsewhere. In one dated 1782 July 12 on board the Worcester in Negapatuam road, he gives an account of a naval engagement between the French and English.

1787, November 30. Appointment of Charles Cathcart to be ambassador to China. Secret instructions, and other papers on the matter.

Lady Archibald Hamilton was, as is well known, a great friend and adviser of Frederick, Prince of Wales; she superintended the nursery of the Prince's children. There are two folio volumes, shewing the receipts and expenses of this lady from 1736 to 1745, each page being signed by Augusta, the Princess; and another folio volume from 1737 shewing payment of bills; each quarterly account being signed by the Prince. There are other interesting volumes and papers relating to this lady during the time of her connexion with the royal family.

1745. Account of the battle of Preston (6 pp.).

1750, Dec. 27. Letter from *Andrew Fletcher, of Saltoun* to Lord Cathcart. Soon after the battle of Culloden when the naval squadron under the command of Commodore Smith, was by the Duke's command bound for Murray Frith for subduing the rebels, he advised Benjamin Moodie, a lieutenant in Col. Murray's regiment, to go along with Admiral Smith, and advised him to be recommended to the Duke as a fit person to clear the Orkneys, because of the differences between Murray and Sir James Stewart, of Burray, the chief of the rebels there, who was accessory to killing Moodie's father, which would sharpen Moodie's invention to get Sir James apprehended. Moodie did good service, and his house was ransacked and burnt by the rebels; recommends him for advancement.

1750. Letter in French from M. de St. George, congratulating Lord Cathcart on his appointment to be Adjutant General of Scotland.

1753, Oct. 4. Letter by Lord Cathcart. Again with Mr. Reynolds [afterwards Sir Joshua], and was disagreeably surprised with the figure; after some reasoning he came to be of opinion that it would not do. I breakfasted with him, and stood to him a good while. I thought it was much improved, and he was extremely satisfied

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with the alterations, as we parted in great good humour [Earl Cathcart has the portrait].

1755–1770. A good many letters from *Sir William Hamilton* (at Naples) and one from *Frederick Hamilton* to Lord and Lady Cathcart. Sir William mentions the origin of his work on Etruscan Antiquities.' In a letter of 1766, he says that he arrived at Naples after the famine, and bought cheap lots of vases; then he thought of antiquarians and painters, and the little that was known of the Etruscans.

1766, June 24. *Sir William Hamilton* to his sister. He says that Mount Vesuvius is nearly quiet, is convinced from minute examination, that the stones from Scotland with which we are paving the streets of London are lava of a volcano.

1770, Aug. 14. *Sir William Hamilton* tells his sister of a victory by the Russian fleet over the Turks in the Archipelago.

1767 and 1768. Several letters from *John Marr* (at Halifax, Nova Scotia). He sends over seeds and trees.

1769, May 19. Long letter by the *Duke of Queensbury* on the Douglas cause.

1769, June 6. Private letter from *Lord Rockford* to Lord Cathcart giving an account of the French Ambassador pushing the Russian Ambassador out of his place, in order to get next to the Imperial Ambassador at a ball in honour of the King's birthday.

1769, Jan. 28. *Sir William Mayne* to Lord Cathcart. Yesterday Wilkes was again re-elected Alderman, and almost in the same hour brought to the bar of the House of Commons; the proceedings thereon. On Feb. 4 he writes that this morning at 3 Mr. Wilkes was expelled, 219 for and 137 against it. In the course of hearing Wilkes's petition, Lords Sandwich and March were examined in the House of Commons touching what they knew of Wilkes's Essay on Woman, but nothing new transpired.

Letter (or copy of letter) by *Falconet* the sculptor, complaining of certain criticisms on the neck of the horse of the equestrian statue of Peter the Great at St. Petersburg.

1767, &c. Large collections relating to the navigation of the Forth and Devon. *Smeaton's* letters, answers to Lord Cathcart's queries, memorials, reports, remarks on Smeaton's estimates, &c.

1774, &c. Printed paper by *James Watt* for rendering navigable the rivers Forth and Devon, and three letters by him, and numerous other letters and papers and reports by Smeaton on the subject.

1773. A packet of letters from Lady Cathcart, in charge of the Princess Sophia at Tunbridge Wells, and some notes from Queen Charlotte.

1757, January 21. Two letters by Lord Cathcart to his son William on the debates in the House of Commons. He notices the speeches of Burke and Lord Chatham; praises Burke's.

1777, April 30—Paris. Letter by Lord Cathcart to the Earl of Suffolk.

1776, April 25. Lord Cathcart to his son William. Attended the Duchess of Kingston's trial; she made her speeches and motions with spirit, gracefulness, and propriety.

1779. A 4to. volume containing copies of letters by various military men on the defence of the coast, &c. plans for camps, &c.

1774, Dec. 29—London. Lord Cathcart tells his son William that as his sisters and Mr. Graham [afterwards Lord Lynedoch] were going to Lady Brown's in a coach they were attacked by foot-pads (on Hay Hill); one opened the door and demanded the company's money. Mr. Graham collared and upset him, leapt out, and secured him, the others fled.

1784, &c. Letters by Lord Cathcart, Town talk, the opera, fashions; *chignons* for ladies' head dresses are mentioned. He describes Claremont. He goes to visit the Tower, gives account of the inscription to Sir Will. Wade and others. In another he says, "George "Hanger came in; he is all in all with the Prince, who "carries him wherever he goes; he affects great spirits, "but I tremble for him. He is gone to see a harlequin "farce. It is olds but he is arrested to-morrow." All those in 1784 are from London and are very amusing.

1795. A large bundle of letters relating to the expedition to Holland, from the Duke of Mecklenburgh, the Duke of Holstein, the Duke of York, and Lord Grenville. And numerous letters about the military expedition in East Friesland.

1795 and 1796. Letters (many) about Westphalia and the foreign light cavalry, from Sir D. Dundas, the Count Walmoden, the Duc de Choiseul, the Duke of York, Col. Nesbit, General le Mesurier, Sir Thomas Graham, Sir R. Abercromby, and others.

1795. Letters (many) from Lady Cathcart* to Lord Cathcart, from Windsor and Weymouth, giving accounts of court life and court news. In one she gives an accounnt of a party at the Castle on the Prince's birthday; he was moderate at his dinner because of the scarcity of provisions; bread 14*d.* per loaf; he came from Brighton. Shooting at the King.

1795, Feb. 28. Long letter in French by Barrey, giving an account of a battle on the day preceding. Letters from foreign officers and some plans.

1795 and 1796. Letters from General Abercromby to Lord Cathcart, from the Duke of Portland to Lieut. Gen. Dundas, from Count Walmoden, General Sir W. Pitt, Sir T. Graham, W. Huskisson, Sir Geo. Don, and Sir D. Dundas on military affairs.

1796 and 1797. Memoranda as to what was to be done in case of invasion. In 1797 are many letters and papers on this subject.

1797, January 14. Account (in French) of the battle of Rivoli between the Austrians and the French.

1797, January 11. Letter from Sir Thomas Graham. On the 12th, if we carry the heights of Rivoli, the bridge will be established for our artillery, and we shall push on for Mantua. Bonaparte will not quit his hold without a violent struggle; the garrison is at the last gasp. He hopes to write from Mantua in a few days.

1788. Several letters by *Mary Graham* to Lord Cathcart. Gives accounts of Court Balls and Plays.

1788 and 1789. Letters (many) from Lord Cathcart at Loudon; among these is a long letter (3 sheets) dated 20th March 1788, giving an account of a visit to Windsor where he saw the King, and conversed with him and certain noblemen. And one in 1789 about the King's recovery.

1788. Several letters by Lord Cathcart on the subject of the King.

1786, Nov. 18. Hears all about Lady Strathmore being carried off by Mr. Bowes. Anecdotes of them.

1789, March. Lord Cathcart seconded the address on the King's recovery. Draft of his speech. The address. A letter from *Pitt* about his seconding the address. Letters about a regency.

1791–1800. Number of letters from Queen Charlotte and members of the Royal Family.

1793. Many letters from Lord Cathcart, to his wife at Tunbridge, from Windsor, Spithead, and Guernsey. Some of these contain notices of the King and Royal Family, their sayings and doings; account of the French Royalists; the attack on Granville; news of inland military affairs, and the doings on the French coast.

1793. Several letters from *Sir Thomas Graham* (afterwards Lord Lynedoch) at Toulon, and Gibraltar; one from Toulon Oct. 2, giving an account of a battle there (4 sheets).

1793, May 3. Letters from James Duff near Tournay, giving account of a battle.

1794. Letters from Lord Cathcart from Donington, Helvoetsluys, Antwerp, and other places.

1794 and 1795. Letters and papers (military) from Sir D. Dundas, Sir G. Don, the Prince of Orange and others, during the expedition to Holland.

1790, Jan. 13—Dover Castle. This morning H.R.H. Prince Edward arrived, he has not slept for a week; he came over in a tempest in a collier from Dieppe. The king does not know of his coming; he is come to plead his own cause against his governor; he is attended by a gentleman and two or three servants; he sleeps at Shooter's Hill, and waits there until he hears from the Prince of Wales, whom he means to send to.

1778–1783. Batch of papers by *Andrew Elliot*, Collector of Customs at New York, about duties on prize goods. (Andrew Elliot was Lieut.-Governor of the province of New York. In 1764 he had been appointed Collector for the port of New York, and Receiver-general of the province. At the rebellion he was not attainted in New York, where he seems to have been much liked, but he was attainted in Pensylvania, and the fortunes of himself and of his wife, about 15,000*l.*, were confiscated and sold. He petitioned the Crown for relief.)

1783. Several political letters by *Andrew Elliot* at New York.

Letters 1781-1789 from Andrew Elliot at New York; in 1780 and 1781 from Sir Henry Clinton; in one dated Sept. 8 he gives a notice of Washington's movements; in one dated 30 Nov. 1781 he encloses a printed letter by Cornwallis, telling of his being obliged to give up the ports of York and Gloucester; account of the battle and list of killed and wounded, and other papers by Elliot.

* She was Mistress of the Robes.

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1778–1782—America. War papers, orders, reports, returns of stores, the staff, &c.

1780–1782. Papers of the Quarter-master General's department (America).

1795. Letters about the expedition to Bremen. Two 4to. cases full of letters from Lord Cathcart to his wife, being in fact a journal. He wrote every two or three days, giving minute accounts of the military proceedings.

1798, Oct. 25—Downing Street. A letter from Naples of the 18th Sept. says that the whole of the French force, 2,000 in number, are shut up in Valetta and St. Elmo besieged by the inhabitants; those in Valetta twice offered to capitulate, but their offers were refused, they were to surrender at discretion. The French were in want of provisions, and the water was cut off from Valetta.

Copy of a draft of a will of Mary Queen of Scots in Nau's hand.

A paper folio, 14 pp., the Réveur. Edinburgh, Friday, 20 January 1738. (An address to the King or the Prince.)

1718, August 26. Relation de ce que s'est passé au Palais des Tuileries hier vendredy, 26 Août 1718. (About the Duc du Maine and the Comte de Toulouse.)

A folio volume is labelled "Major General Clark's" account of Rochefort expedition." It contains an account of the naval expedition to St. Hellier by Sir John Mordaunt, 8 Sept 1757; orders by Sir Edward Hawke, Admiral of the Blue; copy of letter by Col. Robert Clerk to Pitt, Earl of Chatham, applying for employment; Chatham's autograph reply (1766) refers him to Lord Granby; Observations sur l'état actuel de l'infanterie Française. At the other end of the volume are,—copy of letter by Clerk, July 1757, to Sir John Ligonier about Rochefort; a paper in French on 10-inch bombs (1 page); Clerk's account of experiments in 1769 (a rifle could be got at Coblentz for 2 guineas); copies of letters by Clerk to Lord Shelburne in 1766 on American affairs; to Lord North in 1779 on the projected alliance with Prussia; and to Lord Macartney at Madras 1784, about Indian affairs.

A folio volume contains "Journal de l'expédition "contre Quebec, 1759" (344 pp.); it extends from the 1st of May to the 16th of May. At the other end of the volume is "Journal du siége de Bergenopsoom. (M. de "Lowendalk was in command of the attack, and he was "opposed by M. le Prince de Saxe Hilbourghausen)."

A folio volume contains "Journal du siége de "Schwerdnitz par M. de Tribeauval, Major Général "dans le service de l'Impératrice de Hongrie à ce "siége, et il a été fait Lieut.-Général après le siége et "à present (1767) est Lieut.-Général dans le service de "France, &c." The siege was by the troops of the King of Prussia, under the orders of M. Tavengier during the first seven weeks, and by the King in person during the last 15 days. The place was defended by the Comte de Guasco, Lieut.-Général of the Imperial and Royal troops. This occupies 153 pages. In the same volume is another account, also in French, sent to the Court of Vienna by Count Guasco. This occupies 47 pages.

A folio volume, date about 1700, contains a list, by regiments, of the troops, cavalry and infantry, of the King's German Soldiers, with the names of the officers at various times, from 1670, posted up to 1759. It has large, well-drawn, and well-coloured figures of horse and foot for each regiment, showing costume and equipments.

Lord Cathcart freely imparted his full knowledge of the various portions of his large collections, and thus completed the pleasure of my visit to his Lordship, to whose hospitality and courtesy I am so much indebted, and which I beg to be allowed gratefully to acknowledge.

ALFRED J. HORWOOD.

THE MANUSCRIPTS OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF BRADFORD, BELGRAVE SQUARE.

This collection consists exclusively of the correspondence of Lord Torrington, while he was ambassador at Brussels.

The correspondence ranges from 1782 to 1792, and is contained in 14 folio volumes.

1. Copies of letters from Lord Torrington and to him while he was ambassador at Brussels. The volume commences with a short narrative by himself (4¼ pages) of his undertaking office on 31st July 1782; it ends in 1786. Then begin the letters; the first is dated 2nd August 1782, from Brussels. They are chiefly between Lord Torrington, and Lord Grantham, C. J. Fox, Lord Temple, and Lord Carmarthen.

2. This volume begins on 27th January 1784. In a letter dated 7th April 1784, addressed to Lord Carmarthen, Lord Torrington explains the way in which, by means of letters addressed to persons with feigned names, he gets information. Some were in cypher.

3. The volume begins 9th August, and ends 31st December 1784. It contains a copy of the secret articles between France and the States General.

4. The letters here are from 1st January 1785 to 10th February 1786.

5. From 17th February 1786 to 5th June 1792. In one addressed by Lord Carmarthen to Lord Torrington he sends from Whitehall a description of the flying weavil and Hessian fly; and says that the former were very destructive in France 25 years ago, and that the latter lately caused such ravages in the United States that the King prohibited the importation of wheat.

On the 11th November 1788 Lord Carmarthen tells him that the King had been indisposed for more than three weeks past; he did not mention it before, because he thought it would not be of long continuance. On the 21st of the same month he says that the King could not prorogue or even issue his commands. On this subject Lord Torrington seems to have written a letter to some person, in which he said that all hopes of the King's recovery were at an end, and that the symptoms which threatened insanity were converted into a decided state of idiotism. On hearing this Lord Carmarthen, on the 24th February 1789, wrote a "secret and separate" note, scolding Lord Torrington. On 6th March Lord Torrington made reply, explaining the circumstances under which the above expressions were used.

6. The sixth volume is labelled Papers of Intelligence, vol. 1. 1st January 1787 to 13th June 1788.

7. This is labelled Papers of Intelligence, vol. 2. 17th January 1788 to 24th October 1788.

8. This is labelled Papers of Intelligence, vol. 3. 25th October 1788 to 27th March 1789.

9. This is labelled Papers of Intelligence, vol. 4. 31st March 1789 to 4th September 1789.

10. This is labelled Papers of Intelligence, vol. 5. 8th September 1789 to 27th October 1789. Only 130 pages are filled.

These 5 volumes contain copies of letters from various correspondents in different parts of Europe. All are in French, and are dated from Brussels; the writer or writers from Brussels give copies of letters from persons at other places. None are signed. In the fifth is an account of the siege of Belgrade.

11. This is labelled vol. 1, Private Official Correspondence. From 9th August 1782 to 13th March 1785; with a table at the beginning in alphabetical order. These are letters from all sorts of people, English and foreign; some from the Imperial minister at Brussels, Lord Carmarthen, and English ministers at home and at foreign Courts.

12. This is vol. 2 of the Private Official Correspondence. From 8th April 1785 to 24th November 1787. On the 10th March 1786, Wedgwood writes to Lord Torrington, sending a set of cameo buttons (only the Prince of Wales had another set), and asks him to introduce them, and, if a good sale is likely, to recommend him a good house as agents. To this volume is a table and short statement of the contents of the letters.

13. This is vol. 3 of Private Official Correspondence. From 29th November 1787 to 21st July 1789.

14. Memoranda and transactions at the Court of Brussels, from 21st August 1782. It contains copies of letters (all in French) and of memorials to and by our Government on divers private official matters, that is, matters affecting individuals.

15. This is labelled Index Volume. It contains précis of the official letters. 1782 to 1788.

Besides the 15 folio volumes there are two quarto volumes, labelled Notes of what passed in the Austrian Netherlands in 1787, copied from the original letters of Lord Viscount Torrington, and, copied in 1788 from the original letters to Lord Torrington, to his two eldest daughters, and Lord J. Russell, a Nice, Montpelier, Baqueres, Bourdeaux, and Paris in 1787. Only about 10 pages of the second volume are filled up.

In addition there are a folio and quarto volumes containing a register of all the letters, with the names of the writers in alphabetical order, stating the dates, names, and subject, and what course was taken thereon.

ALFRED J. HORWOOD.

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GENEALOGICAL MSS. DEPOSITED BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF CAWDOR IN THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE.

These volumes are four in number, three of them containing the genealogies, and the fourth containing two indices.

The first volume is lettered A—C, the second is lettered D—I, and the third is lettered K—N. These letters indicate the books contained in the three volumes. The indices in the fourth volume contain an alphabetical list of all the names in the three volumes, showing that a particular name occurs at a certain page of the book bearing the letter A, or any other letter up to N.

The books are lettered A, B, C, D, G, I, K, L, M, and N.

Each of the books is separately paged, but there is a red ink pagination for the entire series, 1–2103.

On a page at the commencement of each of the books A, B, D, G, I, and K is a short statement of its contents.

All the genealogies are Welsh; C relates entirely to Glamorganshire families.

Each of the books, A and B, is divided into two parts; the first relating to native families, the second to Adventa, or Adventurers, as the books call them. In A are the Advenæ of Carmarthenshire; in B are the Advenæ of Pembrokeshire. G consists of the Advenæ of the shires of Glamorgan, Brecon, Monmouth, Radnor, Cardigan, Hereford, Carmarthen, and Pembroke. I contains pedigrees for Denbigh, Carnarvon, Anglesea, and Merioneth.

There are in the pedigrees various cross references, so that the ramifications from matches can be traced.

Generally, the armorial bearings are blazoned at the head of each genealogy.

Throughout the volumes, dates or references to Kings' reigns rarely occur.

No authorities are given, except that at p. 1. of vol. 1. is a list of abbreviations of the names of the heralds and genealogists referred to in the book. These are 30 in number; a few others are left unexplained.

Each leaf of the books A, B, G, and L is marked at the bottom "examined."

At the bottom of the recto of the leaf preceding p. 1. of vol. 1. is the note "Carmarthen, 20 July 1765, E.E." At the top of p. 1372 (the last written page of vol. 2) the compiler or examiner has written "ended 20 Nov. "1760."

These volumes are known as the Golden Grove Book. They were compiled in the early part of the 18th century by Hugh Thomas, deputy to Garter King-at-Arms in 1705.

The notes by a later hand in these volumes are believed to be by Thoophilus Jones, the historian of Brecknockshire, with whom the volumes were allowed to remain for several years. The additions are chiefly, if not entirely, from Edmondson's work on heraldry; but some are from the writer's own information.

ALFRED J. HORWOOD.

THE MANUSCRIPTS OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE VISCOUNT DILLON, DITCHLEY, CO. OXFORD.

Some interesting manuscripts, though few in number, are preserved at Dytchley.

A large folio volume, vellum, written at the end of the 14th century, contains Wiclif's translation of the Gospels of St. Matthew and St. Mark with commentaries in English. Mr. Macray of Oxford has placed a note in the volume, and I cannot do better than adopt his account. He says that the version of the Gospels is the earlier of the two Wiclifite versions issued about 1380. In some verses, however, it has words which occur in the later version. The commentary is of peculiar interest and value. That on Matthew is in other MSS., but this copy has the peculiar interest of having the insertion of several passages of considerable length from the Sermons of Grostête condemning the abuses of the Papal system, which, as far as Mr. Macray is aware, are not found in other copies. The commentary on St. Mark appears to be unknown; it is not mentioned in Mr. Shirley's list of Wiclif's works.

It has a request to "pray for the soule of Master "John Crowland felowe of the Quene's College of Cam- "brigge, and Parson of South Wokyngton in Essex, "gyver of this boke," and a Latin memorandum that Master Geoffrey Downes desired that after the death of James Downes, the volume should be given to the Chapel of Pottiford, Co. Salop. At the beginning and end of the volume is a request to pray for the soul of Hugh Blyth.

A small folio, vellum, written about A.D. 1400, Wiclif's translation of the New Testament. The prologue *begins* "Mathew of Jewerie born, as he is putt "first in order," &c., and *ends* "worthy to be under- "stonden." It is in very beautiful English binding of the early part of the 17th century and has the initials R.S.

A 4to. volume, paper, end of 16th century. "The "discovery and recovery of Ireland with the author's "apology." This was written by Thomas Lee, an account of whose trial and execution in 1600 is found in the State trials. The work occupies about 180 leaves, and treats of the then state of Ireland. It *begins* "Before I shall enter into this discourse, Right Honour- "able" . . . . .

A 4to. volume, paper, 16th century. *Begins* "I do "here present the notes of the maner and fashion of "levyinge of armes in this our nation of England." On the fifth leaf, All the names of all the officers; the duties of the different officers. Instructions by me A.B. Admiral of the fleet. The work occupies about 50 pages. The prologue states that the author wrote it after long peace; that whenever he executed an office he noted the particulars of it, and gave it to Sir Oswald Wolsthorpe at such time as he (the writer) was Captain of Roxborough in Scotland.

"Brian Leaselles 1588" is written on the flyleaf.

A 4to. volume, paper, 16th century. History by Cælius Secundus of the wars of Malta (60 leaves). *Begins* "Those which doe complaine." At the end is a copy of a letter, dated Malta, 9th Oct. 1565 from Fr. John Valeto of the hospital at Hierusalem to the Rev. &c. George of Hohenheim called Bombaste, prior of our priory in Almain.

Leicester's Commonwealth, 4to., 17th century, imperfect at the beginning. (This tract has been printed.)

The statutes of the order of the Garter on vellum, written for Sir Henry Lee, knight, of Dytchley.

A small folio volume of prayers in Latin and English, the latter being at the end of the volume. The MS. is on vellum, and of the 15th century, and contains some pictures and illuminated letters. It seems to have been executed for one of the Beaufort family.

Sir Edwin Sandys' relation of the state of religion in several parts of the western world. A 4to. volume of about 80 leaves in writing of the 17th century. (This work has been printed in English, and also in French and Italian translations.)

A 4to. volume containing an account of the establishment for Ireland in 1709. The courts and their officers, &c., &c.

A 12mo. volume, paper, 17th century, contains catalogue of marshals. The ordering and placing of all estates according to their degrees (from a Duke downwards). Order and manner of apparel for mourners. Ordinances of John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester and Constable of England, dated Windsor 24 May, 6 Ed. 4. List of Peers in order, 1577. Proceedings at the funeral of a knight in London. Allowances of servants and blacks at the funeral of Mary, Queen of Scots, Tuesday, 1 Aug. 1587 (on 8 Feb.). The marshalling of the King's attendance when he rode to St. Paul's Church, the 28 March 1629, as it was entered and set down by the Earl Marshal and Heralds.

There are court rolls for the Manor of Spellysbury, of the times of Henry VII., and Henry VIII., and Elizabeth.

LETTERS.

There are several volumes containing letters and papers, by and to members of the families of Lee and Dillon.

Sir Henry Lee, by a letter to the Lord Treasurer in Nov. 158–, mentions disorders in the affairs of the army since the death of Sir Geo. Howard.

Copy of a return made of "the several parcels of arms "that were found in the several armories hereafter "following after the death of Mr. John Lee, which were "numbered the 4th, 5th, and 6th days of Jan. 1603, and "committed to the charge of John Cowper by Sir Henry "Lee, K.G., Master of His Highness's armories:—

"For lances. Back and brest	-	1,341
"Close head-piece	-	1,418
"Collers	-	1,049
"Vambrays with pald- "rons -	-	1,248 pairs.
"Cannons and gardes or "short vambrays	-	230
"Cushes	-	1,289 pairs.
"Gauntletts	-	712"

Then follow entries for Flanders corslets, Almayne corslets, curaces, divers other furniture. Unserviceable

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with wear in the old hall:—At Woodstock as in the former remain:—At Woolwich as in the former remain. The document was signed by S. Benion, J. Cowper, H. Lee, and . . . Symondes.

Many of the letters are from King Charles II. to his daughter the Countess of Lichfield, and from the Duke of York, afterwards James II., to the same lady, who was a great favourite with her father and uncle. These letters are not of political or historical value, but, nevertheless, they contain some very curious and characteristic remarks. Horse-racing was one of Charles's many amusements, and as his visits to Newmarket were frequent, it is not surprising to read in a letter, dated Whitehall, Oct. 22 (no year), that he has been to Newmarket and has much business now.

At Winchester (5 Sept.) Charles tells his daughter that her brother was there, and would go in a few days to see Holland, and by the time he returned would have worn out in some measure the redness of his face, so as not to fright the most part of the ladies; that his face was not changed, though he would be marked very much. He says that he will give orders for the 200*l.* for her buildings; the reason she has not had it before is "the change he has made in the Treasury, which now "in a little time will be settled."

James, Duke of York, in a letter dated London Dec. 4 (not addressed, but most likely to his niece), says that by the Duke of Monmouth being come back he had much business. "As for news, Col. Alg. Sidney is to "be beheaded on Tower Hill on Friday. Sure this "bad weather will drive you out of the country."

In a letter from Edinburgh, in December, the Duke tells his niece that the Duchess had had a great fall, that she could not move although she was better, and in another dated Edinburgh Jan. 11, the Duke tells his niece "the Duchess plays often at bassett, my daughter "dances country dances, which the Duchess cannot yet "do, her leg not being quite well enough for that."

From Edinburgh on the 19 Feb., the Duke writes to his niece: "The letters of this day brought the news of "Tom Thynne having been assassinated, and how ready "some people are to lay it on the poor Catholics, and "'tis well the murderers were soon found out. We "have plays twice a week here in this house, the "Duchess not caring to stir out. When Lent comes we "shall have no more plays, so that bassett will be the "chief diversion within doors."

From [Edinburgh] June 6, he tells her "things are "very quiet and like to continue so, for here false "witnesses dare not come, perjury being death; if it "had been so in England, so many innocent people in "England had not suffered." [Here perhaps he alludes to Oates's plot.]

From Edinburgh on the 18 July [1681] he tells her that his daughter arrived yesterday. "This town be-"gins to fill with company again, the meeting of Par-"liament being to be soon, which I am confident will "behave themselves better than those of late have done "in England. Cargill the great covenanting field "preacher is taken, he has been once examined before "the council and will be again to morow, after which "he will be soon tried, and I believe condemned." [Cargill was executed on the 26 July 1681.]

From Edinburgh on the 25 of August, he writes that he is busy by reason of the sitting of Parliament. Although not so troublesome as the English ones of late, yet it takes up all one's time.

And from Edinburgh, January 31 (no year) he writes that there is no Morocco or Russian Ambassador to divert them, nor, God be thanked, such disorderly young men as Mr. Harry Wharton to disturb the play-houses or kill horses. He plays at Goffe. They have plays, bassett, and billards.

From Windsor, April 29, he writes to her that he is about to go to Scotland on Wednesday, by a ship from Portsmouth.

From Edinburgh, May 9, he tells her of his safe arrival, though the frigate in which he was, was lost on a sand call the Lemmon. He and most of the people of quality got off, but Lord Roxborow, Lord O'Brian, and two or three gentlemen were drowned, and many of his under-servants, but this accident has not discouraged the Duchess from going by sea. Hopes to set out hence on Monday next [for Windsor].

On June 21 he dates from Windsor.

Newmarket, March 22. The Duke to his niece. Was fox hunting yesterday. Very little company till the last day or two. The Duchess and his daughter had been twice to see the cock-fighting. Her Majesty had not yet played at bassets, which made the drawing room very dull. The Duchess played.

Newmarket, March 13. Cock-fighting; that for the most part we have twice a day. Had been fox-hunting thrice; good sport; tomorrow he is to go to it again. The Duchess of Portsmouth not well; was let blood. His Majesty says he will go to Euston, but has not yet named his day.

St. James, 2 July. Is travelling about with the King: his Majesty will not stay here longer than Wednesday next; and till then he will stay, being the day for the election of Sheriff.

Windsor, 9 August. "It is charitable of you to "write so in favour of old Col. Legge as you have "done. I immediately went and spoke to His Majesty "in his favour, and sent to Lord Clarendon whose gift "it seems it is, who tho' he had an engagement upon "him, for an old servant of the family, will see what "he can do to let Jack Legge have it."

Windsor, August 15. Bassett almost every night at the Queen's and Duchess's. Crimp at the Duchess of Portsmouth's. The King hunted on Monday in Cranbourne.

Windsor, 25 August. The Duchess likes hunting; stays with his daughter this day to see the fair.

London, August 28. Lady Henrietta Berkeley has run away from her father; not known whither or with whom. A report that she has drowned herself, but he can't believe she has such a temper.

From London, Sept. 27. He says that he cannot say when the King goes to Newmarket; that depends on the affair of the City Charter which will be ended one way or another by Wednesday next.

1682, Sept. 29—London. Affairs have gone well in the city yesterday, where the two loyal sheriffs, North and Rich, were sworn; great satisfaction to the Whigs.

Newmarket, 8 October. Horse races; the horses and their doings. It rained every day, so that the King could not hawk. The Duchess of Portsmouth was ill of the colick yesterday.

St. James, Oct. 28. "At last the two combatants "that had such long swords this summer, I mean "Prince Philip and Bannier, have fought; the last is "run into the thy; I do not hear he is in danger. P.S. "I am just now told that Bannier is dead."

1682, Nov. 26. Edinburgh is not so dull as she thinks; they have plays and bassett.

1683, July 19—London. Thanks God for a great discovery of the horrid conspiracy; and some of them, as she knows, are condemned and will be executed. The Prince of Denmark is come into the river and will be here, he believes, this evening.

1688, June 10. Original council letter, signed by Lord Chancellor Jeffries and many others, to the Earl of Lichfield, announcing the birth of a son to the King and Queen.

1688, December 29. A printed paper signed by the Prince of Orange asking the Earl of Lichfield to sit in the Convention Parliament.

The Dillon Papers.

The Dillons remained faithful to the Stuarts, and entered the service of the King of France.

1706, Sept. 24—Marly. Chamillard (Ministre d'état) notifies that the King (Louis XIV) has made Dillon a Lieut.-General for his conduct in the battle of Castiglione.

A letter from the Maréchal duc de Villars giving Dillon orders of march.

1707, Aug. 23. Chamillard (ministre d'état) thanks Dillon for his good service in the attack on the heights of Croisfaron and St. Catherine.

In 1709 the King of France by letter to the Duke of Berwick, thanked Dillon for his military services.

Down to 1713 are a good many letters and copies of letters relating to the military operations by France, by Voysin, the Duke of Berwick, and copies of letters by Dillon to the Count de Médars, M. de Broglie, M. d'Angevilliers, the Duke of Berwick, Lieut.-Gen. Richard Hamilton, and Voysin. Those from Dillon in 1711 and 1712 are mostly dated from Briançon.

In 1713 Dillon writes to Madame de Maintenon that peace is coming, and he asks for a place.

In 1725 the Duc de Bourbon tells Dillon that he is glad to hear of the exertions of M. de Saules for the reunion of the two crowns [France and Spain].—There are several letters by the Duke on this subject.

1768, April 8. Lord Bute to Lord Dillon. An interesting letter of three pages, in strong terms. He protests that he only resigned office from bad health; he begs Lord Dillon not to resign.

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The Dillons were accustomed to write to their exiled Prince on New Year's day. At Dytchley are many letters from James and his Princess Clementine returning thanks. A number of these are of the years 1726, 1733, 1736, 1739, 1744, and 1745.

In 1733 General Dillon died, and on the 4th of March 1733 James writes asking that such of the general's papers as related to Him might be at his disposal; and desires that they may be put up in the presence of Mr. Dicconson, and then be sent to the Scots' College at Paris, there to remain at his disposal.

On the 22d of March 1733, W. Dicconson gives a receipt to Mrs. Dillon for two packets of papers, one of which was superscribed, "Lettres du Roy d'Angleterre à "Monsieur Dillon," and the other was superscribed, "Five packets of papers from the king of England." An indorsement says, "Received from the executors of "G. Dillon, to be deposited in the Scotch College."

On the 15th of April 1733 James (at Rome) thanks Mrs. Dillon for having delivered so speedily to Mr. Dicconson the papers which related to Him.

In 1733 is a letter from Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, but is only on family affairs.

In 1736 is a letter from Prince Charles.

Dillon's regiment was famous in the French service. Striking passages of history have been recorded on silk, and a good many pages of this kind may be seen in St Paul's Cathedral, and at Greenwich and Chelsea. There is one leaf of it at Dytchley which makes the blood of him who seeth it to tingle; it is the banner "pierced by the lances, and torn by the shot" borne by Dillon's regiment at the battle of Fontenoy.

Lord Dillon placed no limitation on the examination of his collection; and his Lordship's hospitality is not the least of the pleasant memories of Dytchley which his kind invitation enabled me to bear away.

ALFRED J. HORWOOD.

A MANUSCRIPT IN THE LIBRARY OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD CAMOYS.

The library of Lord Camoys at Stonor Park, Henley-on-Thames (besides several volumes of a devotional and controversial nature) contains one manuscript which is worthy of especial notice. His Lordship having kindly permitted it to be inspected, the following notes have been made for the purpose of the Commission.

This MS., a noble folio volume upon vellum, in the original oaken boards, is of the early part of the 15th century. Unfortunately it is imperfect at the beginning, all being lost prior to the 21st chapter of the first book. The mutilation, however, is as early as the reign of Henry VIII., the signature A. 1 at the bottom of folio 1 being written by a hand at least as old as that period. Of its history previous to its acquisition by the family of Lord Camoys nothing is known beyond the fact that in the year 1674 it was in the possession of John Butler, whose name occurs on several of the margins.

The first treatise is apparently "The Ladder of Perfection; or, a Treatise upon the Contemplative Life." As already mentioned, it is imperfect at the beginning, several chapters having been lost from the MS.

The 21st chapter of book I. begins thus: "The secund "ping whiche þe behovep to have." Book I. ends with these words: "but to þe or to anoþer whiche haþ state "of lyf contemplatyf, þe grace of our Lord Ihu. be wt "þe. Amen."

Book II. begins: "Qui timetis . . . þat is, ȝe þt "dredyn God hope smale and grete."

The second treatise professes to be a translation into English, by Walter Hilton, of a treatise by St. Bonaventura, entitled Stimulus Amoris.* It must be observed, however, that the version here given does not correspond with the original which it cites; and further, that no such version occurs among the writings of Hilton as recorded by Bishop Tanner in his list of the works of that author. (See, however, upon this subject the remarks of Warton in his History of English Poetry, vol. ii. p. 99, edit. 1824.)

"Iste liber sequens primo fuit compositus in Latino "sermone per quendam Fratrem Minorem, cardinalem, "nobilem doctorem, Bonaventuram nomine. Postea "translatus est in linguam Anglicanam pro Minoribus "Latinum non intelligentibus per quendam canonicum, "Walterum Hilton nomine, in amore Dei valde "devotum."

The first chapter (which treats "How a man schal "have Cristis Passyone in mynde") begins, "Forwondred "of oure selfe oughte us to ben." And it concludes with these words, "And so mote our tretys endyn in "prisyng of God, so þat alle blissed spiritys mote prisyn "onre Lord in þe blisse of heveue. Amen."

"Here endiþ þe tretys þat is called Prickyng of Love, "maad by a Frere Mencure, a cardinal of the court of "Rome; Bonaventure he his name."

A treatise upon the Love of God.

The titles to the following treatise, prefixed to which is the following rubric: "þis schort pistil þat folwep "is devyded in sundrie maneris, eche matere be hymself "in titlys as þis kalendere makiþ mencioun." "In þe "begynnyng and endyng of alle goode werkys, worschepe, "and þankyng."

It ends with these words: "On þis maner mayst þ" "kepe þe and þi fyve wittys fro synne, and oeupie þe "in þe servyse of God; and þerto God ȝive þe grace. "Amen."

"Explicit tractatus qui vocatur Amor Dei."

A poem, in English, by Richard Hampole, called the "Pricke of Conscience,"* upon the religious life, "what is to be believed, what practised, &c.

The poem at present consists of only 13 leaves. It begins thus:—

"Þe miȝt of þ" Fadre Almiȝty,
"Þe wisdom of þe Son Alwitty,
"Þe grace of þe Holy Gost,
"A God and Lord, of mi3tes most."

In the course of the exhortation the author inveighs in the following terms upon the degenerate taste and growing indifference of the age in which he lived:—

"Man is now more lef to here
"Of Rowland and of Olyvere,
"And of Alexandyr þe conquerowr,
"And of Julius Cesar þe emperowr,
"And of Sir Gy of Warwike,
"And of vanitees þ" þam wil like,
"And of rymes, japes, and oþer folyes
"þat turnen vertu in to vices,
"þan þai have for to lere here
"Of Holy Writt in bokes sere."

The poem ends twenty lines from the beginning of the chapter which comments upon the words, "Et iden "ambulate dum lucem habetis." The concluding couplet is the following:—

"þat bene ifounde in syn,
"þ" wold nou3t hem self do."

Lord Camoys authorises me to state that he will permit this manuscript to be examined under such conditions as he may consider consistent with its safety.

JOSEPH STEVENSON.

THE MANUSCRIPTS OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORD ARUNDELL OF WARDOUR, AT WARDOUR CASTLE.

By the liberality of Lord Arundell of Wardour, I have had the privilege of examining at my leisure the vast collection of early Charters, Papers, and Manuscripts belonging to his Lordship, which are now deposited in the Muniment Room at Wardour Castle.

The collection is both extensive and important, and will probably require a more minute examination at some subsequent period than I thought myself justified in bestowing upon it during my recent visit. I am permitted by his Lordship to state that, under due restrictions, he will afford the Commissioners for the investigation of Historical MSS., every facility towards a more detailed inspection of his collections.

The Charters, Rolls, and Papers are at present deposited in eighteen boxes, in seven presses, and in various drawers. These are filled to overflowing with documents of all dates, from the twelfth century to a comparatively recent period. Many of the later papers relate to transactions of a purely family character, and consequently do not come within the scope of the present inquiry. The remainder may be conveniently arranged under the following classification:—

ANCIENT MANUSCRIPTS IN VOLUMES.

1. A magnificent copy of the Latin Psalter, in folio, upon vellum, written in the 13th century, ornamented with six illuminations, each of the full size of the page.

* Printed in the works of that writer, tom. vii. pars. iij. p. 206. Edit. Rom., 1596.

* See Tanner's Bibl. p. 375, col. 1.

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The initial letter B, with which the first Psalm begins ("Beatus Vir "), corresponds in size and beauty with these illuminations, occupying an entire page. Besides these, there are nine illuminated letters, each filling one-third of a page. No tradition exists as to the manner in which this remarkable volume came into the possession of the family of Arundell.

2. Fragments of a Latin Bible, in folio, upon vellum, of the 12th century, which when complete must have been a very sumptuous volume. The beginning of the Old Testament and the end of the New alone remain.

3. A large volume in folio, upon vellum, of the 15th century, formerly belonging to a Canon of St. Stephen's, Westminster, whose name, however, has been carefully erased. It consists of the Sermons of Henry Herp upon the Ten Commandments.

4. A thick folio, also upon vellum, written in the 14th century, imperfect at beginning and end, containing a commentary upon the Gospel of St. John.

5. The Hours of the Blessed Virgin Mary, with five illuminations, of the 16th century. It contains a Litany, in which occur the names of many Saxon Saints. Here also are entered various memoranda connected with the families of Heneage of Houghton, Thimelby of Irnham, and Billersby of Billersby, all within the county of Lincoln.

Besides these, the library contains several manuscript copies of the Psalter, the office of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and other books of devotion, written in the 15th and 16th centuries.

Ancient original Charters and Rolls.

These form the most prominent portion of the Wardour collection, and amount probably to 8,000 or 10,000 separate documents. They relate chiefly to lands within the county of Cornwall, and to personages connected therewith; the series, however, embraces localities within several of the neighbouring counties. I have attempted to form an alphabetical list of the principal manors and lands to which these charters refer; specifying also the period at which (as far as it was possible to ascertain during a hasty inspection) each sub-division commences. This list is appended to the present Report.

Running parallel with these charters is a very large collection of Court Rolls, Rentals, Surveys, and other rolls connected with the localities indicated in the charters mentioned above. These rolls extend from about the reign of Richard II. to that of Henry VIII. The series is too bulky to be dealt with as it deserves in a preliminary inspection, and it is desirable that it should be examined more carefully hereafter. It is probable that interspersed with it will be found documents possessing more than a mere local interest. In the course of a hasty survey the following articles were noticed:—

Household Roll of the expenses of the family of Dyneham, from 41 Edward III.

Similar rolls, with notices of journies to London and Oxford, 3, 4, 6, 8, and 9 Richard II.

Bill for provisions supplied in London for one of the family of Dyneham, in 1382.

A parchment roll, without date, containing an account, day by day, of the expenses incurred by Sir John Dyneham while on his way from Hurland, co. Devon, to Harblington, co. Hants.

Mercers bill for the same Sir John Dynebam. No date.

Expenses of the same, at Christmas 1381, on going to London to be present at the marriage of King Richard II.

Tailor's bill for the same person on the same occasion.

Roll of expenses of John de Dyneham, the younger, going to London from Brightley on the marriage of King Richard II.

Subsidiary bills of parcels connected with the same accounts.

Inventory of arrows and other articles connected with archery, delivered by Sir John Dyneham to his servant William Mytchell, 25 March, 10 Hen. V.

Expenses of John Rolle, Esq., steward to Lord Dyneham, on his journeys to and from London, 2 Hen. IV. A roll of vellum.

A large collection of charters and other ancient documents ranging from the twelfth century to the period of the Dissolution, connected with the monastery of Tywardreth. Among these occurs a charter dated 25th May, 21 Hen. VIII., appended to which is an impression of the seal representing the Laocoon, (discovered by Sir Edward Smirke), which has excited so much interest in the antiquarian world. See Oliver's Supplement to his History of the Diocese of Exeter, and more especially "The Archæological Journal," for 1867, No. 93, p. 46, where will be found an Essay by the Rev. C. W. King upon this Intaglio.

Miscellaneous Charters, Letters, and other Documents.

A bundle of 18 documents, consisting of Letters of Confraternity, Papal Bulls, and other ecclesiastical documents, printed and in manuscript, from 1450 to 1637, granted to, or connected with, the family of Arundell.

A Bull of Pope Eugenius IV. to the Abbot of Oseney, relative to the appointment of John Brantingham to the priory of Tywardreth. Original.

The will of Katherine Lady Arundell, A.D. 1479.

Twelve letters from Thomas Arundell, second son of Sir J. Arundell of Lanhern (co. Cornwall), to his father, from A.D. 1536–1544. He refers to the political transactions of the period, and mentions Lord Cromwell.

Two letters of Sir John Arundell of Lanherne to his second wife, Katherine, daughter of Sir T. Grenfield; upon family matters. No date, but before the suppression of the monastery of Forde.

Various papers connected with the priory of Tywardreth, from A.D. 1506.

Resignation of Richard Martyn, prior of Tywardreth, and appointment of Thomas Colyn [1506?].

Cardinal Wolsey to Thomas Coleyns, prior of Tywardreth, urging him to resign. A contemporaneous copy, signed T. Card. Ebor., dated More, 26th September [1528?].

Letter from Tho. Colyns to Weston, sub-dean of Exeter, asking assistance against his enforced resignation [1528?].

Tho. Colyns to Pope Leo X. Two letters in English.

Tho. Colyns to Wolsey, complains of the poverty of Tywardreth. Contemporaneous copy.

Robert Hamlyn, Monk of Tavistock, to Colyns. Has not attempted to oust him. Orig. Hol.

Another letter from the same to the same, much to the same effect.

Henry Courtney, earl of Devon, to Tho. Colyns, asking him to resign his priory, the King having granted the next avoidance to the writer. He shall have a pension on compliance.

John Voysey, bishop of Exeter, to Henry, marquis of Exeter, on the next presentation to the monastery of Tywardreth. Orig.

The Sheriff of Cornwall and others to Wolsey, on the threatened invasion of that county by a great army of the French. They request that a subpœna directed to John Wyett to appear in the Court of Chancery might be postponed, no man being so meet to command the forces. Truro, 6 Oct. Contemporary copy. At this time John Kyllygrow was Sheriff.

Various inventories of furniture, household books, &c., from 1547.

Account by John Tregoz, receiver general for Sir John Arundell, 36 Hen. VIII.

Letter from H. earl of Northumberland to Sir John Arundell, temp. Edw. VI.

Original letter (signed) from Queen Elizabeth to Rudolph, emperor of the Romans, recommending to his good offices Thomas Arundel, the bearer of the letter, a young nobleman of great acquirements and high character, who is on his travels through Germany and Italy. Dated at Westm. 10 Feb. 1579, 22 Eliz.

Original Articles of Surrender of Wardour Castle by Lady Blanche Arundell, 8 May 1643, after five days siege.

Letters and accounts of Sir Richard Bellings, Controller of the Household of Queen Catherine, wife of Charles II., from 1679 to 1703.

Correspondence of Sir John Arundell of Lanherne with Sir Richard and Lady Bellings, his daughter and son-in-law, from 1665 to 1688.

Various letters to Sir Richard and Lady Bellinges, 1684 to 1718. Among these is one giving a detailed and interesting account of the reception of the Duke of York at his landing at Yarmouth, 13 March 1682.

Correspondence of the Rev. Cornelius Nary of Dublin, from 1706 to 1718.

Two letters from Cardinal Howard, 5 Oct. 1685 and 24 Aug. 1688.

Letters of Edward Butler, sixth Viscount Montgerald.

Notes by Lord Arundell for his defence on the plot of France, Oates, and others.

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List of Parishes, &c. mentioned in the Charters at Wardour Castle, with the date at which each series commences.

Acrumbrayn, A.D. 1311.
Alington, H. III.
Almerston, 20 E. I.
Alwynshey (Somers.), E. I.
Anlyokes, 1450.
Anston Giffard, 11 E. I.
Anhille (Somers.), 1501.
Argentel, E. I.

Bampton Aston (Oxf.), 1 E. III.
Banbury (Oxf.), 1542.
Barton Chardwell (Oxf.), 1576.
Borstall (Buck.), 1385.
Bodmin, H. II.
Bodwenneck, H. II.
Bodardel, E. I.
Boskedek, 1295.
Bentwyn, 1301.
Battisthorne (Dev.), 20 E. III.
Bollinwroth, E. I.
Blaneford (Som.), 1294.
Bosvahelak, Hen. III.

Carnodret, H. III.
Carminow, 18 E. I.
Carnanton, E. III.
Caerhays, 1388.
Carlogas, 1341.
Cadeby, 7 E. I.
Carwodras, 1216.
Carneton, 1268.
Cardinham, H. II.
Chard, 1387.
Chalvecumbe, H. III.
Chibberley (Som.), 1366.
Chilborough (Dors.), 1407.
Chardstock (Dors.), 1331.
Chetelbere, H. III.
Chelburgh, East (Dors.), 1442.
Cheleworth, 1347.
Chewarle, 1466.
Chudderley, 1476.
Codnore, 1305.
Cortulher, 1532.
St. Columbe Major, 1309.
" Minor, 1503.
Codington (Bucks), 1405.
Cottelegthe (Dors.), 1383.
Cothyngton, 10 E. I.
Corton Denham (Somers.), 1576.
Compton Doudene (Som.), 1307.
Crukmoreck, 4 Edw. IV.
Cranford (Dev.), H. III.
Curtchel, E. I.
Cumbehaweye (Som.), 1344.

Dinglun, H. II.
Donterton (Dev.), 1339.
Danisham, H. II.
Dynham, H. III.

Eval, Saint, H. VIII.
Ellisworder, H. III.
Ervan, Saint, 1430.

Fyfeld Neville (Dors.), 1433.
Felicitas, S. (Filey), 1342.
Frome Whitfield (Dors.), 1303.
Furhill, H. III.

Godron, H. III.
Godmanston, 1563.
Gorfenn, E. I.
Gratton (Dev.), 1444.
Gorm, Saint, 1289.
Grono, Saint, 1310.
Greyllesheghe (Dors.), 1370.
Gregiaston, H. III.
Gratton (Dev.), 1515.
Grythyow, 1421.
Gwelblake, 1 H. 7.
Gwynwyth, 1446.

Harnham (Wilts), 1460.
Hammes, E. I.
Halesworthe, 1300.
Halghtone, 47 H. III.
Hakeneslonde, H. III.
Herpford (Dev.), 1287.
Helston, H. III.
Helstonburgh, E. I.
Hertisham (Dev.), 1521.
Hewenbere (Som.), 30 E. I.
Hec. 1499.
Helgyn, 2 E. III.
Hedy, Saint, H. III.
Hescomb, 1405.
Hertone (Dev.), 14 E. I.
Hetecombe, E. I.
Hendra, 1576.
Herdeswerpe (Dev.), 56 H. III.
Hendre, H. III.
Heythoop (Buck.), 1385.
Hilary, Saint, 1566.
Hyndercomb (Dors.), 1369.
Hydes (Dors.), 1499.
Hydon (Dev.), H. III.
Hymudenescote, H. III.
Holcombe Burnell, 1624.
Houghton (Dorset), 1573.
Hockbere, 1355.
Holbroke (Dors.), 1441.
Hurthingbury, E. I.
Huxham (Dev.), 1461.

Iddeford, 1304.
Ilmanscote, 1384.
Ilminster, 1384.
Ipisdon (Oxf.), 1463.
Ilstyngton (Dev.), 1357.
Ilbury (Oxf.), 1535.

Keltyr, 1345.
Kellestock, H. III.
Kernewyll, 1324.
Kenell, H. III.
Kingston, 1299.
Killefreke, 1263.

Lanhern, 1224.
Lambronwegha, 1339.
Launcestadighan, Edw. I.
Lanhardran, 1285.
Lambron, 10 Edw. III.
Lanyvet, 1579.
Lamedessol, 1277.
Lamargh, 1407.
Lancrenton, 1424.
Landulph, 1292.
Lamford, 1258.
Lanteglos, 1544.
Ledderede, 1395.
Lydlynch (Dorset), 1441.
Ledengenb, Hen. III.
Lewkenor, Hen. III.
Lillington (Dorset), 1317.
Limbury (Dorset), 1305.
Lodeswell (Devon), 1315.
Ludney (Somers.), 1318.
Luscot (Devon), 1559.

S. Mawgan, 1323.
Molyndon (Bucks), 1405.
Moorbach (Dorset), 1322.
Melleder, 23 Hen. VIII.
Mitchell, 33 Edw. III.
S. Maudut, 1337.
Metheross, 1639
Myngen in Treloy, Edw. I.
S. Merryn, 1543.

Nanstadron, Edw. I.
Nantmail, 1248.
Newlond, 1495.
Newland Prees, 1307.
Netherbury (Dorset), 1578.
Newcote, 1353.
Notewil (Devon), 1401.
Northbradon, 1348.
Nithersley, 14 Edw. 1.
Norton, 1318.
Noderstock, Edw. II.
Northmerston (Bucks), 1322.
Nymet Bordeville, 1380.

Orgaport (Devon), 1286.
Orleford, 1239.
Orchard Dynham, 1361.
Ovyng (Bucks), 1322.
Oppecot, Edw. I.
Okford (Dorset), 1330.

Padstow, 1456.
Perkinton (Somers.), 1316.
Pentervyan, 1357.
Penna, Edw. I.
Penpol, 1398.
Penmull, 1384.
Penryn, 1394.
Pengwenna, 1558.
Penzance, 1332.
Penles, 1350.
Pipplepen, Edw. I.
Plympton (Devon), 1498.
Poldew, 1682.
Poole (Dorset), 3 Edw. II.
Polgoth, 1683.
Polgren, Edw. I.
Pollyow, 1409.
Prospinneck, 1627.
Putney (Somers.), 1274.

Radeworthy, Hen. III.
Rangsbury (Surrey), 1471.
Respury, 1561.
Redruth, 1342.
Roskorlan, 1311.
Roaker, 12 Edw. I.
Rostollenwalcum, 56 Hen. III.
Roswallers, 1464.
Rousham (Oxford), 1535.
Rescasa, 1459.
Rosworry, 1359.
Roskulangoth, 1410.

Sandford Peverell (Devon), 1407.
Shireburn (Dorset), 1321.
Shepwas (Devon), 1272.
Symondsburgh (Dorset), Hen. III.
Sock (Somerset), 1612.
Sodercotte, 1589.
Stonecumb, 1346.
Steepleaston (Oxf.), 1535.
Stoke Carey, 4 Edw. I.
Suothdone, Edw. I.
Sulderne (Oxf.), 1576.
Sutton (Dorset), 1380.
Suta, Edw. I.
Stantonpyke (Dorset), 1357.
Stykker-Trelowyth, 1458.

Talvern, Edw. I.
Talcarn, 1318.
Taleton (Devon), 1290.
Tamerton, 1272.
Taunton - Abbas, 1161–1340.*
Tervyn, 1411.
Tinglunton, Edw. I.
Tinglun-roland, 1328.
Treres, 1345.
Trelonky, 1345.
Trembleth, 1331.
Trewarvena, 1447.
Truro, 48 Hen. III.
Trerovell, 1236.
Tresythony, 1488.
Tregennowartha, 1531.
Tregowath, 1531.
Trethenil, Hen. III.
Trethowell, 1527.
Trearven, Hen. III.
Trebongemur, Hen. III.
Trelowarg, Hen. III.
Treverven, 1339.
Trelees, 1497.
Trelowithwartha, 1450.
Trembroth, 1498.
Tremodres, Edw. I.
Trenansly, 1276.
Trenelgy, 1347.
Trenevin, Hen. II.
Treloy, 1260.
Tregluyn, 1390.
Trewyn, Hen. III.
Trewynhelek, 1465.
Trewynswortha, 1525.
Trewythyall, 1386.
Trewheverrack, 1584.
Trewassack, Edw. I.
Trenavack, 1355.
Trewidnant, Hen. III.
Trewnthken, 1356.
Tresodken, 1367.
Trewothenowe, 1456.
Trewolleck, 1530.
Trewerdre, Edw. I.
Trevicky, Hen. III.
Trevor, 1333
Treverryn, 1536.
Treverkya, 1380.
Treverubitan, Hen. III.
Trevelwyth, Edw. II.
Treveglos, Edw. I.
Treverth, Edw. III.
Trevelwood, Hen. III.
Treverne, Hen. III.
Trevennel, 1327.
Trevythvyan, 1527.
Trevorrack, 1543.
Trevyscarvean, 1522.
Trevian Lyon, 1401.
Trevythkyn, 1401.
Trevennick, Hic. II.
Trewergan, Hen. III.
Trevennock, Hen. III.
Trelaweder, 1323.
Tredeysek, 1323.
Tregenstek, 1323.
Tregolles, 1323.
Tregavedyn, Hen. VII.
Tregawle, 1534.
Trefruthken, 1410.
Trevythvan, 1596.
Tregadek, 1327.
Tregahy, Hen. III.
Tregenowe, 1274.
Tregentallan, 1242.
Tregeanwen, 1410.
Trelameder, 1313.
Tregenstick, 1313.
Tregene, 1326.
Tregonna, 1593.
Tregonwall, 1457.
Tregowas, 1559.
Tregollas, Edw. I.
Tregustock, 1326.
Twykebere, 1274.
Twyarnale, 1523.

Upcerne, 1391.

Villafra, 1326.

Ware (Herts), Edw. I.
Waldich, 1344.
Warmene, Edw. I.
Wellington (Surrey), 1310.
Welraddon, Edw. I.
Westbury (Wilts), 1271.
S. Wenne, 1298.
Whitchurch (Dorset), K. John.
Whitchurch (Devon), 1513.

* Copies.

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Whitestanton (Somers.), 1333.
Whitechapel (Devon), 1463.
Whitchethfield (Devon), 1355.
Whiston, Hen. IV.
Whiteleghe, 1340.
Wilkinthorp (Somers.), 1294.
Wymondesworth (Devon), Edw. I.
Winburnford (Somers.), 1311.
Wyndyhouk, 1385.
Wodetun, Edw. I.
Worthe (Dorset), 1272.
Wondestre (Somers.), 1294.
Wodehewis (Devon ?), 1240.
Yarnescumbe (Devon), Hen. III.
Yewton (Devon), 1534.

In the Appendix is a letter dated 1654, January 5, from Robert Hope to Secretary Thurloe (about searching for arms in Worcestershire); he received the order the last day of December to take Sir Henry Lyttelton, the High Sheriff, and Sir John Pakington; both were taken and sent to London. Then follow the information of the carrier's brother (the boxes were addressed to Sir Henry Lyttelton). Examination of Charles (Sir Henry's son), and examination of Sir Henry taken by Thurloe, 29th January 1654; (he said that he got the arms because of his appointment as High Sheriff,) and examinations of other persons.

1662, Aug. 26. Katherine Lyttelton to her husband Sir Charles; written on her arrival at Sleeton. She describes her company on the journey: "If I had not "had Cyrus,* I had been undone, for I never had three "such wearisome days in my life."

1663. Feb. 22. Henry Bennett (Secretary of State) to Sir C. Lyttelton at Jamaica; sends the King's instructions.

1664. Feb. 24. Charles II. to Sir C. Lyttelton. He has appointed Sir Thomas Muddiford Governor; gives Sir C. leave to come home, being unwell; to deliver up the seal, records, &c., belonging to him as Chancellor of the island to Sir Thos. Muddiford.

1678. May 10. J. Churchill (at London) to Sir C. Lyttelton; army matters.

1678. July 12. The same to the same. "We are "again very furious upon the war; so that I hope it "will not be long before I have orders to come over."

1678. July 18. The same to the same. It is generally believed we shall have war; notices changes in offices.

In an undated letter, the Duke of Monmouth writing to Sir C. Lyttelton at Bruges, says, "Let me know how "strong every regiment can march out on Thursday, "for I can give you no longer time." Does not intend that all regiments there shall march, nor can he say which shall stay behind until he see him.

In a letter from the Camp at Dundalk, Nov. 6th (no year), Sir H. Lyttelton gives in account of his shipwreck near Dublin; he says that the men died like rotten sheep; they could get no strong liquors. (It appears from the letter, that the writer had served under a commission from King William, whom he had joined when Prince of Orange, soon after his landing.)

A folio of 27 leaves contains copies of letters from Sir Henry Sidney to Sir John Lyttelton and of several from Mrs. Muriel Lyttelton and others, chiefly relating to proceedings in Worcestershire during the Civil War; also of letters of the Lyttletons after the Restoration. (A note of the transcriber says that he has transcribed them fair into a 4to volume.) Among these are:—

Letter from Lord Falkland at Beverley to Sir Thomas Lyttelton, in the King's service.

1642. June 25. Charles I. to Sir Thomas Lyttelton. Confines him to Worcestershire, notwithstanding the orders of both or either house of Parliament.

There is a letter from Sir Thomas to Viscount Fielding, Ambassador Extraordinary at Venice, but it is not important.

1642. Aug. 17. Lord Dunsmore, at Warwick, writes to Sir T. Lyttelton: "We are told that great forces are "coming down to us under the command of Hali, Hamden, and Lord Brooke, but out of the appearance we "have of the assistance of your county and the rest of "our neighbouring country's, we are not much affrighted "with it. We have here already nine troops of horse, "to-morrow shall have five more, besides 200 firelocks "and 300 dragooners. These are of the King's forces. "Then we have the force of the county besides, and "this night the forces of Leicestershire will be with "us. To-morrow we shall have the King with us at "Killingworth," i.e., Kenilworth.

18 Car. I., June 22. Royal instructions from York for Prince Charles, Edward Lord Dudley, and Lord Coventry, and the rest of the Commissioners of Array for the county of Worcester.

1672, January 2. An unsigned letter and paper giving an account of the great storm at Guernsey, the damage to Cornet Castle; Lord Hatton's wife and mother were among the killed, and he was blown out of his room into a well at a distance.

In 1675 John Williamson writes to Lord Lockhart, Ambassador in France, recommending the widow of

* Madame de Scudéry's ponderous romance.

The Manuscripts of the Right Honourable Lord Lyttelton, Hagley, Co. Worcester.

The Manuscripts consist chiefly of letters (and copies of letters) of the 17th and 18th centuries. There are a few letters and papers of the end of the 16th century.

Some of the letters of the 17th century illustrate the Civil War.

Those of the 18th century are interesting; a great number being addressed to George Lord Lyttelton, well known as the historian of King Henry II. of England. In this century there are letters by the Duchess of Marlborough, Swift, Pope, Fielding, Voltaire, Dr. Johnson, Lord Monboddo, and others.

In the 16th century is a holograph letter by Queen Elizabeth; and there are some Star Chamber papers.

A great number of the letters have been printed in Sir Robert Phillimore's Life of Lord Lyttelton.

Some letters and papers relating to South Carolina and Jamaica in the middle of the last century may be useful for Colonial history.

In rapidly looking over this collection, I made notes of what seemed to present points of interest.

A 4to volume of 142 pages contains copies by Charles Lyttelton (President of the Society of Antiquaries, and Bishop of Carlisle) of letters at Hagley chiefly written by the heads of the family. They are of the 16th and 17th centuries, and include letters from Sir John Lyttelton, Mrs. Muriel Lyttelton, Sir Thomas Lyttelton, Sir Henry Lyttelton, Sir Charles Lyttelton, and their wives during the Civil War and the Revolution; a few are from Capt. Churchill, afterwards Duke of Marlborough; one from the Duke of Monmouth.

In this volume are copies of records of a suit in the Star Chamber, 34 Eliz., wherein Gilbert Lyttelton and Humphry Pakington, Esq., were Plaintiffs as Executors of Sir John Lyttelton, and Lord Dudley, and many other persons were Defendants regarding an estate which had been purchased by Sir John from Lord Dudley.

At page 45 is copy of a letter by John Lyttelton to Sir Walter Raleigh, in dignified language, deprecating his hostility, and two letters by him to his wife Muriel; one is dated from Newgate, and in the second he directs certain letters in a painted casket to be burned.

1642. Aug. 20. Letter by Edward Nicholas (Secretary of State) to the Commissioners of Array for Worcestershire.

1642. Sept. 19. Lord Falkland (at Stafford) to Sir Thomas Lyttelton. The King is satisfied with him; desires to advise with him, and for that purpose commands him to come to Shrewsbury. In a P.S. he says that eight troops of horse, and 10 of dragooners, are coming to Worcester, and that ordnance shall be sent from Shrewsbury by water.

16 . . Sept. 30. Phil. Cary to Sir Henry Lyttelton. Alludes to the change in the ceremony of marriage made by the Parliament: "The Protector was yester- "day overturned in his coach, and so bruised in his "belly and his thigh, that he cannot stir himself in his "bed, and his secretary's leg is broken. How the "accident came is a great secret, because of the dis- "honour of it; for he would needs drive his coach "himself, and the horses, ran away and threw him "amongst them."

A funny letter by the Duke of Monmouth (not dated), to Lady Phil. Lyttelton about "your sister, my niece."

Four petitions to Oliver Cromwell, by Sir Henry Lyttelton. He was imprisoned for providing arms without license. In the third, he says that he had been in prison near 17 months.

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Mr. Lyttelton,—" he that was killed at the battle near " Strasburg."

In 1701, Sept. 21, Chas. Lyttelton writes to Sir Charles L. at Hagley, giving an account of the visit of Louis XIV. to James II. at St. Germain.

A 4to volume of nearly 70 leaves contains extracts from the Tower Records, and from the original letters of the Visitors of Monasteries (at the time of their suppression), and several curious small pieces extracted from MSS. in the Bodleian Library and elsewhere, and which have never been printed. These seem to have been made by the Bishop in 1749. The volume contains *curiosa* from the Close, Patent, and Liberate Rolls; Extracts regarding the Monasteries, from Dodsworth's Collections. (Some of these may be found in the Camden Society's volume on the suppression of the Monasteries); at p. 18 is an account of an odd despoilment of Bishop Braybroke's corpse in St. Paul's, by a lady, the Duchess of Cleveland. (Signed H. Colraine, Dec. 10, 1675, who had it from those who saw it.)

1617, June 20.—Leith. Letter from Scotland to a friend in England, at King James being there in 1617 (from Dodsworth's Collections); the writer gives an account of the country and people, and of the reception of the King and his people.

The letter from Queen Elizabeth which is copied below.

Letter from Queen Anne (wife of James I.) to the Duke of Buckingham, beginning " Very kind dogge."

At p. 41 are some extracts from the Ashmolean and Harleian MSS.

A 4to volume contains observations on the reign and character of Queen Elizabeth, made in the year 1735, by George Lord Lyttelton (61 pages). A note adds, " Not to be printed unless any false copy of it should " be printed, G. L." Begins " It was now a consider- " able time that King James I. had reigned in Eng- " land, with a conduct very different from that of his " predecessor, when Sir Walter Raleigh was released " from the confinement under which he had languished " for several years." . . .—(The piece assumes the form of a conversation between Sir Francis Bacon and Sir Henry Wotton.) Ends " I don't know how to end " that conversation better than by repeating a saying " of Lord Burleigh that Queen Elizabeth was the " wisest woman that ever was; for she understood the " interests and dispositions of all the princes in her " time, and was so perfect in the knowledge of her " own realm, that no counsellor she had could tell her " anything she did not know before."

A 12mo volume contains a voyage from Plymouth to New York in the Galatea, written in French (17 leaves). Begins " Le 9 de Juillet 1776 nous levames " l'ancre de la sonde de Plymouth." The last date is the 7th of August. It ends before they reached New York. The second leaf and the last leaf but one are torn out. The writer received his commission the 30th of March 1776, and hoisted his pennant at Deptford on the Galatea. The name W. A. Merrick is on the first page.

A 12mo log book of the proceedings of the British fleet under Sir Charles Hardy, Kt., from the return of the fleet to Spithead on the 4th of September to the end of the campaign, November 24, 1779, kept by Capt. William Augustus Merrick of the Incendiary fire ship.

Do. in the summer of the year 1779, kept by Lieut. W. A. Merrick of the Victory. Begins on Wednesday, 16 June, and ends on September 2nd.

Poetical epitaph by Geo. Lord Lyttelton on Captain Thomas Grenville, Commander of the ship Defiance, wounded in fight with the French, died 3 May 1747.

Some other poems by Lord Lyttelton.

Copy of letter by Lord Lyttelton to Stanislaus, King of Poland, on his accession, dated Nov. 26, 1771; and of the answer by the King's own hand, dated at Warsaw, Janry. 18, 1772.

Papers about the death of Thomas Lord Lyttelton in 1779. Relation of Miles Peter Andrews, formerly M.P. for Bewdley, about Lord Lyttelton's ghost appearing to him.

Account (six folio leaves) of the naval engagement with the French off Mahon, May 20, 1756. The writer thinks that had they *all* engaged, that day might have been recorded with a similar glory as May 19, 1692 (La Hogue).

A letter by Major J. Cockburn to J. Lyttelton, Esq., at Wimbledon Park. Ho tells of Lord (Thomas) Lyttelton having written Dialogues of the Dead in imitation and ridicule of his father; remembers three of them, and has them somewhere. If he recollects right they are replete with wit, spirit, blasphemy, and patriotism. The parties were King David and Cæsar Borgia, the Saviour of the world and Socrates, and Epaminondas and General Wolfe; gives an account of Mr. Coombe and the Lyttelton letters.

Letters from Thomas Lyttelton, while abroad, to his father.

There are several portfolios of letters. Among these are:—

Autograph letter by Queen Elizabeth to Lady Paget, on the death of Lady Compton, as follows:—" E. R., " cal to your mynde, good Kate, how hardly we princes " can bruke a crossing of our commandes; how vrofitl " will the hiest power be (may you be sure) whan " murmur shal be made of his pleasingst wyl. Let " nature therfor not hurt your selfe, but give place to " the Giver, and thogh this lesson be from a sely " Vikar, yet it is sent from a loving Souveraine."

1659, Oct. 25. Edward Hyde (at Brussels) to Mr. Charles Lyttelton; he can not advise him to depart from the post where he is until he (Hyde) knows what the King is like to do.

1660, January 3. King Charles II. at Brussels; recollects and will reward the sufferings of him and his relations.

Letters from Pope, Fielding, Garrick, Voltaire, Johnson, Swift, Warburton, Phelps, Horace Walpole.

A letter from Dr. Johnson, dated Bolt Court, July 28, 1780, contains thanks for offers regarding Lord Lyttelton's life (for the " Lives of the Poets "), but he has no need. Asks for information concerning West, about whom he is quite at a loss.

In another letter dated July 27, Dr. Johnson says that his desire is to avoid offence and to be wholly out of danger, and he proposes that the historical part should be written by a friend under Lord Lyttelton's direction, and that he (Johnson) will only examine the poetry.*

A political letter from Pope (in the autumn of 1735), addressed to Mr. Lyttelton, Secretary to His Royal Highness, at Bath (5 pages).

A letter from Voltaire, dated Paris, 1750, contains a criticism on Thomson.

A letter from Richard Phelps in 1761 is about Voltaire.

A letter from Warburton in 1741 is about Dr. Middleton's work on the Roman religion, and another in 1768 is laudatory of Lord Lyttelton's Life of Henry II.

A letter from Swift, dated Dublin Deanery House, 5 June 1739, says that in a letter to Pope he had recommended Mr. M'Aulty to Lord Lyttelton's favour; perceives he has interceded with the Prince to prevail with the University to choose him for a member to represent that body in Parliament; has been informed that some of the Fellows have sent a remonstrance to the Prince of Wales pretending an engagement to Mr. Pindal; protests his respect, &c. for the Prince.

A letter from Horace Walpole, dated 25 August 1757 (4 pages) contains notices of Gray's poems and criticisms of his phrases.

Letter of George Lord Lyttelton to Lord Monboddo (6 pages) on the origin of the human race. Lord Monboddo's answer to the above (9 pages).

Draft of letter (in French) to the secretary of the King of Prussia, on his sending a book of poems published by his master. Wishes he had omitted the letter to Lord Keith. Laments his materialism.

Copy of letter in 1735 to the Prince of Wales on the notion that an increased public grant might be proposed on the occasion of his marriage (printed).

Copy of another letter to the Prince, asking to be allowed to serve him for nothing (printed).

Letter from Frederick Prince of Wales.

Letter from the King of Poland, 1772 (printed).

Letter from Lord Monboddo, 1773, in reply to Lord Lyttelton's comments on his book.

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* It is rather curious that, after this letter, Johnson's remarks on Lord Lyttelton should be so caustic.

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Cards were (if not sent by post) at least used as missives in the last century. Here is one by Lord Chesterfield thanking Lord Lyttelton for the first two volumes of his history (of Henry II.), and begging for the third which he hungers for.

Letters by H. S. Conway in 1752, 1755, and 1757.

A letter from Lord Mansfield in 1759 dated from Kenwood, says there are no chances of getting the bishoprick for the son. (But Lord Lyttelton's son Charles got the bishoprick of Carlisle in 1762.)

Letters from Geo. Grenville, Thos. Whately his private secretary, Lord Temple, Lord Rodney, Lord Hardwicke, in the middle of the last century: some of these are printed.

Letters from Lord Lyttelton to W. H. Lyttelton, governor of South Carolina, from 1756 to 1765; seventeen letters, eight or nine of which are printed. Lord L. told him all the memorable events in the political world until he returned from America.

Letters to Governor Lyttelton from Bishop Lyttelton and Sir R. Lyttelton, chiefly in 1756, 1757, 1758, and 1759. They contain political news and gossip.

About 26 letters from Lord Chatham to George Lord Lyttelton, and Governor Lyttelton.

A large collection of papers and letters including those from Secretaries of State to Wm. H. Lyttelton while Governor of South Carolina, and afterwards while Governor of Jamaica.

Letters by and relating to Thomson the poet, and correspondence between Lord Lyttelton and Dr. Doddridge.

Among these are some verses in Thomson's handwriting, and a letter by him to Lord Lyttelton dated 14 December 1747, in which he praises a lady whom apparently they wanted him to marry, but he says that she does not take his fancy, and that he is too old to marry; and,

A letter by Lord Lyttelton in 1738 to Dr. Doddridge, excusing himself from applying to the Prince on Doddridge's behalf because the latter is a Dissenter.

In the last letter to Doddridge, dated 19 Sept. 1751, Lord Lyttelton says that he hears from the Bishop of Worcester that Doddridge had gone to Bristol in an ill state of health.

A part only of this correspondence is printed.

Letters by various members of the Lyttelton family at the end of the 17th century and during the 18th century, and by other persons; among these are,

A letter by John Hough Bishop of Worcester to Sir Thomas Lyttelton, acknowledging the receipt of Warburton's "Divine Legation of Moses;" he would have preferred observations on the "Life of Cicero," as the author is as intimate with Cicero as Middleton is.

A letter from R. Lyttelton to his father, dated at Ghent 19 Nov. 1742. Orders from His Majesty to march by way of Aix-la-Chapelle towards the Rhine. Don d'Arenberg has this moment arrived and is in consultation with Lord Stair. The army is in great spirits, if we have frost we shall do very well.

A letter from Sarah Duchess of Marlborough, dated 26 August 1733, to Dr. Sandby, prebendary of Worcester. A patriotic letter, about voting for members at the next parliament.

A letter from Geo. Lyttelton to his father, dated 25 April 1747, about his last speech; news from Holland. The Prince of Orange is declared full stadtholder of the seven provinces. The Duke at the head of 110,000 brave men is within 10 miles of Antwerp; he cannot stay there two days for want of forage without either taking the town or beating the French.

A letter from George Lyttelton to Miss West (1751) about the regency. The King is very kind to the Princess and his grandchildren.

Extracts from a MS. of Mr. Doraston of West Felton, co. Salop. During the civil war Prince Rupert made Wellescourt his head quarters for some time. It gives an account of a singular escape of Prince Rupert from a trooper.

Letters to George Lord Lyttelton from Henry Pelham (5), Lord Chesterfield (12), H. Fox, Lords Bolingbroke, Bath, Egremont, Marchmont, Rockingham, and the Duke of Newcastle (mostly printed).

A letter by Bolingbroke, dated 29 Nov. 1740, is about Windham's death (not printed).

A letter from Lord Lyttelton to Lord Bolingbroke, dated 14 April 1748, about the "Idea of a Patriot King." Asks him to leave out all about him (Lyttelton) and not to publish it yet. (A note says that "it was "originally writ in the form of a letter to Lord Lyttelton, "being then in the Prince's service. I have it in MS. "and it was writ in my Lord's own hand.")

A letter by Lord Rockingham, dated 28th February 1772, about the Royal Marriage Act; what is meant by *Royal family*; is going to have good law advice.

A letter by Holles-Newcastle (*i.e.*, the Duke of Newcastle the Prime Minister) to Lord L., dated 14th Oct. 1760, on the reduction of the Canadas.

Letters from Richard Lyttelton to his father Sir Thomas, 1744, &c.; some while he was in service in Flanders where he was wounded. In a letter of 1744 he says that he went to Ranelagh and had a long talk with the prince and princess.

A few letters from William Lyttelton to his father in 1746–8, from the Temple and from Berlin.

A bundle of letters from George Lyttelton to his father, 1729 and 1730, from France, Italy, and Venice.

Letter by Samuel Hood (Sir Samuel Hood the Admiral) at Philadelphia, dated 10th Sept. 1754, addressed to Admiral Smith at Hagley, telling that he has now possession of Jamaica.

Among the numerous early deeds preserved at Hagley, the following may be thought deserving of notice.

King John by his Charter tested at Clarendon on the 8th of August, in the 17th year of his reign grants the manor of Hales to God and St. Mary at Hales. The seal is pendent.

King Henry III. by his charter dated the 5th of April, in the 11th year of his reign, confirms the above grant by King John; the exemptions are very full. Among the witnesses is Herbert de Burgh, Earl of Kent. The seal remains.

King Henry III. by charter, dated the 18th of October, in the 31st year of his reign, grants the church of Walsehale, Walsall in Staffordshire, to the Abbey of Hales. The seal remains.

Of the date of 14th of the Kalends of November, 1282, is an appointment by the Bishop of Worcester of a vicar to the church of Hales by virtue of a Papal Bull recited. Part of the seal in green wax remains.

King Edward III., by letters patent dated the 2nd of May, in the 11th year of his reign, and tested at the town of London, licenses Joan Buttetourt to alienate Wyrneley in Worcestershire to the abbat and convent of Hales Owen. A large part of the seal in green wax remains.

By deed dated Friday after the feast of St. Mark 11 Edward III., Richard Fekenham grants to Lady Joan Botetourt, one half of the manor of Wernelegh with the appurtenances, which he held of the inheritance of John de Sutton of Dudley.

On the 4th of January 1331 Adam, Bishop of Worcester confirms various grants by Bishops of Worcester the founders and several Popes regarding the appropriation of the church of Hales Owen.

There are other ancient deeds relating to the monastery of Hales Owen; and bailiff's accounts for the abbey 34 & 35 Edw. III.; and a Cartulary of the Abbey in the shape of a roll three or four feet long, and—

A hundred roll of the burgh of Hales, 6 Edw. I.

Deeds of the 13th and 14th centuries relating to lands at Frankley, co. Worcester.

By charter of Edward I. tested at the tower of London, 5 Oct., 2 Edwd., the King grants to his beloved valet Licard de Henyn in tail the manor of Arncleye which John de Burgh the elder held of King Henry III., *in capite*, and which the said John gave to Robert Burnell (bishop of Bath and Wells), and which Robert surrendered to the King (Edward). The seal of green wax remains.

By charter tested at Westminster, 4th June, 4 Edw. I., the King recites the above grant and licenses Licard to alienate the manor to Roger de Mortimer in fee, and licenses Roger to purchase it, under the service of one knight's fee.

The grant by Licard to Mortimer is there.

Attached to a grant of land by Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent (temp. Hen. III.), is part of the seal in green wax, the arms are three lozenges in fess; the lozenges seem to be *vairy*.

A grant, 20th December, 27 Hen. VI., by Richard Duke of York to Ralph Lord Cromwell and others, as feoffees in trust, of the manor and vill. of Cressege,

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co. Salop, bears not only the seal but the autograph *E. York.*

To a deed temp. Richard III. is the seal of the town of Bristol, William Wykeham being mayor.

To a deed of the 16 Hen. VII. is the seal of William Cretyng as dean of the collegiate church of Westbury.

There is a roll of the taxation of the temporalities of the archdeaconry of Worcester, 29 Edw. III.

By a deed of the 44th of Edward III., John de Buttetourt, lord of Weleigh and Haygeleye (*i.e.*, Hagley), states that there is a custom in the manor of Haygeleye, called *Beolawe* and *Bodelsilver*, viz., each tenant pays to the lord 2*s.* yearly or one sheep for the said customs. By this deed he releases a tenant for ever. There is a fine seal, the arms are a saltire of lozenges.

There are two petitions, not addressed but indorsed "about the prisoners at Brasen." One is dated 12th November 1798, and is by Mary Bedingfield, prioress of Nazareth, praying for the pardon of "some soldiers, "prisoners of our nation, condemned to die." The other is by Susannah Brinkhurst, abbess.

ALFRED J. HORWOOD.

P.S.—The edition of the Treatise on Tenures by Sir Thomas Lyttelton (ancestor of Lord Lyttelton) printed by Machlinia in the 15th century is as valuable as a manuscript; of this his Lordship possesses a very fine copy.

* * *

THE MANUSCRIPTS OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD CALTHORPE, GROSVENOR SQUARE, LONDON.

This most important and valuable collection is contained in upwards of 190 volumes, mostly in folio. All but a few were formerly known as the Yelvertou Manuscripts, and a catalogue of the original collection is in the 2nd volume of "Catalogi librorum manuscriptorum Angliæ et Hiberniæ," printed, in folio, at Oxford, in 1697, and it occupies 62 pages of double columns, and describes 187 volumes.

This original collection seems to have been mainly formed by Robert Beale (one of the ancestors of Lord Calthorpe), who was Clerk of the Council to Queen Elizabeth, and was employed by her in various missions, notably to the Low Countries, and to Mary Queen of Scots while a prisoner in England. He was at the trial and at the death of the Scottish Queen. He collected and retained and preserved many important original documents of his own and earlier times. Those regarding the Hanse Towns, English intervention in the affairs of the Low Countries, and the affair of the Queen of Scots may be specially mentioned.

The printed catalogue was evidently taken from the manuscript catalogue* now in the possession of Lord Calthorpe, and is very copious; but although generally nearly every item in each volume is given, yet in some cases there are very important omissions, and some inaccuracies, excusable, if, as I suspect, the catalogue was made by a foreigner.

Of this original collection 17 volumes, namely, those numbered 15, 18, 22, 23, 28, 41, 56, 83, 94, 97, 112, 113, 114, 124, 126, 127, and 167 have been for many years, and still are, and a few others are, missing. The volumes were numbered consecutively from 1 to 187, and the volumes which remain still bear the proper numbers. Thirteen of the volumes were some years ago lent to late Sir Francis Palgrave, and were duly returned by him. They were borrowed with a view to the then projected new edition of Rymer's Fœdera, and works in execution by the Record Commission.

The descriptions in the existing catalogue are very brief; the majority of the volumes are of such a nature that a new and fuller description of them would be very desirable. In the preliminary examination which I made, the extent of the collection and the fact of the existence of a printed catalogue precluded me from doing much more than noting omissions and inaccuracies which were patent; nevertheless I have given most of Beale's notes, he having peculiar sources of information; and have amplified some of the descriptions, and, as the printed catalogue can be only in few hands, have endeavoured to give a general idea of the contents of the volumes.

Where a volume is not noticed, either it is missing or appears not to contain anything relating to this country.

Volumes I., II., III., and IV. contain copies of treaties between England and foreign powers in the 15th and 16th centuries.

In Vol. II., fo. 360, is a copy of an exemplification by Philip and Mary of a record of pleas before Spigornel and Denham, justices for the examination of records, processes, and correction of crimes, 17 Edw. II. It is translated into English. It concerns Guernsey and Jersey. At fo. 370 is a copy of charter by Queen Elizabeth, in 1568, to Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark. Then follow Orders in Council for Guernsey, 1580 and 1581; and instructions to commissioners for Jersey, 1582, appointed on the complaint of the islanders; and at fo. 388 are orders (April 1583) set down between Sir Thomas Leighton and Monsieur de Centone in the matter between Sir T. Leighton, Captain of the Isle of Guernsey, and P. De Carteret, Seigneur de St. Omer. At 393*b* are set out Customs of Guernsey, differing from the customs of Normandy.

At fo. 409-412 of Vol. III. is a copy of the treaty of marriage between Queen Elizabeth and the Duc d'Anjou, &c. This is a copy certified by "Pinart, Conseiller du "Roi, Secrétaire d'état et des finances de sa Majesté."

Vol. IV., fo. 6 to fo. 97. A declaration of the trewe and dewe title of the Right high, &c. Henry, by the grace of God, King of England and of France, and Lord of Ireland to the Crowns of France and Navarre, and to the Duchies of Normandy and of Guyan and Gascoyn, and to the counties and countries of Angeo, Mayn, and Torayn, Peytow, Ponthieu, and Champayn, and of the province with the superioritie and dominion of Bretayn, by dewe succession of heritage, and answering to the false objections, surmises, and imaginations made and put in preyte by the Fronshmen against the said title, grounded upon a surmited law called Lawo Salique.—It contains 25 chapters, and is in a hand of the 16th century.

At fo. 100 are Latin statutes and regulations for the army of Henry 6th. All were to wear a white band with a red cross or crosses; if any did not wear such, and were killed by our own men, it would be his own fault. Any enemy wearing it was to be killed.

The Declaration by Henry 6th of his right to the crown of France, fo. 105, is in English, and dated at Westminster, 14th June, in the eighth year of his reign.

The charter, of which a copy is given at fo. 110, is dated A.D. 1156. By it King Stephen gives the manor of Sutton to God and the church of St. Peter of Winchester in exchange for the manor of Morden, which he gave to Walleran, Earl of Mellent, and which the church long possessed. A great part of the barons and magnates assented.

In this volume, loose, are 3½ leaves in a hand of the 15th century, of Sir John Fortescue's English treatise in favour of Henry 6th and against Edward 4th's right to the throne. It is the same, within a few words, with the fragment printed by Lord Clermont in his "Life "and Works of Sir John Fortescue," p. 497, from the Cotton MS., Julius, F. vi. The Cotton MS. *begins* with the words "That the Kinges of Englande." Lord Calthorpe's *begins* "Wisdome of sadde clerkes and of othro "that the Kinges of Englande." The Cotton MS. *ends* "when he was not fully eight yeares olde." Lord Calthorpe's *ends* with the same words. (See the Report on the Countess Cowper's MSS. in this Appendix for a sixteenth century copy of the same fragment.)

Vol. VII., part 1,† contains an account, by way of journal, of the doings at the Diet or Conference of Utrecht, 1473. The orators for England were Wm. Hatteclyffe, the King's secretary, and John Russell, Doctor of Decrees, Archdeacon of Berks and Diocese of Sarum, and William Rosse. It is about the Hanse Towns.

At fo. 82-114 is a diary of the proceedings by one of the commissioners.

At fo. 132 is part (5 leaves) of a treatise advocating war with France, temp. Henry 8th.

At fo. 140 is a Latin proposition of Peter de Monte, collector in England for Pope Eugenius 4th, made in the Parliament at Westminster, 14 Hen. VI.

At fo. 164 is a requisition made by Henry 5th to his adversary of France on giving up his claim to the crown of France. (Nearly all the volume is in English.)

Vol. VII., part 2.—The colloquy at Bruges. This volume, like the first portion of the last, seems all about rates and merchandize. There are proofs by the English, refutations by the Belgians, council letters, and instructions. At fo. 313 are Negotiations at Brussels by Dr. Dale, sent to the Archduchess of Parma by Queen Elizabeth. The speech of the envoy begins in French, but breaks into Latin, he being only an apprentice in the

* The manuscript catalogue has an index of subjects which is not printed.

† This forms part of CLXX. in the printed catalogue.

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French tongue. At fo. 317 is an original letter from the Archduchess to the Queen, 2nd Feb. 1563, with her autograph.

Vol. VIII. is an index to Negotiations and Treaties between England and other countries.

Vol. IX. is a very large collection of copies (16th century) of documents relating to trade between England and foreign countries and the Hanse Towns in the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries, and controversies arising thereout.

Vol. X. A similar collection, including some documents (copies) of the 13th century. The defence of the London merchants against the writing exhibited by the Hanse towns, at fo. 266, is by Walter Haddon. The defence at fo. 338 begins with proofs from the time of Henry 3rd.

Vol. XI. A similar but smaller collection. This volume contains a printed quarto—The Answer made by the noble lords the States unto the ambassadors of Polonia. Imprinted at Amsterdam by Peter Gevaerts, 1597; London, John Windet, 1597; and a printed broadside in Latin, containing an address by the people of Cologne to the English against Spain; and reply of the English. London, John Wolff, 1598.

Vol. XII. A very curious volume of forms used in the Ecclesiastical Courts. It was written apparently by Thomas Argall, notary public. At fo. 44 is a copy of the protest made by the Archbishop of Canterbury on the 24th Feb. 1536, against consenting to the statute passed to the prejudice of the ecclesiastical power. It states that in an upper chamber without a window, in William (Warham) Archbishop of Canterbury's manor of Lambeth, the Archbishop made and interposed a protestation in writing, and openly and publicly propounded, &c., in the terms of a paper schedule held in his hand, and publicly read, thus:—William, by Divine, &c., protest we will not conform to any statute in the present Parliament, held at the Friars Preachers in London, 3rd Nov. 1529, 21 Henry 8th, and thence prorogued and continued, enacted or to be enacted, in prejudice of the ecclesiastical power or the rights of our Metropolitan Church, but do dissent. Before notaries public, John Cooke, LL.D., and three others named. (See Appendix to Burnet's History of the Reformation.)

The volume contains documents, with names, from the beginning of the reign of Henry 8th to the early part of the reign of Elizabeth. At fo. 103 is pinned one leaf of the 15th century, being a copy of proceedings in a divorce at the end of the 14th century. The parties were Sir Adam Fraunceys and Margery Greene, his wife.

Vols. XIII. and XIV. Copies of the 16th century of treaties and other documents and orations about trade matters between England and the Low Countries in the 16th century, and England's military assistance to the States.

Vol. XV. The Discovery and Recovery of Ireland, and the author's apology. On paper, 16th century. (A similar copy is in the possession of Viscount Dillon, at Dytchley. See report on his MSS. in this Appendix. The author was Thomas Lee, executed for treason in 1600.)

Vol. XVI. The first 20 leaves contain Miscellanea about Wales; the remainder of the volume consists of notes and treatises on Ireland, including two books of Ireland's History by Edward Campion—A breviate of the Conquest of Ireland and the decay of the same, made by Finglasse (see this in the Countess Cowper's Collection); A short treatise by Patrick Sherlock; and one by William Gerrard, Lord Chancellor of Ireland. There are also copies of letters by the Earl of Essex and Sir Henry Sidney, &c. A paper for the reformation of Munster, by Sir Humphry Gilbert, Kt., 1573; A conference between the Lord Deputy and the Council of the Nobility, &c. of the English Pale., by Sir William Drury, Lord Justice.

Vol. XVII. Collections on Irish affairs, temp. Elizabeth. The paper at fo. 127, "The advice of a subject "to her Majesty, the confusion of rebellion, and ready "way to reformation in Ireland," is by Swethin Johnson.

Vol. XVIII. is absent. It consisted of the work by Sir John Davies on the state of Ireland, which has been several times printed.

Vol. XIX. This is a collection of official forms (oaths, patents, passports, instructions, &c.) It was made by Robert Beale himself, and is interesting because he has copied actual documents, with the names and dates.

Vol. XX. A collection of the 16th century, chiefly relating to trade, the Merchant Adventurers, and municipal laws of London and Norwich; there are papers concerning ordnance and soldiers, the swanmoote and the old forest laws. At fo. 49 is John Johnson's discourse for the repairing the decayed state of the merchants of the Staple and the erection of a certain new Staple. At fo. 65 is a Proclamation by King Edw. 6 "lycenceyng the Ex- "changes and Rechauges to be frequented and used in "all parts of his highnesses realm and dominions." (It is a copy of one printed by Grafton in 1552.) At fo. 167 are "Orders to be observed in the city of London in time of infection;" and Beale in a marginal note says that it is "in the hand of the Lord Tresorer." At fo. 180 is De officio Admiralitatis Angliæ (10 or 11 leaves, the beginning and end are absent). This, Beale says, is from a printed book lent to him by Dr. Cæsar, Judge of the Admiralty. The paper on the Swanmoote is said to be out of an old roll touching swannery delivered to R. Thomson by Matthew Naylor, then officer of swannery under Mr. Secretary (Cecil), June 1570.

Vol. XXI. A folio of the 16th century. It begins with the treatise of Sir John Fortescue upon certain writings sent out of Scotland against the King's title to his realm of England. (It seems to agree with the copy printed by Lord Clermont in his Life and Works of Sir J. Fortescue, p. 523.) The Modus tenendi parliamentum, in English; and John Yowell's treatise on Parliament in Elizabeth's time; papers and letters on Border matters; Sir Thomas Wint's declaration of his innocency, fo. 160. (This is said to be on the accusation of Dr. Bonarde unto the Council, and contains an account of what passed while he was at the Emperor's Court, and at Nice and Villafranca. The regulations for the household of Henry 8th seem to be a Bouche of Court like that in Mr. Puleston's collection, described in another part of this Appendix, and like that printed by the Antiquarian Society in 1790. At fo. 176 is a treatise on Traffic and Exchange; and, loose, is a letter by Thomas Lupton to Queen Elizabeth, "touching the making of small money." The letter at fo. 224 from Antony to the Lords of the Council is against Exchange, and is dated 1550. At fo. 259 are Reasons to buy in small monies of base alloy, and for the passing of the same above their value. At fo. 285, Certain notes given to Mr. Secretary Smithe for a device of making small moneys, by Mr. Wickliff, goldsmith, in London. At fo. 287, A discourse given to Thomas Smith for maintaining mines at Cockermouth, 1572. The discourse for establishing of traffick at Embden (fo. 296) is addressed to the Earl of Friezeland, 1572; it refers to "the making of the preceding book in 1562." The Device for erecting a Mart Town in England (fo. 331) is addressed to the Queen (Ipswich appears to be the town proposed. The tract was composed by John Johnson and Christopher Goodwin, and their object was to ruin Philip of Spain by diverting the trade of the Low Countries to England). The book touching vintners (344-359) contains the names of persons of various trades licensed to sell wine temp. Hen. 6 and Hen. 8. Other papers on Trade and Assurance.

Vol. XXIV. General description and several maps of the maritimo coasts of France as they lie upon our English seas. This is in French, and of the 17th century.

Vol. XXV. The first 48 leaves are of the 15th century; the remainder of the volume of the 16th century. The contents are copies of early Charters to the Cinque Ports (in Latin). At fo. 8, These be the maletotes of the towne and porte of Hethe (Hythe) Rules for keeping a Court Baron, and numerous forms in civil and ecclesiastical matters, including Royal Commissions. The Tree of Commonwealth, by Edmond Dudley, 1 Hen. 8, is at fo. 51. (This was printed at Manchester in 1859). The letter by Henry 8th to the Archdeacon of Lincoln is said to be "out of an old book which I borrowed of "Mr. Saye, whose father was principal register for "Ecclesiastical Courts."

Vol. XXVI. This volume (nearly all of the 16th century) contains many papers touching plots by the Kings of France and Spain, the Queen of Scots, and the Duke of Norfolk against Queen Elizabeth, and some papers on trade and on religious matters. The volume opens with copies of three letters in French against the introduction of the Inquisition into this country. A writ in Latin, 8 Henry 6, ordering observance of the treaty of friendship between Henry 5th and Charles of France, which is given in full in English. (This paper is of the 15th century.) There are copies of a letter by Thomas Norton, a prisoner in the Tower in 1580, to the Lord Treasurer,

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and of letters by him to his wife, and a diary of him of his doings in London, and on his journey to Rome in 1579, where he lodged, and notices of the Englishmen he met there: it is continued to his return to London, 18th March 1580.

At fol. 110, The names and dwelling places of papists at whose houses I have been since my coming into England at Midsummer last. (Apparently by Robert Woodward.)

A treatise in French against the Queen of Scots, fol. 137–145.

A Latin declaration of the causes which moved some of Her Majesty's navy coming from Portugal to seize some ships laden with wheat sent to Lisbon. The Latin has been corrected by Beale. This is followed by an English translation printed in 4to, 1589. At fol. 282 is The View of France in the method of travaile.

From fol. 350 to fol. 369 the catalogue gives a "Brief chronology of occurrences in England, 1559 to 1562." *Begins* The marriage between the two duckes at Shene. How Northumberland suspected he should have been betraied there, and therefore came not thither. *Ends* December 1562. Letters sent for the lending of hundred pounds throughout the realm. (It may be an abstract of some book.)

Vol. XXVII. Copies of divers treaties of peace and amity between foreign sovereigns; the first is between James, King of Scotland, and Charles VIII. of France. The volume contains other papers, mostly on French, Flemish, and Dutch affairs. The Demand for Calais by the Queen of England and the Answer of Charles IX. of France, 1579; this is in French.

Vol. XXIX. This volume contains, amongst other things, some papers on the Star Chamber. The notes and collections on it (fol. 11) are dated 1589, and were sent by Walsyngham to William Mylls, clerk of the Star Chamber. At fol. 17 are notes by Beale. At fols. 52 and 57 are extracts from the books of the Court of Requests, 2 Henry VIII. and 12–14 Henry VIII. At fol. 118 is a tract in French concerning officers at Court, their several offices and allowances from the King. From the names—Barth. de Badlesmere, Hugh Despenser, and the Bishop of Ely, Chancellor—I think the original was of or refers to the time of Edward II. At fol. 154 is a letter from John Vowel, Chamberlain of Exeter, to the Mayor and Senators there, sending them a translation of the Modus tenendi parliamentum, which translation follows.

Vol. XXX. Copies of two papers on the State of France. Treaties and papers concerning Turkey and Spain. At fol. 256 is a list of presents sent to the Grand Signor by W. Harborne. They were sent in the Susan of London for the Grand Signor and various officers of his Court; the total amount was £1,913. 19*s.* 1*d.*

Vol. XXXI. This important volume is, with two or three exceptions, occupied with letters and papers some original, about Mary Queen of Scots and various conspiracies by the Duke of Norfolk and others on her behalf. At fol. 45–70 is The discourse of the proceedings of the Queen of Scots' affairs in England since 11th April 1571 to 26th March 1572. A note by Beale says that the original was found in the study of the Lord Henry Howard, brother to the late Duke of Norfolk, in his house beside Ivy Bridge, when he was apprehended after the departure of the Lord Paget and Charles Arundell; and Lord Henry confessed before . . and Robert Beale that, on the departure of the Bishop of Ross from England, he sent this book unto him by a fellow that sometime was servant to a stationer dwelling at the sign of the "Olifant," in Fleet Street.

At fol. 74 and 75 are extracts from lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury. The notes of the evil demeanour of the Queen of Scots after death of Lord Darnley, and the examples for the execution of Queens (fol. 76–78), are in the hand of Beale. The form of a petition to Her Majesty for executing the Duke of Norfolk, is said to be "provided by N." of The Duke's apparell to the scaffold, fol. 112. In the margin is the name *L. Cheyne*, and on the margin of 117 is the name of *Glemham*. At 129, A Declaration of the just causes moving the Nobility of Scotland to abide with the King when Religion was opposed; this is said to be licensed to be printed, 1582. At fol. 135 is The sum of all the conferences between the Earl of Morton and John Dury and Mr. Walter Balgangwall, and the chief things which they heard of him the day the Earl suffered, which was the 2nd July 1581.—At 140, a Copy of a proclamation from Holyrood House, the last of Feb. 1583, against false rumours and rictous behavour.—The discovery of a gaping gulfe, fol. 149, is a printed tract, 4to, 1579; it is by W. Stubbes; An answer in MS. to it, by Lord Hen. Howard (or by Francis Throgmorton), follows. Before 176 is a copy of a letter of six leaves, dated Sheffield, 14 Nov., 1581, to Mr. Secretary, by some person (perhaps Beale) who had been sent to have an interview with Queen Mary of Scotland, wherein he gives an account of the interview. At 190 is an account of Parry's execution, by Vaughan. At the back of fol. 191 is a poetical epitaph on Parry.—The copy of Mary's adherence to the Association is in French, and certified as true, the original having been seen by Beale in the hands of Walsingham. At p. 209, The execution of five traitors, Ballard, Babington, Savage, Tichert and Erawell, and Chidiock Tichborne. An unpaged copy of Examination (in French) of Nicholas Lambert, 1569. Copy of marriage contract between the Queen of Scots and Bothwell. Letter of the Earl of Shrewsbury to the Earl of Kent, Sir Amias Powlet, Sir D. Drury, and R. Beale, 1 July, 1588.—A defence of the honor of the right high right mighty and noble Princesse Marie Quene of Scotlande and Dowager of Fraunce, &c.; imprinted, 1569. This is a 4to of 8 leaves, ending imperfectly, with signature B 4.—A confession of Nicholas Haubert, 9 August 1569, about the death of Darnley (in French, 4 leaves).—Beale's Conferences, various. Among the letters to and from the Queen of Scots are some to Mendoza, 27 July, 1586, to the Archbishop of Glasgow, Sir Francis Englefield, Lord Paget, (in French); and others in French, for the deliverance of the Queen of Scots by the King of Spain, and letter by C. Paget to the Queen. Letters between Mary and Babington and others, and extracts of intercepted letters to Mary. At 272, Instructions given to Mr. Wood, sent to the King of France. This has the autograph of Elizabeth (or an imitation, but it has not the usual flourish) and Davison. At 296 is an original letter by Walsingham to Beale.—Defence of the Common Civil Law (fol. 301). Beale's note says "written by Dr. Hammond," before the going of the Lords and other of H.M. Commissioners to Fotheringay.—The proclamation declaring the sentence against the Queen of Scots is printed in black letter on 3 pieces of paper fitted together, in all a yard long.—Fol. 363, A discourse touching the full execution of the Queen of Scots. A note by Beale says that this book was made by Geo. Puttenham. The work *begins*, "It has not happened since the memorie of man;" "*ends*, in the defence of truth itself there is a certain "measure to be used." (Quere whether the same as Harl. MS., 831.)—The printed letter to the Earl of Leicester, in French, is 4to, Londres, par. C. B., 1587. It is on Low Country affairs.—A vellum document signed by Henry Earl of Kent, Amias Powlet, D. Drury, Thomas Andrew, "*then Shryve*," Robert Beale. It is an address by the Earl of Shrewsbury (not signed by him), the Earl of Kent, and others defending themselves about the execution of Mary, and praying that the Commission to them might be recorded. It is cut through by scissors. After this comes a large pen and ink drawing of the trial of Mary at Fotheringay; the figures are numbered, and Beale gives the names at the back. At the end of the note of the proceedings at Fotheringay is a note by Beale. At 476 is a note by Beale of what he heard the Spanish Ambassador Mendoza say, Dec. 1587, about the papers implicating Mary, found after her death. At 477–506 is a Defence of the honourable sentence and execution of the Queen of Scots, &c., &c.; at London, printed by John Windet. A note by Beale says, It is commonly thought that the book was made by Thomas Martin, D.C.L.; and being printed, the books were suppressed by the Archbishop of Canterbury. (In a bookseller's catalogue, about a year ago, I saw what seemed to be the original or copy prepared for the press of this work; the name of the author was carefully obliterated from the title, and certain passages and words were marked as to be omitted.) Fol. 525. Touching the Commission for the execution of the Scottish Queen. This has notes by Beale.—Fol. 534. Copy of the Queen's Commission for executing Mary, signed. 535*b*. Beale's letter from Fotheringay giving an account of his journey and the execution of Mary. 540. A pen and ink drawing of the execution of Mary. Papers on the proceedings in the Star Chamber against Davison.

Vol. XXXII. Copies of charters to London, and other papers relating to London, Yarmouth, and the Cinque Ports, &c. At 185, A treatise on the Admiralty; the first part is in French.

Vol. XXXIII. The volume seems to be chiefly about conspiracies against Elizabeth, where Spaniards were concerned. At fol. 51, a letter from Dr. Sanders, in

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Madrid, to Dr. Allen, 1577.—By Sanders's hand, but in the name of James FitzMaurice, is a copy of a letter from one of the rebel lords to the Earl of Kildare. Fol. 64, A practice of the Q. of Scots and others to invade England. On the back of this is written, "Thomas Norton's chain of treasons." Fol. 73, A collection touching the attainder of Philip Earl of Arundel. Beale in a note says that this was gathered by Mr. William Waad, one of the clerks of the Council, who was used in the said examination to attend upon Thomas Heneage and other H.M. councillors appointed for the purpose.—Fol. 122, A general discourse of the Pope's Holiness's devices (this seems to be a repetition of the Diary and Discovery of priests contained in vol. 26).—Account of Dr. Lopez's treasons; and confessions of various Spaniards.

Vol. XXXIV. A treatise "Of the civil law in case of divorce, whether either party may marry again. *Begins* There hath been and yet is no small doubt among the learned. (39 leaves in large writing.)

Vol. XXXV. After a few pages relating to Godfrey of Bologne's expedition to the Holy Land and early English history, come copies of writs and petitions for privy seals, and patents, and copies of such. Copies of various documents, and passages in English history in the reigns of Edw. 2, and Hen. 6. An account of the deposition of Richard 2nd. Surrender of various fortresses in France.—Fol. 131. The title and claim of the crown by Richard Duke of York, and replication thereto; an agreement between Heu. 6 and the D. of York. 39 Hen. 6.—Fol. 159, Articles of the commissioners of Kent, 1460, and those of Yorkshire, 1469–1486. Fortescue's Treatise on the difference between an absolute and a limited monarchy.—Fol. 165–175. Here endeth the cronycle of Julius Cæsar, &c., translated by John Lidgate, monk of Bury St. Edmund, 1400. (Beale has given to this the title of the Serpeut of Division.)

Vol. XXXVI. Copies of the Old Scoth Laws, Regiam Majestatem, &c. Before the alphabetical table are 10 latin hexameters and pentameters, signed G. B. They are beautifully written like large printed italics; *begin* Cuncta tuo cum colla jugo det sponte juventus. They may be possibly by Buchanan to James 6th.

Vol. XXXVII. Low Country Genealogies, beginning with the house of Luxembourg; coloured arms in the margin. A large volume of the 16th century, in French. At fol. 263. Miroir des fleurs de la Noblesse du pays bas collégé par Corneille Domburg fitz de Martin Zelandoir en l'an 1586. The vol. ends with fol. 344.

Vol. XXXIX. Copies of various papers regarding truce between England and Spain; and one original letter from R. Sidney to Bealo, dated Ostend, 18 June 1600. Before fol. 127 are several pages of notes by Beale.—Fol. 141. Copy of a device for alteration of religion, 1 Eliz., out of a book by Sir Thomas Smith. Some papers regarding ecclesiastical matters in England.—Fol. 175. A letter by Philip and Mary to the shires, 22 March, 1 & 2 P. & M. This has the autographs of the King and Queen.

Vol. XL. The 1st document is Instructions to ambassadors or commissioners to treat with the authorities of a city (not named) for the surrender thereof; the city had never been taken; and the phraseology is very peculiar and seems studiously obscure. At fol. 2 is a corrected draft of the same. It is English, and seems to be temp. H. 8.—Fol. 27. Latin instructions to the Seneschal of Morlaix, which he is to intimate to the King of England on the part of the Duchess.—Fol. 36. Original letter by Thomas Crumbwell (Cromwell) to Dr. Boner, telling him to set out directly, and to cause his ship to be rigg'd and made ready; understands that he has his commission already sealed. If he has not received the Duke of Helst's letter, Mr. Gostwyk shall deliver it to him or to Cavendish.—Draft of a long letter by Bonner and Cavendish to the *King* (altered to *Queen*) giving an account of their going to Wirberg, and their interview with the Duke of Holst, 2 Oct. 1535; and drafts of other letters to the King on the same business. At fol. 98 it appears that the Duke was aggrieved that the King did not address him as King of Denmark. In 1536 (see fol. 120) he was recognized as King of Denmark.—Letters of Adam Parry to Bonner.—Original letter by Cavendish.—The papers in this volume are all about 1535 or 1536; they are either original or contemporary copies or drafts. Wirberg was then besieged.

Vol. XLII. This volume contains extracts from Latin histories and other works, regarding the Pope's jurisdiction in England; and from 54 to 82 the proceedings before Edw. I. on the right of succession to the throne of Scotland after the death of Alexander 3.

Vol. XLIII. Copies of the letters patent of Henry 8 and Edward 6 to Eton College, and other grants. At fol. 63 is The form and pattern of a chesse board, declaring that the King's exchequer is the most ancient court of record. This is on 9 leaves of vellum of the 16th century.

Vol. XLIV. This volume contains many of Beale's compositions relative to church matters.

Vol. XLV. Ecclesiastical matters. Extracts in Latin from decrees of general councils, &c.

Vol. XLVI. Account of the High Court of Parliament; extracts from journals and copies of speeches and arguments there and in the Star Chamber. At p. 140 Beale says that he was then (39 Eliz.) burgess for Bishop's Castle in Shropshire.

Vol. XLVII. Genealogies of Anglo-Saxon, Danish, Anglo-Norman, and Welsh Princes and Kings, and of English Dukes and Earls; in large neat writing of the 16th century.

Vol. XLVIII. Propositions to show the unfitness of Queen Elizabeth (being a woman) to bear rule; and the Answer thereto. The Answer is by Richard Bertye, husband to the Lady Catherine, Duchess of Suffolk, against the book of John Knox, 1558.—Fo. 11. Declaration of the right of succession the Queen of Scots had to the Crown of England, with a defence of her honour. (Beale says that this was printed; and was first published in writing at the time of the northern rebellion.—Fo. 72. A treatise of the Queen of Scot's right to the Crown of England, made by Morgan Phillipps, B.D., assisted by Anthony Browne, Kt., one of the Justices of the Common Pleas, 1567. Printed at Liege 1571. (Beale has written in the margin "Mr. John Hales, his hand").—Fo. 97. A discourse of the troubles that happened in Scotland between the Queen and the King her husband, and certain their nobility: "Written by Lord "Ruthvy of Scotland a little before his death, at which "time he protested that all things were true contained "in the same, and that he did leave it in writing that "every man's part might be known that were privy to "the enterprise." (Beale writes underneath "Testified by Mr. Randolph, who wrote the lines above").—Fo. 124. De Jure Regni apud Scotos Dialogus. (George Buchanan and Thomas Metellanus are the interlocutors). Fo. 175–182. A Discourse in French (From the commencement and the ending, I recognize it to be the celebrated tract De la Servitude Volontaire, by Etienne de la Boetie, the friend of Montaigne). Fo. 216 to the end is another French tract against Mary of Scotland.

Vol. XLIX. Letter from Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, to Sir John Wallop and Sir Francis Brian, dated Lynn, 25th July. Sends a letter from the King to himself, to be read and returned. Asks them to find out how the King takes the breach of the truce with Scotland; if they find that he firmly sticks to the King, then to advance the same; if he would have the same renewed, then show him that he (Norfolk) has sent two posts with letters to the King's Highness for the same purpose, whereof he looks to have answer in 8 or 10 days.—Four original letters by Henry 8th to Sir F. Brian and Dr. E. Fox on an Embassy to the King of France. Minute of the King's letter to Dr. Bennet, 18th November 1532. Instructions to two cardinals for peace between England and France.—Original draft of letter by Benet to the King (partly from Innspruck and partly from Bologna) dated 2nd and 27th May. Tells of his interview with the Emperor on his way to the Pope from Henry.—Another with P.S. from E. Karne (date of 1530 indorsed). Another from E. Karne to the King from Venice, 1530. Letter from Benet to the Duke of Norfolk, from Rome, 7th Feb. 1532. Letter from Benet to the King, from Rome, 18 Sept. 1530 (8 pp.). Brian and Fox to the King, from St. Quintin, 28 Nov. 1531 (8 pp.). Draft of letter to my Lord of Winchester by the King (17 pp.) about a proposed meeting of the French King and the Emperor which Henry did not like. Instructions to Sir Henry Knyvett by the King about matters to be opened to the Queen of Navarre and afterwards to the Duke of Norfolk. Copy of Henry 8th's letter to his Ambassadors in France, the King of France having offered to mediate between the Kings of England and Scotland. Minutes of two of the King's letters to Fox (and I think Sir F. Brian). Tractatus depradationum, in Latin, à propos of a treaty of peace between France and England, 30 Aug. 1525. Treaties of peace in Latin between England and France, 1526–1527. Notes for a Treaty between England and France, 1596. Papers relating to Spain and the Spanish Match, &c., &c.

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Vol. L. Cardinal Wolsey's Negotiation. It begins with copy of my Lord Legate's letter to the King's orator at Rome, 20 March. The volume is of 345 leaves. From a note at 324 *b.* some, if not all, of the contents are copied from the Cotton MSS.

Vol. LI. Sir Francis Walsingham's negotiations in France. A very thick folio, 17th century, beginning with Instructions for Walsingham from the Queen, 11 Aug. 1570. There are copies of letters to and from Walsingham; the last is from the Earl of Leicester in Sept. 1572.

Vol. LII. This volume is of the 16th century. It contains, amongst other things, The manner of government or policy of the realm of England; by Sir Thomas Smith.—A communication or discourse of the Queen's Highness's marriage.—A discourse of the Commonwealth of the realm of England (more than 50 leaves). The preface *begins*, Considering the manifest complaint of men touching the decay of this Commonwealth. There is a conversation where the Knight, Merchant, Doctor, Husbandman, and Craftsman take parts. Tracts on Coin.

Vol. LIII. A folio of the 16th century. John Lesley's History of Scotland, and Fordun's Scotichronicon from book xi., Mortuo Alexandro tertio. Ends in 128 *b.*

Vol. LIV. A volume of the 16th century, containing numerous original documents and copies of documents relating to Mary Queen of Scots, and to Scotland generally. The Queen of Scot's title confuted. The history and life of James the Sext. (This was edited and printed by Malcolm Laing in 1806.) A treatise to the Queen of England, containing the title to the Crown of England by the Queen of Scots; *begins* Many manifold and great.—A genealogy of the Kings of Scotland from Robert Bruce. (Lent to Beale by Sir Alexander Have, 1579).—Fo. 173, &c. Letters to the Queen Elizabeth from Sheffield by the Earl of Shrewsbury and Beale and to Mr. Secretary about the Queen of Scots. Copy of Elizabeth's letter to Mary and of Mary's letter to Elizabeth. Original Instructions, 1583 and 1584, for the Earl of Shrewsbury and Beale to deal with the Queen of Scots. About a dozen letters and copies of letters by Mary, seven of which are not in the Prince Labanoff's printed collection. The first is a duplicate signed and sealed, addressed to Mauvissière, of the letter to Elizabeth, 22 Nov. 1582, Labanoff, 5, 319.—A printed broadside, 1595, being a proclamation by James 6th against the Spaniards.—Printed proclamation for a convention of professors of true religion to consult on the imminent dangers and conspiracies of the Papists: At St. Andrews, by Robert Lekprevik MDLXX.—The King of Scots' proclamation concerning Sir Wm. Stewart and Mr. Gray.—A letter from Walsingham to Beale, partly in cypher, 1583.

Vol. LV. A 16th century copy of the Regiam Majestatem.

Vol. LVII. Sir Thomas Daruel's case. Mich. 3 Car. I. Banco Regis. Arguments and Judgments at length.

Vol. LVIII. H. Elsynge's Manner and form of holding parliaments. (This has been printed.)

Vol. LIX. Notices of proceedings in Parliament. 7 and 8 James I.

Vol. LX. The case in Parliament of Sir John Eliot and others, and proceedings in the King's Bench.

Vol. LXI. William Lambarde's Archaion, or the High Courts of Justice in England (printed).

Vol. LXII. Names of the Chancellors down to Lord Bacon; List of other officers; Treatise on the Court of Chancery. (17th century.)

Vol. LXIII. Reports in the Star Chamber. 1, 2, and 3 Charles 1st. (85 leaves, 17th century.)

Vol. LXIV. A treatise on the Star Chamber. (Upwards of 300 folios, 17th century.)

Vols. LXV. and LXVI. The first contains accounts of parliamentary proceedings from 17th March 1627, and ends with the Remonstrance intended to have been presented to the King. The second volume contains parliamentary proceedings in the reign of Edward 3rd. It contains many extracts from and references to the Close Rolls.

Vol. LXVII. contains reports of Star Chamber cases in 38 & 39 Elizabeth and 17 James 1st.

Vol. LXVIII. This volume contains, inter alia, an address (in upwards of 60 leaves) by George Cary, ambassador to France, to King James. It seems to be about the relations between England and Venice.—The rather rude tract called Tom Tell Troth.—A discourse concerning the Palsgrave's accepting the Crown of Bohemia.—The lady Elizabeth's answer to Sir Thomas Pope sent to her by Queen Mary, concerning marrying with the elect King of Sweden, made at Hatfield, 26 April 1558 (by Sir T. Pope). Short treatises on war between Great Britain and Spain (temp. James 1) and two on the same subject by Sir Charles Cornwallis and Sir W. Raleigh. Questions propounded by Queen Mary, and answered by her Council, touching the continuance of a treaty made by Henry 8th with the Emperor and the King of France. Copy of the Bull for Henry 8th's second marriage. The advice of the Lord Gray, Sir Francis Knollys, and Sir J. Norris, and others touching the means fittest to be obtained for defence of the realm.

Vol. LXIX. The first article in this volume is a copy on 11 leaves, of a Latin treatise. It is headed LH.S. N.R.I. It *begins* Cum instigante humani generis inimico . . . . miles quidam nobilis et legum expertissimus exulantes more apud Scotos in suam fidelitatem ad Christianissimum Regem Angliæ H. 6 perseverans, &c. It is a defence of the right of Henry 6th to the Crown of England in opposition to the claim of Edward Earl of March. From the nature, language, and arguments, I think it is the long lost Latin treatise by Sir John Fortescue. It is a neat transcript of the 16th century.—Castra Regis. This is a treatise addressed to Queen Elizabeth by Roger Edwards, dated 10 Kal. Jan. 1568; and he argues against the necessity of providing for the succession to the Crown. (This was printed by the Roxburghe Club.)—Accounts of the rebellion and trial of Robert Earl of Essex.—The Pope's excommunications of Christian princes unlawful. (A note by Beale says that it was made by Dr. Hamond at the request of the Lord Treasurer, before the setting forth of the book called Justitia Britannica.) Copies of the Pope's briefs to the Prince of Wales, 1623.—An apology of the Earl of Essex against those which falsely and maliciously tax him to be the only hindrance to the peace and quiet of the country. (To Mr. Anthony Bacon.) A letter from the Queen to the Justices of the Peace for General Musters (endorsed, May 25, 1574) and another to the Lord Deputy of Ireland touching the preparations of Spain.

Vol. LXX. A large collection of papers, temp. Elizabeth, in matters of religion. A brief sum of the Examination of John Penry, by Mr. Vynahawe and Mr. Yonge, and papers and letters by Penry. Certain notes of Dr. Hamond (out of Hamond's autograph R.B.) The History of matters touching the Book of Common Prayer (also from Hamond's autograph). A conference at Lambeth about things to be reformed in the Book of Common Prayer. Copy of Petition of the inhabitants of the parish of South Farnham, in the Co. of Surrey, to the Bishop of Winchester, for spiritual instruction. (Beale's note is that it was exhibited by Sir William Moore. For in the Parliament time, 1583, he shewed it unto me, subscribed with many hands; but nevertheless the Bishop hath referred nothing.) Petition of the same to the same against their vicar. (Beale adds "no redress.") Papers about John Udall, and a letter sent by him to Sir Walter Raleigh, asking Sir Walter to intercede with the Queen for him, and to get his punishment commuted from death to banishment. Dated from the White Lyon, 22 Feb. 1590. John Hodgkin's arraignment upon the statute of 23 Eliz. 1589 for printing of his Mistimaus (*sic*). (It seems that the author was Job Throgmorton of the Co. of Warwick. The confessions of Symon and Tomkins were obtained by racking and great torment.) A project for the increase of the number of preachers, 1575. (Beale adds "out of a book of Mr. Secretary Walsingham.)—The Lords of the Council to the Benchers of the Inns of Court to expel Puritans out of Commons, 20 May 1569.—An Act to compel spiritual persons to grant the copies of libels to any person for any cause. (Beale's note is "out of an old printed book, temp. H. 7). —Interrogatories to and answer of Mr. Cartwright.

Vol. LXXI. A large 4to. vellum, 16 century. An oration made by the Lord Keeper to the Queen's Majesty in her gallery at Westminster, exhorting her to marriage. Copies of speeches by the Lord Keeper to the Queen, to the Council, and others on various occasions; and other speeches.

Vol. LXXII. The first 14 folios are occupied with tracts for bettering the condition of the Church; thence to fo. 90 are extracts from Hall's Chronicle, and various later chronicles of English History, &c. Then follows Wolsey's Life, by George Cavendish, and two other papers about Wolsey.—Copies of four or five letters by Henry 8th to Sir F. Brian.—Of the divorce of Henry 8th from Queen Katherine; *begins*, It is an old true said saw, gentle reader, that truth is the daughter of time. (8 pp.) The 1st book of the treatise touching the pretended divorce between Henry 8th and Queen Katherine; *begins*, Forasmuch as the matter is incident to the life and doings of Sir Thomas More. The 2nd book *begins*, We will the

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first bogin with the said Egidius, and with the better will, because we shall have occasion to have and supply somewhat to the Bishop's answer touching John Bakon, of whom Egidius speaketh . . . who was clapp'd and whisked out of Rome as our named English translator doth translate the said Latin booke. The end of the Prologue states the three books. The 1st book contains Reasons gathered to maintain the marriage, with the answer of the Bishop of Rochester to the late book printed in England for maintaining the censures of the Universities, which we have compendiously gathered out of a book by him in Latin, never, as far as we know, printed. The 2nd book contains Our own Censures of Egidius de Bellamera, M. Mantua, Mr. Wakefield, and the English Dialogue, &c. The 3rd book discourses upon Acts of Parliament, &c.—Life of Sir Thomas More, and *begins*, This excellent and peerless man.

Vol. LXXIII. A volume of the latter end of the 15 century, 72 leaves. It contains copies of Italian letters from Hieronymum Georgius to the Doge of Venice. Some notices of England occur. The 1st letter is dated 14 Sept. 1485, and the last is 24 Sept. 1487; but a quire or quires at the end are wanting.

In Vol. LXXIV. to LXXXI. there is nothing apparently relating to this country, except copies in Vol. LXXV. of confirmations by Julius 2 of treaty of marriage between the daughter of the King of the Romans and the King of England. Treaty of peace between England and France. These volumes are of the 16th century, and some are in Italian.

Vol. LXXXII. is a copy of Bird's (or Doddridge's) Magazine of Honour. It has been printed in 1642, and there were several re-issues with new title pages.

Vol. LXXXIV. Latin diary of proceedings in the time of Pope Alexander 6. A transcript of the 16th century.

Vol. LXXXV. This volume consists of 34 original letters by Lord Buckhurst, and copies of some others addressed by him to Walsingham, the Earl of Leicester, the Council, the Queen, &c., besides other papers about the Low Countries. The earliest letter by Buckhurst is dated 26th March 1586, and the last in June 1587. I do not know whether they have been used for historical purposes.

Vol. LXXXVI. A volume of the 16th century. It contains copies of the Declaration of the title of Henry 6 to the Duchies of Normandy, Guyenne, and Gascony. The declaration of Sir John Fortescue upon certain writings sent out of Scotland. Treaty of peace between the Kings of England and France;—Statutes for the army of Henry 6 in France, and other papers on the claim of the Kings of England to the Crown of France.

Vol. LXXXVII. At fo. 271 is an Italian Relazione d'Inghilterra, by Giovanni Michelli, A.D. 1557.

Vol. LXXXVIII. A paper volume of 48 leaves, composed in 1599 by Thomas Brudencll. It contains the creations and arms of the nobility of England from William 1st to Queen Elizabeth.

Vol. LXXXIX. From fo. 87 to fo. 121 is an interesting account in Italian by the Cavalier Barducci of the movements in Ireland effected by Pope Gregory XIII. against Queen Elizabeth. The narrative begins in the year 1578. Barducci was one of the principal agents in Ireland.—Italian accounts of trade in England.—Translation of the Sultan's letter to Queen Elizabeth.

Vols. XC. and XCI. A great number of documents, some original and some copies, concerning the Low Countries in 1586 and 1587.

Vol. XCII. Original instructions to Robert Beale, with the autographs of Queen Elizabeth and W. Davison. It is about an intended assembly at Madgburg to consider such as were not of the Augustin confession, and to prevent it.—A great number of letters and papers, some in Latin and some in Dutch, on religious matters from Brandenburg, Brunswick, Saxony, and Wittenberg; and the Negotiations of Sir Thomas Smith for the restitution of Calais.

Vol. XCIII. A collection of 80 copies of records from Hen. 3 to Hen. 6. These relate to English persons and places and foreign states in relation with England; and are chiefly of a mercantile nature.

Vol. XCV. A 4to volume of the 17th century. In this are copies of several papers connected with Sir Isaac Wake's embassy to Venice in 1627, and to Switzerland and elsewhere; and Sir Dudley Carleton's embassies.

Vol. XCVIII. In this volume is another copy of Michele's Relasione d'Inghilterra, in three parts; and a short extract from another Relazione in 1551. (16th century.)

Vol. XCIX. Humphry Lloyd's collection of the history of Wales. (This has been printed.)

Vol. C. Proceedings in the Parliament at Oxford, 1 Car. 1.

Vol. CI. A 4to volume. General Musters, with the furniture of 24 of the Queen's ships, 1573 and 1574.

Vol. CII. Life (in Latin) of Mary, Queen of England, by Robert Wingfield of Brantham (40 folios). *Begins* Rex Edwardus ejus nomine sextus. *Ends* his saltem impedimento sit.

Vol. CIII. Copies of documents in the 16th century regarding our mercantile relations with Denmark.

Vol. CIV. A volume of the 17th century. Sir Robert Cotton's answer to certain propositions of peace and war.

Vol. CV. A 4to volume containing a tract printed by John Day, 1561, (3 leaves and 22 pages). Forma politica ecclesiastica nuper constituta Londoniæ in Cætu Gallorum, N. Gallasio auctore. And two other MS. tracts on religion written in Italian, 16th century.

Vol. CVI. A 4to volume, 17th century. A treatise on the Court of Chancery (67 fos.).

Vol. CVII. A 4to volume, 16th century. A small treatise directed to the Queen (Elizabeth) against Mary Queen of Scots. (This is also in a preceding volume.)

Vol. CVIII. A brief discourse against succession known. A 4to, of the 16th century, 21 leaves, against trying to settle the Succession to Queen Elizabeth.

Vol. CIX. Copies of Commissions and other documents regarding maritime matters between this country and France at the end of the 16th century. A 4to. volume, 17th century.

Vol. CX. In this volume are copies of Parliamentary proceedings in the reigns of James 1st and Charles 1st; and of petitions to parliament in 1576, by certain preachers in Norwich against ceremonies insisted on by the Bishop, of whom they complain.—A supplication by the celebrated William Stubbs to the Queen, 1589. Beale in a note says that it was drawn by Stubbs to be exhibited to the parliament. Collections of pedigrees and notes to illustrate tenure by Barony. Copies of tracts by Sir R. Cotton. Observations touching the Bishop's articles, by T. N.—Original letter by Lord Burghley to Beale, asking his answer to seven questions about the papal authority here and elsewhere. Beale gives his reply in 20 leaves. An original letter from Burghley thanks Beale for his answers.—Papers on Musters and Supplies for the navy. Mr. Herbert's convention with the King of Denmark, 1583.—Avis au roy de la Grande Bretagne, par M. d'Aubigny.

Vol. CXI. Treatises on Parliament. Arguments in a Law Case. Relation of the proceedings against Ambassadors that exceed their commission, by Sir Robert Cotton. Notes concerning a Treaty and League, offensive and defensive, between Her Majesty and the French King. (This is indorsed A discourse of R. Beale, how Her Majesty and the French King deal with the Princes of Germany.)

Vol. CXV. Account of all Offices in the King's Gift. This is of the time of James 1st.

Vol. CXVI. A treatise on the Monarchical Government of this Kingdom. (17th century, on 60 leaves.)

Vol. CXVII. In this volume are three leaves of Latin, giving a description of James 1st, followed by five leaves in Italian, giving an account of the Powder Plot.

Vol. CXXI. contains copies of various speeches by Sir Christopher Yelverton, (temp. Elizabeth), on divers occasions during his legal career.

Vol. CXXII. A treatise on Parliament, 17th century.

Vol. CXXIII. A 4to volume, being a treatise concerning Enclosure, dedicated to Sir H. Yelverton, by Adam Moore. It is an apology for the King's enclosure of King's Sedgmoor, in the county of Somerset.

Vol. CXXIX. At fo. 30 is a Declaration of the True Causes of the Great Troubles supposed to be intended against the realm of England, wherein the indifferent reader shall manifestly perceive by whom and by what means the realm is brought into those pretended troubles. Seene and allowed. A.D. 1592.—Franciaci Baldwini consilia pro regina Angliæ. (This is a Latin treatise on the validity of the marriage of Henry 8th with Catherine.)—A dialogue intituled Causa pacis Angliæ; dedicated to Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, London, 13 Dec. 1576, by Roger Edwardes. (It is apparently for assuring the Succession to the Throne.)—A tract on the Union of both Kingdoms (England and Scotland). I think it is of the time of Elizabeth.

Vol. CXXX. Copies of Royal and other letters, petitions, and papers relating to the Hanse Towns, the Merchants of the Stillyard, the Merchant Adventurers, &c., for the last 30 years of the 16th century; and an original Council Letter.

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Vol. CXXXI. This contains papers, some original, about the Merchant Adventurers in 1576, and Beale's mission to Flanders. Letter from Queen Elizabeth (signed by her) to Philip of Spain, 19 Jan. 1562. (It is written by Ascham, and signed by him.) Letter of Philip of Spain (signed by him) in reply to one of the Queen, dated 17 Dec. then last. Causes why the Earl of Leicester thought himself not well dealt withal by the Lord Buckhurst (fol. 51–79). At fol. 79, "Out of this "book, was collection made by Sir Thomas Heneage, "Vice-Chamberlain, and Sir F. Walsingham of certain "points to charge the Lord Buckhurst, whereto he made "certain answers by word of mouth, which being made "to the Earl of Leicester, he made the reply which fol- "loweth;" then follows (fol. 81) the reply of the Earl of Leicester. (These, I suppose, are in 1586 or 1587.) A memorial for Sir Francis Vere to deal with the States (this is a draft corrected by Beale), and other papers (down to fol. 149) about the States, at the same period. A treatise by a Burgess of Parliament to show that the proceedings of the Archbishop of Canterbury against the poor ministers are unlawful, 154–211. (This is probably by Beale, as it is corrected and interlined by him.) After some papers on church matters and Ireland, comes a copy of letter by Beale to the Lord Treasurer, in 1596, about the report that his office of Clerk of the Council was to be given to Mr. Smith, servant to the Earl of Essex, and that he was to go to York.—An accomt of the exchequer.

Vol. CXXXII. This volume is about the Scotch Church. It contains answer by the Scotch ministers in England to a letter subscribed by certain of the flock in Scotland, 1584.—The Book of Discipline (Beale's note is "pagina 540 in the printed copy, and to the ende "about 50 leaves)." . . The 4to book of the progress and continuance of true religion. (About 100 leaves full of historical matter.) Scotch letters of John Knox. Miscellaneous collections of Scotch history, from Edw. I. (by Beale).—Treason pretended against the King of Scots by certain lords and gentlemen whose names hereafter followe, with a declaration of the King's Majesty's intention to his last Acts of Parliament, which openeth fully in effect all the said conspiracy; out of Skottish into English. Imprinted at London for Thomas Nelson, and are to be solde at the west ende of Paule's, 1585 (in 12mo).

Vol. CXXXIII. Among some Italian treatises is a short Relazione d'Inghilterra, of apparently the 16th century (fol. 85–89).

Vol. CXXXIV. contains nothing of importance, and the next six volumes are in Italian, and contain nothing relating to England except a Relazione d'Inghilterra, in 1607, by Nicola Molino, and another, in 1610, by Francesco Contarini; both of these are in CXXXVIII.

Vol. CXLI. The imputations against the Duke of Somerset are said, by Beale, to be taken out of a book of Sir Thomas Smith. Papers about trade, and the stilyard merchants of the Hanse. Note of Sir Francis Drake's voyage, 1585, 1586, begun the 27th of August, having despatch from Her Majesty (3½ pp.). At fol. 175 is a copy of letter by Elizabeth to the Dey. Papers concerning the merchants trading to the parts of the Levant and the Signiory of Venice, fol. 176–207. Among these is copy of Council letter, 1582, about Acerbo Velutella and his oil. Draft of Queen Elizabeth's passport for Don Antonio (23 Elizabeth), with autograph note by Burghley. Accounts of expenses for Don Antonio, by order of Walsingham (the total was 1,925*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*).

Vol. CXLII. All about Low Country affairs and the proceedings between the Earl of Leicester and Lord Buckhurst; several of the documents are original.—Fol. 33. One page in Burghley's writing.—A letter by Count Maurice of Nassau to the Earl of Leicester. Original letter from the States General. Letters by Thomas Wylkes (1588), Lord Willoughby (1588–90), and Davison (1584) to Walsingham and Leicester; Thomas Digges and Stephen Powle (1587) to Walsingham.

Vol. CXLIII. This contains several original letters from Princes and States to Queen Elizabeth; two by Frederick, King of Denmark, have his autograph. Copies of orations from foreign emissaries to Elizabeth, and of letters by Beale to the Princes of Germany. Religious matters are the subject of the latter portion of the volume.

Vol. CXLIV. Negotiations of Mr. Beale, Mr. James, and others, concerning the Low Countries, with original letters and other instruments. There is a copy of Leicester's resignation of the Governorship of the Low Countries, dated 17 Dec. 1587, with his autograph, or a fac-simile of it. A letter by Elizabeth to the States, 23 July 1587; and a letter by Elizabeth to Killigrew and Beale, 1 Aug. 1587; both are in French, and have her autograph. A letter from Burghley and Walsingham to Killigrew. Answer to the Earl of Leicester's requests (3 pp. in Burghley's writing). Copy of Instructions to Sir John Norris. Considerations in what character the Queen shall enter into the defence of Holland (3 pp. in Burghley's writing). Instructions for Norris; with a note by Burghley. Original letter from the States to the Queen.

Vol. CXLVI. All in Italian. At fo. 312 is a letter by the Duc d'Ossuna to James 1st, 1618. It is about the desire by the Venetians to hire ships and troops out of England.

Vol. CXLVIII. All in Italian. At fo. 192 is a long discussion of the question whether Pope Paul the 5th should allow a marriage between the sister of the Grand Duke of Tuscany (a Catholic) and the son of the King of England (a heretic).

Vol. CL. All in Italian. At fo. 386 is a Relazione d'Inghilterra, by Cardinal Bentivoglio; in cap. 4 he says that the King (James 1st) is 46 years old; he describes the King's person; describes political parties, and the state of religion in Scotland. (Printed among the Cardinal's works.)

Vol. CLVIII. This contains an Italian account of the island of Malta, by Giovanni Battista Leoni; it is addressed to the Pope, and dated from Rome. 1608 (24 folios).

Vol. CLX. All in Italian. At fo. 127 is a Relazione d'Inghilterra, by Marc Antonio Correro (temp. James 1st. See the preface to the Italian relation of England, printed for the Camden Society in 1847).

Vol. CLXI. There are two volumes thus numbered. The first is not described in the printed Catalogue; it is of the 16th century. The first six leaves are occupied with Instructions for a principal Secretarie, observed by R. B. (Robert Beale?) for Sir Edward Wotton, A.D. 1592. The following 450 leaves are occupied with copies of letters by and to Beale, and Instructions, all official. The second of these volumes is nearly all in Beale's writing, and on all imaginable subjects concerning him as Clerk. It has his autograph signature, and the date of 1572 is on the cover.

Vol. CLXII. Annales Cambriæ, ignoti autoris. *Begins* Anno . . Mortalitas magna fuit in Britannia, pro quâ Calwaladei filius Calwalini in minorem Britanniam anfugit. *Ends* (fo. 25) Anno 1286, Combustio domorum apud Stratam Floridam. Autor hujus historiæ hic in calce addidit hæc verba Non inveni plus. Extracts from Chronicle of W. Thorne, fo. 45,—from book of the Priory of Bermondsey, near London, fo. 57. A Baronage, in pedigrees, 2 pages for each, fo. 63–128. At fo. 161, Sundrie reportes of the countrie which Sir H. Gilbert goeth to discover. It contains the examination of David Ingram, the reports of Vererhauns, Jacques Cartier, John Barres, Andrew Thevett, and John Walker, of which number Sir H. Gilbert did confer in person with the three last. Accounts of other voyages. Translation of a letter written by Pedro Destrade (who was with the Spanish Armada) to his brother. He says the number of ships was 146, and gives an account of the fight (5 pp.).

Vol. CLXIII. English Negotiations with Denmark 1599. Heads of a league between Elizabeth and the princes professing the Gospel. Instructions by the Earl of Essex and Lord Howard for officers of the Navy. Journal of the Spanish actions under the Earl of Essex and the Lord High Admiral, 1596. Relations of the Cadiz voyages in 1596 and 1625 (the latter is by Capt. John Rous).

Vol. CLXIV. All in Italian. At fo. 173 is a Relazione d'Inghilterra by Daniel Barbaro, 1552, and at fo. 227 is another by an unknown author, temp. Elizabeth. (Both these are noticed in the preface to the Camden Society's volume, previously referred to.) Names of the forts and ports of England, fo. 232–245.

Vol. CLXVI. Copies of treaties and papers relating to trade with the East Indies and the States, temp. James 1st. The Negotiations of Sir Robert Cecil, secretary to Sir John Herbert, in France, 1538, &c.

Vol. CLXVIII. Journals of Parliament, 1–43 Elizabeth.

Vols. CLXIX. and CLXXVII. Nomenclator Navalis, or an exact collection and exposition of all terms of art, &c., 1633. Copious descriptions arranged alphabetically. The contents of both volumes are the same; the first has 130 pages folio.

Vol. CLXX. A folio of 917 pages containing copies of treaties between the Kings of England and France, Spain, Portugal, the States, the Princes of Germany, the King of Denmark, the Hanse Towns and Scotland;

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the latest is with Denmark 1646. (The 1st portion of this vol. is part 1 of Vol. vii.)

Vol. CLXXI. Extracts from the Acts of Council during the reigns of Philip and Mary, Aug. 13, 1553—15th Nov. 1558. (460 pages of small clear writing.) It "omits only things unnecessary and not worth the noting," and is very interesting.

Vol. CLXXII. Abstract of Journals of Parliament, March 19, 1604.—Journal of all the negotiations in the treaty of peace between England and Spain, 4 James 1st.

Vol. CLXXIII. The liberties, &c., of the Cinque Ports and of London (17th century).

Vol. CLXXIV. Copies (17th century) of miscellaneous documents (temp. Elizabeth) chiefly in naval matters, but a few on military matters.

Vol. CLXXVI. At the end of this volume are copies of the Declaration of the Parliament of the Commonwealth of England concerning the settlement of Scotland, and copies of proceedings on the Union; and a paper by Clement Edmonds on the Policy of the United Provinces, 1615.

Vol. CLXXVI. Sir Francis Vere's Commentaries. (These have been printed.) Fo. 79, Arguments at Whitehall, 1611, about the scarcity of coyne.

Vol. CLXXVIII. Lord Digby's Negotiations in Spain. Copies of letters between King James 1st and the King of Spain, and Lord Digby's to King James; Copies of Calvert's letters; Copies of letters to and from the King from and to the Prince Palatine, &c., and of letters to Calvert at Madrid. The letters are in 1622 and 1623.

Vol. CLXXIX. Copies (16th century) of various official documents with a view to prepare for the attack by Spain in 1588. A few are of documents, temp. Henry 8.

Vol. CLXXX. Copies (17th century) of documents relating to naval and military matters, tempp. Elizabeth and James 1st.

Vol. CLXXXI. A copy of the Vetus Codex; a fair copy certified by Ryley, 22 July 1643. (This is printed and known as Ryley's Placita Parliamentaria.)

Vols. CLXXXII.—CLXXXVII. are copies of the Parliament Rolls, Ed. 1—Hen. 7.

The additional volumes in this Collection are as follow. The descriptions (with a few additions and alterations) are from Lord Calthorpe's Catalogue.

1. Vellum, 9½ in. by 6½, written in England, early in the XIVth century, in three different heads. It contains:—

1. Martini Poloni Cronica de Imperatoribus.
2. Ejusdem Cronica de Papis.
3. Vita Alexandri Magni.

On a fly-leaf at the beginning of the volume is this entry, "Liber fratris Johannis de Londonia de Librario Sancti Augustini Cantuariensis.

2. Paper, 11 in. by 8, written in England early in the XVth century, and containing:—

1. A formulare of letters for various occasions, by Matheus quondam Alberti de Libris. *Latin.*
2. Treatise on the sacraments, tithes, heresies, &c., with a table of contents in the latter part of the volume. f. xvj. *Latin.*
3. Secretum philosophorum. f. lxxxj.

Various miscellaneous entries follow, and at the end are some copies of documents relating to the priory of Reading, dated 1410 and 1414; the volume having probably belonged to that house.

3. Paper, 7 in. by 5, being—

"Tranquilitatis animi preservatio et munimen-
" tum ad serenissimam Principem D. Mariam
" Scotorum Reginam, 1573," by John Lesley, Bishop of Ross.

This is apparently in the autograph of the Bishop. It is bound in gilt vellum, with the initials, M. R. and a crown, on the covers.

4. Vellum, 14 in. by 9½, written in the latter part of the XVIth century, and containing—

Plans of property round Brinklow and Wolston, co. Warwick.

5. Paper, 10½ in. by 7, of only 9 folios, containing—

"Two severall surreyes . . . of the wardes,
" captcynes, ensignes, and soldyers, chosen,
" prepared, mustered, and trayned within the
" City of London . . . in 1588 . . .
" and in 1599 . . . Whereunto ys also
" added a rare, true, and proper blazon of
" coloures in armory and ensignes; translated
" out of Frenche into English. Collected and
" written oute this yeare 1600, by Richard
" Robinson, citizen." (On 9 leaves of paper.)

6. Paper, 13 in. by 8, containing—

Sailing problems, and a journal kept by William Sanderson on board H.M.S. "Salisbury," Capt. Fr. Hosier, in 1709; with coloured drawings.

7. A large paper book, 15 in. by 9½, containing—

"Proceedings and pleadings in various peerage
claims in the XVIIth century."

8. Paper, 12 in. by 8, forming a thick volume, Proceedings in the Court of King's Bench in the case of *quo warranto* against the City of London, 1682.

9. A large paper volume, 14 in. by 9, written in the XVIIth century, and containing—

Law cases arranged in order of subjects. Part of a digest or abridgment F to Q.

At the beginning of the volume there is a note stating that the cost of paper, writing, and binding amounted to 15*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*, dated 1640.

10. Paper, 8 in. by 5, written in the XVIth century, and containing—

Abstracts of law cases.

At the beginning is a note of a private transaction in the 9 Eliz.

11. Paper, 6½ in. by 4, containing—

Reports of law cases, 22–43 Eliz., some in Chancery some in Common Pleas.

12. Paper, 11½ in. by 8, XVIth and XVIIth centuries. Lawyers common-place book.

13. Paper, 5¾ in. by 3¾, of the XVIIth century.

" Juris fecialis sive Juris et Judicii inter gentes
" explicatio, qua quæ ad Pacem et Bellum
" spectant exhibentur, Authore *R.Z.* (i. e.
" Richard Zouch), P.R.I.C."

14. Paper, 6 in. by 3¾, written early in the XVIIth century, being—

"An advise of Q. Cicero unto his brother Marcus,
" concerning his suite for the consulship," a translation of Cicero ad Marcum fratrem de petitione consulatus.

15. Paper, 8 in. by 6, of the XVIIth century—

The common-place book of Henry Yelverton. In the binding are fragments of a Latin and English Dictionary in MS. of the 15th century.

16. Paper, 7½ in. by 5¼, of the XVIIth century—

A medical recipe book.

17. Vellum, 9¼ in. by 6¾, written in England towards the middle of the XVth century, with a few ornamental borders; containing—

The Statutes of the Realm, from 5 Edw. III. to 4 Hen. V. [1331–1416], in French. *Imperfect.*

All the manuscripts are in good condition; a few want binding. Lord Calthorpe kindly gave me the use of his private room for the purpose of examining his very valuable collection; and for the comfort and convenience which he thus afforded I beg to tender my thanks.

ALFRED J. HORWOOD.

THE MANUSCRIPTS OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD WROTTESLEY, AT WROTTESLEY, STAFFORDSHIRE.

There are here many ancient deeds relating to lands in Staffordshire, principally referring to the manors of Wrottesley, Perton, Tettenhall, Wombortie, Orton, Onken, Pendeford, and Butterton. Amongst them is a deed of the 12th century, being a grant of Wrottesley and Levinton by the Abbat and Convent of Evesham to Simon, son of William de Coetuna, in consideration whereof Simon quitclaims to them certain lands in Morton, Norton, and Hamton. The seal is gone. This is the title deed of the manor, by which it is held by the present possessor. In the same box, and forming part of the anterior title to the manor, is an ancient copy of a very curious deed, dated 1088, in which Robert de Stafford grants Wrottesley and Livinton to Walter the Abbot and monks of Evesham, by the advice of the Bishop of Chester, who had enjoined it of him for a penance, he, Robert, being then sick and shorn a monk of Evesham. The boundaries of Wrottesley are added in Saxon. This deed is not in the Monasticon.

An exemplification, dated 11 Kalends of May, 19 Edward 2, by John, Abbat of Evesham. He says that they have in the treasury a deed, which is set forth,

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being a convention between Reginald, Abbat of Evesham, and the convent, and Robert Duneham, regarding certain land called Livintone. He says, "sine dubio de "verbo ad verbum talis est litera que manet penes "nos."

Most of the deeds and letters were placed by the late Lord Wrottesley in canvas bags, distinguished by numbers, and some of the letters are arranged in numerical order; and there are manuscript memorials of the family compiled by him, which refer by this means to the letters. The most ancient deeds are kept in small japanned tin boxes. These extend over the 12th, 13th, and 14th centuries; amongst them are some grants of the 12th century, made to the Priory of Dudley, and the original deed by which Hugh de Wrottesley, temp. Hen. 3, compounds for his estate for the sum of 60 marks under the terms of the Dictum of Kenilworth. There are likewise several royal grants by Edward 3 to Sir Hugh Wrottesley, one of the original Knights of the Garter, amongst them a pardon under the Great Seal for having killed John de Perton, granted in consequence of Sir Hugh's services "in partibus trans- "marinis."

In bag 2 are many deeds of the 15th century; and a license from Henry 8 to Richard Wrottesley to wear his bonnet at Court, because of his having an infirmity in his head. Dated 4th March 1515. And a few years earlier in date (1501, I think) is a royal authority to raise men against the Scots.

In bag 3 is a large parchment roll about a foot broad, written in the early part of the 14th century, containing the early history of England down to the Heptarchy, with a list of Kings down to Edward 1; it contains at great length the claim of Edward 1 to the seigneury of Scotland, and appears to be copied from one of the documents issued by that monarch and promulgated amongst the religious houses. From other evidences on the roll, it appears to have originally belonged to the monastery of Burton; and

A long copy, on parchment, of the foundation of a Chantry at Bilston.

In bag 3* is a list of the names of the bailiffs for Staffordshire and Warwickshire, 1581.

Sept. 25, 1601. Seisdon Hundred. A note of all those that be there with private arms (7 pp.).

In bag 12* is a letter of Attorney by Sir Walter Wrottesley. Seal, in red wax, of beautiful execution, containing arms, crest, supporters, and legend, and a small crest impressed at the back. The date is 11 Edward 4. It was in this year that the Earl of Warwick reinstated Hen. 6, and Sir Walter Wrottesley held Calais as the Earl's Lieutenant.

Perambulation of the manor of Perton and Trescott.

Inventory of the goods of Eliz. Wrottesley, widow of John Wrottesley, 1592.

In bag 3* is an inventory of furniture in the Bell Inn at Reading, 13 Edw. 4.

In bag 3 are some bills of the 17th century; one dated 1611 shows the price of black satin to have been then 13s. 8d. the yard, and a quarter and a half of black silk 10½d.

In bag 12 are numerous patterns, pinned on paper, of satin and plush and broad cloth brought by Thomas Sheldon from Coventry in 1641.

The letters numbered 139 and 140 are from John Duddeley, afterwards Duke of Northumberland, to Walter Wrottesley. In the second the writer says, "My father "was a Rotesley man." There are other letters from the same writer, and they appear to throw much light upon the question of his parentage, which has hitherto puzzled historians.

The letters of the 17th century are numerous, chiefly of a business nature, but many containing points of interest.

9 Jan. 1617. J. Richards to H. Wrottesley. "You "know your son is to beare a parte in a plee (play) to be "acted here; he has no clothes;" Mr. Parke willed me "to write for to have these things following to be sent "him,—a gowne, a peticote, a wastoote, a curle, & "some jewells."

Coventry, June 31, 1630. Samuel Foster to Sir Hugh Wrottesley. He relates how a week before breaking up at Christmas Sir Hugh's son shut up the school room and kept the place half a day and a night, shot a pistol at him, wounding him in the thigh and legs, and damaged his dress; he asks 10l. for remuneration.

London, near Essex Gate, 1632. Sir Willm. Dovereux to Sir Hugh Wrottesley. Understands that somebody had possessed him that Sir Thos. Blother of the Privy Chamber offered him to be a Baronet for 300l., and that the King would make many for 200l. or 300l.; that the King was reserved; one offered 800l. and could not get it. Thought he had performed the office of brother in getting it for him for 500l.; if he had not been brother-in-law, and a descendant of a founder of the Garter, he had not gotten it so low.

In 1641 the King's need of money was great, and the following letter shows by what means dignities were dispensed:—

March 6, 1641 (letter 58). J. Skeffington to Walter Wrottesley. Asks for two large trees; offers a baronetcy; the King having given a warrant with liberty to nominate a gentleman whom he or I think fit; gives him the first offer for 500l.

On the 10th of the same month (No. 59), Thomas Pudsey (dating from Essex House) advises Walter W. not to think of the Baronetcy. "It is thought those which "have been made shall be cauld in question, and "nothing shall be done but by Parliament. The King "is gone, as we heare, for Yorke, & so for Scotland. "Many of the Lords have been with him to intreat "him to come to the towne, but all will not do. It is "reported that he will not come to the towne until the "Queen doth return, and that she hath made him take "an oath (oath); but he has taken the prince along "with him, which the Parliament are very sorry for if. "This day there is 81 French cummaunders that were "taken about Bristoe that should agone to the rebels "into Ireland, and now are coming for London to be "examined, and some ships are taken to relieve the "rebels, which had 3,000 arms in them."

In letter 60 the Baronetcy is declined, as the times are dangerous.

A letter, 1637 (June), requiring particulars of a person brought from London who was suspected (of the plague).

Several letters from Marc Antonio Cæsar Galiardello.

Copy of letter, 29 Sept. 1640, by Walter Wrottesley to Sir Wm. Devereux. The deputy lieutenants hear from the Lord Lieutenant that the King is to summon a Parliament, and that his Lordship leaves the selection of Knights of the Shire to the country's free choice. Asks him to let him know his Lordship's desire, and he will endeavour to forward it.

1640, Feb. 10. J. Byrche to W. Wrottesley. "The "Parliament goes on well (blessed be God). The buy-"sines of the Bishops is nowe in agittacion. On Wed-"nesday senight is my Lord Strafford's buysines. I "think that hee will be setled agayne at Wolver-"hampton."

1641, Jan. 28 (No. 55). Copy of letter to Mr. Crompton by Mr. Croxon, touching a meeting about the safety of the country. Hears that in London people meeting in the streets ask whether they will be for King or Parliament.

1641, Feb. 9. Thomas Pudsey, Essex House, to Walter Wrottesley. "Strafford's tryal will be to-"morrow senet. It is thought he will not come off "well, for the axe or the rope may serve his turne. "The Bishop of Oxford is dead, and our bishop is not "well, and I think all have quesie stomachs, for they "stand upon their good behaviour; for in the house "some are for Bishops and some for none, and if there "be any they are to be alowed a particklar stipant, "so that their pride will be abated. The Prince of "Orange's son is to come over very shortly and marry "with our King's eldest daughter; the rightings are "drawn all redy."

1641, Feb. 11. Thos. Crompton to Walter W. Gives newes not in the Diurnall. The Queen intends speedily to go to Holland with her daughter. On Tuesday, as it is reported, 4,000 Kentish men, horse and foot, came thro' London, and went to the Parl. House. They had all papers in their hatts, but the superscription as yet to us unknown. It is imagined they came on behalf of Sir E. Dering, Knight of the Shire, many being sorry for the censure and imprisonment upon him.

From the letter numbered 63, it appears that in 1642 "a piece of scarlet" of 1¼ yards was 4l. 10s. in price, and plush 27 shillings a yard. No crimson in guinea plush or velvet was good. The King gave audience to the Lord of Holland at Burnsley on Saturday. The King is looked for at Lustux to-night, and I believe will be there if things be not accommodated, for he is resolved to proceed with the army, and so is the Parliament with the militia.

1642, July 26 (No. 64). Essex warns Walter W. against having anything to do with the army, as it is illegal.

1642, Aug. 30 (No. 65). From Robert Hanbury. "London and all the country round is very resolute and

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" corageous for the King and Parliament, and my Lord " of Essex had inn honor as a weare a prince."

1642, Oct. 8 (No. 66). From John Byrche. His home has been plundered, his clothes, woollen, and linen taken. Hopes he shall have His Majesty moved for him.

1643, Jan. 6 (No. 67). Copy of letter, R. Leveson to Mr. Gray. The King is going to recover the county and town of Stafford. His Majesty has commanded all gentry well affected to assist. Knowing he has received about 109 horse from his Majesty, asks for an answer by the bearer what assistance will be rendered.

1641, Dec. 10. From Thomas Crompton of London. The King is pleased with the entertainment in the City. Rewards and honours for the City.

1645. Letter from some officers at Stafford for contribution. The weekly pay of Wrottesley was assigned to them by the Commissioners, to pay officers and troops. For the neglect of payment they had fetched two persons (named) into Stafford, and they detained them for 41*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.* arrears, and asking Wrottesley to pay for the enlargement of his tenants.

1642. A letter from Mr. Birch to Sir E. Littleton. Has a note on the battle of Naseby. Losses on both sides.

1647, Jan. 18. From Richard Preston. "This day " Whitehall is made a garrison, and Mr. Cromwell is " master there, casting up works as fast as may be." Barnard Castle in Thames Street. Lord Pembroke's house, works at the Tower, Leadenhall, and Ely House expected to be others.

A news letter, dated Richmond, July 6 (1640). The prince marching towards York, Monday, July 1, the enemy raised their siege and went away. The prince marched towards them. Marquis of Newcastle went towards Fairfax's tent, and found 4,000 pair of boots and shoes and 3 mortars, &c. On Tuesday the prince attacked the enemy 3 or 4 miles from York; was defeated. Wednesday the prince was advised to retreat. The enemy summoned York to surrender, but were defied. The enemy retired. The writer adds "This " is verbatim of what I could remember of Dr. Lewin's " letter to his wife."

1648, Jan. 30 (No. 79). Letter from L. Lee to Sir Walter Wrottesley. In a postscript (in rather a tremulous hand) he says that going to send this letter he met multitudes coming from Whitehall with sorrowful hearts, bewailing the King's death, who said they saw his head cut off. God in mercy look upon this miserable kingdom.

1665, June 3 (No. 84). John Haltam, London, to Sir Walter W. He mentions the sickness; 17 in the whole the last week; more is expected to be in the next bill; has not yet heard of any dead this week in his parish of St. Clement. Speaking of the fashions of clothes, he says, "Sir, it is not generall for cloke bagg britches as " it was when you were in London last; wyde britches " with ribanes is much worne." Our navy being engaged with the Dutch ever since yesterday morning, and it is very much affirmed this afternoon that our English navy hath absolutely routed the Dutch.

1665, June 6 (No. 85). From J. Haltam. No express; for the Duke yet about the fight with the Dutch; one was with the King this day which came from sea, and delivered on oath that there was nine Dutch shippes together burning.

June 8 (No. 86), Clement's Inn. From H. Fryth. This day at noon an express from the Duke of a glorious victory. The writer gives the effect out of the particulars.

Letters numbered 170 and 171 in division 24 are from Ursula Wolryche to her daughter, Lady Wrottesley. She says . . . some of your news I hard, as concerning Nell Gwine. They say there is the greatest galantry may be in towne; silver and gould lace all over the peticotes and the bodies of their gounes; but sleeves and skirtes blake; abundance of curles very small on their heads, and very fine their heads dressed.

The second of these letters is very copious for dress.

Holograph letter by Sir W. Dugdale, 27 Sept. 1672, addressed to Sir Walter Wrottesley. Dugdale's son has gone to London with the Lord Keeper's youngest son. Remarks on Croxden Abbey, and a tithe suit; " about 2 years since there was a suit of a like nature " in the Exchequer by an impropriator for tithes of " land belonging to that abbey; I got the land holden " excepted. Though the abbey was of the Cistercian " Order, yet it was one of the lesser houses dissolved " in 27 H. 8, and hath not by that Act any benefit of " the privilege. Therefore it was a nice point (which " the Lord Chief Baron, as great a lawyer as he was,) " knew not off."

Another holograph letter by Sir W. Dugdale, dated Oct. 3, 1672, showing that Croxden is of the Cistercian Order, the clause in the 27 Henry 8, and the King's special letters patent in 29 Henry 8, whereby it came to have the benefit of that Act in 30 Hen. 8, upon the general dissolution of all the great monasteries.

Some armourers' bills for the year 1644.—List of names of gentlemen and yeomen of Seisden hundred who stand charged with private armour for His Majesty's use, and showed the same completely furnished; taken by Walter Wrottesley, one of the Deputy Lieutenants, 24 January and 15 July 1641. (6 pages.)

1640, July 4. Indentures of 300 footmen impressed for the King. (2 skins.)

Notes of the King's speech, 1642, Sept. 2.—Orders for regulating the association of the north-western part of the county of Worcester.

In bag 12* is an agreement in 1634, by John Hodges, cutler, of Wolverhampton, to keep in repair Walter Wrottesley's armour in the hall at Wrottesley for 3*l.* per annum. There were two horsemen's armours and two pair of pistols, two pair of gauntlets, arms for 10 footmen, and 12 pikes; 12 muskets, 12 rests, 12 sets of bandoliers to them; 4 calivers, 4 sets of bandoliers, and 4 head pieces to them; 12 halbeards, 12 head pieces to them; 40 swords, and 40 belts to them; powder match, bullets, and 4 pair of bullet moulds; all which furniture is of complete munition for forty men.

1643. A paper of this date, showing that when plate was to be coined into money, 4*s.* 10*d.* was given for plate without sother, and 4*s.* 8*d.* when sother.

In bag 25 is a list of presents to Walter Wrottesley during his shrievalty, consisting of flesh, fish, wines, sugar, &c. (Indorsed 1618.)

In bag 14 is a list of armour and arms at the Hall in 1642,

And a list of the furniture in the old house in 1635.

In bag 18 are some rentals; the first is of 15 Edw. 3.

In bag 27 are letters. One of 1637, by the Bishop of Bath and Wells, to Walter Wrottesley; he sends Joice Hunniman, accused of being a witch, and so slandered; asks that he will examine her and do justice.

Another, same to the same, thanks him for his attention in the matter of Hunniman; abuses certain apparitors who go about frightening the people.

A letter from Ambrose Gray, of Enyill, asking Walter Wrottesley to grant a warrant to take some other person in lieu of one of Gray's workmen, who had been impressed.

A letter from Robert Haynes (*Immanuel* written at the top, see Shakespere's Hen. 6, part 2, act 4, sc. 2.), sending swans; a pair cost twelve shillings.

Two or three letters touch on engagements with the Dutch in 1666.

A warrant in 1670 to levy fines for attending conventicles; one of 20*l.* and three of 4*s.*

In bag 3 is a certificate, dated 1485, by Isabella, prioress of Brewood, and several other persons, including Hugh Wrottesley, that John Coll, junior, had died and was taken to the church at Tatenhall, and was buried at the altar of the convent of Brewood.

The letters and papers of the 17th century are very numerous, chiefly of the time of Walter, afterwards Sir Walter Wrottesley, who seems to have kept everything addressed to him.

There is a bundle of proclamations (printed), temp. Charles 1, and a large printed broadsheet, advising the subject to obtain a grant of free warren, and showing the advantages and privileges of it. The office for grants was at Sir William Bretton's house in Drury Lane.

In bag 3 also is a list of the trained horse for the county of Stafford, taken at Stafford 5 June, and at Lichfield 2 October 1634. In this list the gentry of the of the county are divided into cuirassiers or light horse, according to the amount of their lands.

There are also a few letters of the 18th century in division 24. One is from Sir John Wrottesley to his wife, from the camp at Hill Gate, Long Island, Sept. 3, 1776, giving an account of a victory over the (American) rebels. And another, dated Sept. 22, 1776, dated from New York Island, giving an account of further successes.

Two letters, giving an account of his son John Wrottesley's rebellion in Westminster school.

A letter in French, dated 1788, from De Pignerolle, of Angers, to Sir John Wrottesley. He says that M. Perignant, the banker, has informed him from Paris that his (Sir John Wrottesley's) son was to pay 200 louis yearly,

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as Mr. Wesley did; this he says is not enough. Mr. Wesley had no servant, and your son has one. (This Mr. Wesley was afterwards the Duke of Wellington.)

A letter from Wm. Pitt to Sir John Wrottesley, dated 28 Oct. 1800, asking him to move the address to the King. The importance and high price of corn is much dwelt on.

There is in this collection an early Roll (written about the time of Henry 5, or beginning of the reign of Henry 6) of the statutes of the Order of the Garter, and a subsidy roll for Staffordshire of 7 Hen. 7.

In the library is a manuscript copy of Erdeswick's Survey of Staffordshire, which seems to have belonged to Camden. This copy could not be found when Harwood edited Erdeswick's Survey in 1844.

There is also a folio volume of the Collections of John Humbach, whose labours are noticed by Harwood at p. lxi. of the preface to Erdeswick.

In conclusion, I must be permitted to express my thanks to Lord Wrottesley for his hospitality and kind attentions during my stay at his house.

ALFRED J. HORWOOD.

MANUSCRIPTS BELONGING TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD LEIGH.

Among the Manuscripts belonging to the Right Honourable Lord Leigh, is a very valuable Leger Book of the Monastery of Stoneley in Ardern, written in the 14th century. It was compiled by Thomas Pype, otherwise called Thomas de Weston, the eighteenth Abbot, who succeeded in 1352 to Robert de Athereston on his resignation of the Abbacy.

The compilation is dedicated to the Venerable Father in Christ Thomas de Haltone, Abbot of the Monastery of Stoneley in Ardern.* After giving his reasons for undertaking the work, he states that he has divided his work into four parts.

In the First Book he gives the descent or generation of the Kings of England from the earliest period down to his own time, together with a history of the Abbey of Radmore, which was afterwards removed to Stoneley, and copies of all charters granted to those two houses. To this he adds a brief account of the acts of the several Abbots of Stoneley, "A tempore fundationis " quod infra intitulabitur usque ad præsens videlicet " usque ad feriam quartam in festo Sancti Gregorii " Papæ anno M°CCC° nonagesimo secundo anno vero " domini Regis Angliæ Ricardi Secundi post conques- " tum sextodecimo."

The charters of each King are preceded by a brief sketch of his reign, and several historical episodes containing facts which the compiler had gathered from sources which were then extant, are interspersed in various parts of the volume.

Copies of some documents have been inserted long after the Manuscript was written, and the volume was used by Dugdale in his Monasticon; his notes extracted herefrom are at Oxford among the Ashmolean Manuscripts.

Although the compiler states in his preface that he has divided his work into four Books, yet this is the only one now known to exist, and it is probable that he died before he had completed the task he had imposed on himself.

He intended, it seems, to have devoted his second Book to charters and muniments relating to the ville of Startone, Cobynstone, Byrycote, Ascho, Wottonehille, Warwick, Coventry, and several other places which he mentions.

The Third Book was to contain memoranda and documents concerning the ancient customs, &c., appertaining to the possessions of the Monastery, for the purpose of guiding the Abbots in granting leases of the possessions of their House.

The Fourth Book was to be devoted to the grants of privileges and compositions for tithes, and to precedents concerning the visitation of the Monastery, either by the Court of Rome, or any other authority.

Among the Manuscripts belonging to Lord Leigh, is a volume bound in Russia leather, and entitled "Historical and Local Manuscripts," the contents of which are,—

1. Four pages of a treatise on the Canon Law, with interlinear and marginal glosses.

2. A Chronicle of the Kings of England, extending from Ethelbrict to 1388, and commencing "Tempore " antiquorum Anglorum dividebatur Anglia in quinque " partes."

3. The Prophecies of Merlin concerning the Kings of England.

4. The Indenture Tripartite between Isabella Queen of England and the Mayor and Commonalty of Coventry on the one part and the Prior and Convent of Coventry on the other part, relative to the disputes between the Corporation of Coventry and the Prior and Convent there, respecting the motes and bounds of the town.

5. Taxation made in the Diocese of Coventry and Lichfield, by Thomas de Staundon and Roger Bacon, relative to the churches, benefices, and prebends in the said Diocese, A.D. 1370.

6. Inquisition made on the Wednesday next before the Feast of the Purification of the Virgin Mary, in the 8th year of the reign of Edward III., relative to the extent of the Prior's half and the Earl's half of the Town of Coventry.

THE MANUSCRIPTS OF THE HONOURABLE G. M. FORTESCUE, DROPMORE, MAIDENHEAD.

By far the greater part of the MSS. now in possession of the Honble. G. M. Fortescue appear to have belonged at one time to the owners of the estate of Hackness, in Yorkshire. After a number of unimportant papers, written for the most part by correspondents of Walsingham, we come to some curious letters relating to the courtship of Sir Thomas Hoby, who at last succeeded in marrying the heiress of Hackness. The estate afterwards passed with another heiress to John Packer, the Secretary of the Duke of Buckingham, who managed to get into his hands papers of very considerable value. These form the bulk of the Collection. Amongst them are letters from Buckingham himself, from Secretaries Lake, Calvert, Naunton, and Conway, from Bishop Williams, the Earls of Suffolk, Middlesex, and Nottingham, and many other of the chief personages of the Court of James I., besides letters from James himself, from his daughter Elizabeth of Bohemia, and from her husband the Elector Frederick. There are also several original holograph letters of Bacon. All of these latter, however, have been already printed.

Amongst these letters the most interesting is, undoubtedly, James's letter to the Commissioners for the trial of Sir Walter Raleigh after his return from Guiana (204). From this we learn for the first time what was the precise nature of the examination to which he was subjected, and what were the King's reasons for dissenting from the open trial proposed by the Commissioners.

Of the other papers may be specially noticed Sir Robert Dudley's account of his newly invented ships of war (99), and Sir T. Wentworth's letter about his proposed resignation of the office of Custos Rotulorum (146), which supplies the hints in the correspondence on the subject which was regretfully pointed out by his biographer, Mr. Forster.

The interesting holograph letter (505) from Charles I. to Prince Rupert did not originally form part of this Collection, but is believed to have been acquired by Lord Grenville.

A selection from this valuable series has recently been made by the kind permission of Mr. Fortescue, and will shortly be printed by the Camden Society.

CATALOGUE OF MANUSCRIPTS IN THE POSSESSION OF THE HONBLE. G. M. FORTESCUE, DROPMORE, MAIDENHEAD.

1568.
June 27. Edinburgh. 1. Jean Cercelier to his brother Claude. The bearer will give him news. The Queen is out of prison, and uses his uncle as her secretary.

Und. 2. French merchants to the Council. Complain of wrong done to them at sea.

1571.
March 27. 3. Audley Danett to Lord Burghley. Promises to write him news from France.

1582.
July 17. 4. The Duke of Joyeuse to Sir H. Cobham. Will give satisfaction about a ship "spoiled by a Frenchman."

Aug. 5. The King of Navarre to Sir F. Walsingham. Recommends Lord Wemyss to him.

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* The fact of the Book being dedicated to Thomas de Haltone, Abbot of Stoneley, seems to prove that Thomas de Pype had ceased to be Abbot there when he compiled it.

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1588.
June 7. 6. The Duke of Epernon to Sir F. Walsingham. The bearer has important news for the Queen.
17. Loches.
June 10. 7. The King of Navarre to the Council. Complains that a ship with his passport has been taken.
20.
June 27. 8. M. de l'Anbespine to Sir F. Walsingham. Complains of insults to the French embassy.
July 7. London.
June 28. 9. M. de Moiny to Sir F. Walsingham. Complains of insults offered by the people of the French Embassy to the King of Navarre and himself.
July 8. London.
July 3. 10. M. du Plessis Mornay to Sir F. Walsingham. In praise of the King of Navarre.
13.
July 6. 11. M. de Buzenval to Sir F. Walsingham. Asks favourable consideration for some merchants on behalf of the King of Navarre. News from France.
16. London.
July 9. 12. M. de Buzenval to Sir F. Walsingham. Encloses a copy of a letter to Burghley, and begs for aid to the King of Navarre.
19. London.
Aug. 2. 13. The Duchess of Bouillon to Sir F. Walsingham. Asks for a passport.
12. Sedan.
Aug. 11. 14. The Duke of Epernon to Sir F. Walsingham. Letter of compliment.
21. Angoulême.
Aug. 19. 15. M. de l'Anbespine to Lord Burghley and Sir F. Walsingham. On an Admiralty case.
29.
Aug. 30. 16. M. Megnier to Sir F. Walsingham. Thanks for his favours.
Sept. 9. Paris.
Aug. 30. 17. Madame de Rohan to Sir F. Walsingham. Congratulates him on the defeat of the Armada.
Sept. 9. La Rochelle.
Aug. 30. 18. M. du Plessis Mornay to Sir F. Walsingham. The King of Navarre sends to congratulate the Queen.
Sept. 9. La Rochelle.
Aug. 30. 19. M. le Sueur to Sir F. Walsingham. Begs him to procure for him the payment of a debt.
Sept. 9. Paris.
Oct. 13. 20. M. de Buzenval to Walsingham. Asks for news from France.
23. 21. Petition of Jacques Maulemault to Walsingham, for leave to provide clothing in England for troops in Brittany.
Und.

1589.
Jan. 21. 22. M. de Beauvoir la Noile to Walsingham. Begs help to obtain payment of a debt due to a poor man.
31. London.
Jan. 26. 23. M. de Beauvoir la Noile to Walsingham. Asks for a license for a poor man to export cloth to Boulogne for the soldiers.
Feb. 5. London.
May 7. 24. Count Maurice of Nassau to Queen Elizabeth. Has written to explain his conduct about Gertruydenberg.
17. The Hague.
May 12. 25. M. de De Luques to Sir F. Walsingham. Asks leave to export three or four horses.
22.
May 26. 26. Sir Horatio Palavicino to Sir F. Walsingham. Has been unable to settle London. anything about the principal project.
May 28. 27. Sir Horatio Palavicino to Sir F. Walsingham. Asks permission to send away 25*l.*, sent by Don Alonzo de Luzon for 21 Italian prisoners in Ireland.
[London.]
May 29. 28. Sir Horatio Palavicino to Sir F. Walsingham. Will wait on him tomorrow London. to take orders for the transport of the prisoners.
June 30. 29. Deputies of the States General to Sir F. Walsingham. Asks that Vasseur
July 10. may be judged by the Council of State, and may not be sent for to England.

1590.
Jan. 16. 30. M. de Beauvoir la Noile to Sir F. Walsingham. Protests against the admission to English ports of vessels belonging to Morlaix, a town in rebellion.
26. London.
Jan. 16. 31. M. de Beauvoir la Noile to Sir F Walsingham. Asks advice about some
26. money matters.
London.
March 1. 32. M. de Beauvoir la Noile to Sir F. Walsingham. Begs that a person calling
April 11. himself St. Christophe may be arrested.
[sic.] [Indorsed:—April 11.]
May 7. 33. M. de Beauvoir la Noile to Sir F. Walsingham. Asks for a license to
17. export corn to Dieppe.
London.
1591.
Jan. 13. 34. The Earl of Huntingdon to Mr. Walter Devereux. Congratulates him on the
London. birth of the Earl of Essex's son. Advises him to obtain the assurance of Hackness.
March 1. 35. Sir John Harington to the Earl of
Huntington. Huntington. Has done what he promised.
Aug. 4. 36. Ratification by Henry IV. of the
14. contract entered into by his ambassador,
Noyon. for repayment of expenses incurred by Elizabeth in his assistance.
Nov. 1. 37. Lady Perott to Mr. Thomas Posthumus Hoby. Has heard nothing of the "coming up of the gentlewoman you "know of."
Nov. 13. 38. Lady Perott to Mr. T. P. Hoby. The gentlewoman is come to the Earl of Huntington.
Sept. 21. 39. Lord Burghley to the Earl of Hunt-
Elvethan. ington. Begs him to support Mr. Hoby's suit for the hand of the widow of Mr. Walter Devereux.
Oct. 29. 40. Lord Burghley to Mr. Arthur Dakins. Commands Mr. Hoby's suit for his daughter's hand.
Nov. 10. 41. Mr. Arthur Dakin to Lord Burgh-
Hackness. ley. His daughter has left Hackness with letters to Lord Huntington, requesting him to dispose of her in marriage.
Nov. 15. 42. Lady Russell to her son T. P. Hoby. Encourages him in his suit.
1592.
May 31. 43. The Earl of Huntington to Mr.
Stoke. Thomas Sidney. Asks him to incline Sir J. Harington to continue to employ his credit for the money lent.
Und. 44. Mr. Thomas Sidney to Sir J. Harington. Begs him to keep the estate in his hands.
July 31. 45. The Earl of Huntington to Thomas
Durham. Sidney. Advises economy till he has paid off the debt upon Hackness.
1594.
Nov. 7. 47. The Earl of Huntington to his servant Peter Nesse. Sends letters and instructions.
Nov. 7. 48. (Inclosed in No. 43.) Directions from the Earl of Huntingdon to Peter Nesse, for the payment of money.
1595.
Sept. 12. 49. The Earl of Huntington to Sir T.
Highgate. P. Hoby. Incloses a letter for Mr. E. Stanhope.
Sept. 12. 50. (Inclosed in No. 45.) The Earl of
Highgate. Huntington to Mr. Edward Stanhope. Asks him to forward Sir T. Hoby's suit.
Sept. 27. 51. Mr. Edward Stanhope to the Earl of Huntington. Gives an account of the progress of Sir T. Hoby's courtship.
Sept. 12. 52. Copy of the three last letters.
27.
Oct. 6. 53. Lord Burghley to Edward Stanhope.
Nonsuch. Thanks for aiding Sir T. Hoby's suit.
Oct. 6. 54. Lord Burghley to Mr. Aldred. To
Nonsuch. the same effect.
Oct. 28. 55. Sir R. Cecil to the Earl of Hunt-
From Court. ington. To the same effect.
Oct. 30. 56. Sir R. Cecil to Sir T. P. Hoby.
From Court. Incloses a copy of No. 51.
Nov. 20. 57. [Sir T. P. Hoby] to the Earl of Huntington. Relates his present want of success.

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Dec. 9. York. 58. The Earl of Huntington to Mrs. Sidney. Sir T. Hoby will not take her letter as denial of his suit.

1596.

Feb. 3. 59. [Sir T. P. Hoby] to Anthony Bacon. Begs him to move the Earl of Essex to think better of Mrs. Sidney.

March 14. 60. [Sir T. P. Hoby] to the Countess of Huntington. Asks her to favour his suit.

Received April 4. 61. Sir R. Sidney to Sir T. P. Hoby. Has not yet found a fit time to move Lady Huntington in his favour.

Received April 4. 62. The Countess of Essex to Sir T. P. Hoby. Is unable to help him, as she has promised others not to oppose them.

May 28. Grimstone. 63. Mr. Edward Stanhope to Mrs. Sidney. Explains the difficulties of her position about the estate at Hackness, and advises her to use Sir T. Hoby's influence.

June 26. 64. [Sir T. P. Hoby] to the Countess of Huntington. Thanks her for not taking part against him.

Sept. 4. Greenwich. 65. Lord Burghley to the Earl of Huntington. Amongst the goods left by the late Earl of Huntington were some hangings belonging to Lady Hoby, formerly Mrs. Sidney, which he begs may be given up.

1599.

Sept. 20. Coventry. 66. Sir J. Harington to Sir Thomas Egerton. Sir T. Hoby has paid him 98*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*, as ordered by the Court of Chancery.

1600.

Feb. 17. 27. Paris. 67. Treaty of peace between France and Savoy.

1603.

Jan. 2. 12. Geneva. 68. The Duke of Bouillon to Henry IV. Defends his conduct since leaving Castres.

69. Advertisement of a loyal subject. Remarks on the government of James I.

1605.

70. James I. to the Duke of Montpensier. Letter of compliment.

71. James I. to the Duke of Mayenne. Recommends Sir G. Carew to him.

1606.

March 27. April 6. Nancy. 72. The Duke of Lorraine to James I. Congratulates him on his escape from the Gunpowder Plot.

March 27. April 6. 73. Henry of Lorraine, Duke of Bar, to James I. Hopes that he will approve his marriage.

1607.

Sept. ? 74. James I. to Henry IV. Assures him that it is impossible to grant his request for favour to John Forbes, who had been guilty of treason by holding a general assembly of the Church of Scotland in defiance of the Royal authority.

Oct. 7. 75. James I. to the Duke of Lorraine. Thanks him for the visit of his son, the Count of Vaudemont.

Und. 76. James I. to the Archduke Albert. Having, by mediation, settled the differences between the Count of East Friesland and the town of Emden, he forwards the request of the Count that you will treat his subjects with favour.

1608.

Jan. 29. Feb. 8. Heidelberg. 77. Frederick IV., Elector Palatine, to the Archduke Albert. Complains of an unjust sentence pronounced by the Parliament of Dole, depriving the Duke of Würtemberg of certain lordships.

Nov. 3. 78. James I. to the Marquis of Havre. Thanks for his service.

Nov. 13. 79. James I. to the Duke of Würtemberg. Expresses his pleasure at a visit from the Duke's brother.

Nov. 24. 80. James I. to the Count of Choisny. Is ready to do what he can for him, and has done justice to his son.

Nov. 30. 81. James I. to the Count of Vaudemont. Recommends Barkley to him, and congratulates his brother, the Duke, on the birth of a daughter.

Dec. 2. 82. James I. to [the States General]. Complains of an insult by the Count Maurice to his ambassador Winwood.

1609.

May 9. 83. James I. to the Archduke Albert. Begs him to listen to his ambassador in a matter concerning all Christian princes.

May 15. 25. 84. James I. to Henry IV. Sends him a copy of his "Apologia pro juramento "fidelitatis."

July 10. 85. James I. to Frederick IV., Elector Palatine. Has resolved to send Sir R. Winwood to Cleves to make inquiries about the disputed succession.

Sept. 15. Theobalds. 86. James I. to the Archduke Albert. Begs him to receive the Count of Oldenberg, who wishes to visit his Court.

Und. 87. Answer in draft to M. de la Buderie's complaints.

88. Another draft of No. 87.

1612.

Feb. 18. 28. 89. French passport for the Earl of Dorset.

May 10. 90. James I. to Lewis XIII. Thanks for a present of wine and partridges.

May 17. 91. James I. to Lewis XIII. Has received his message by the Duke of Bouillon.

May 21. 92 and 93. Drafts of identical letters from James I. to the Prince of Condé and the Count of Soissons. Is glad that they have returned to court.

Und. 94. Nasuf Pascha, Grand Vizier of the Sultan, to the Persian Ambassador. Remonstrates with him on the delays used in carrying out the treaty of peace.

Und. 95. Nasuf Pascha to the King of Spain. Wishes to know whether he desires the conclusion of a treaty of peace.

1614.

March 19. 29. 96. The Duke of Lerma to the Earl of Somerset. Congratulates him on his marriage.

May 2. 12. 97. The Duke of Rohan to the Earl of Somerset. Letter of compliment.

May 3. 13. 98. The Duke of Rohan to James I. Has good hopes of the League for the good of the Churches.

May 8. Pisa. 99. Sir Robert Dudley to [Sir David Foulis]. Giving an account of his newly invented vessels of war.

May 24. June 3. Linz. 101. The Emperor Matthias to the Grisons' League. Has heard that they are acting to his prejudice, and therefore warns them not to persist.

May 30. June 9. Constantinople. 102. Letters of news.

June 17. 27. Coire. 103. The Grisons, Leagues to the Emperor Matthias. They have no knowledge of anything done to his prejudice.

July 1. 11. Venice. 104. Sir Dudley Carleton to James I. A person has come to me from the Duke of Saxony with a request that I will reconcile his master with Venice. The messenger has published this abroad, so that there must be an intention to deceive. The Governor of Milan and the Duke of Mantua oppose this negotiation. The Governor has been ordered by the King of Spain to end the business of Montferrat within six days. The treaty between Venice and the Swiss is in progress, though hindered by the French. The Emperor has written to expostulate with the Grisons for negotiating with Venice, and has also remonstrated with the Venetian Ambassador at his own Court. The Pope has urged the Princes to support the Count Palatine of Neuburg's claim

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upon Cleves. Sir Griffin Markham has returned from Rome. The English prisoners detained in Florence "for the "killing of Mr. Slingsby" are pardoned on condition of changing their religion.

July 1./11. Venice. 105. Sir Dudley Carleton to James I. A courier has come from Turin, since the preceding letter was written. The Duke of Savoy wishes to amuse the world by publishing that negotiations are passing through Carleton's hands. But he probably means "to comply obiefly, if not only with pain."

July 1./11. Padua. 106. Dr. Marta to James I. Sends a scheme for raising money easily from his subjects. Hears that his book "Popag-"naculum jurisjurandi" has reached him.

July 2./12. Venice. 107. G. G. Pisuna to Sir Dudley Carleton. Sends an account of the state of the negotiations, and a discourse on the interest of Venice in the affair of Montferrat.

July 7./17. Venice. 108. Sir Dudley Carleton to [the Earl of Somerset]. Warlike preparations of the Duke of Savoy, whose agent has been well received here. Gives an account of the negotiation with the Swiss and the Grisons.

July 10./20. Paris. 109. Mr. Beaulieu to Sir Thomas Edmondes. Sends news from the French Court.

July 10./20. St. Jean d'Angely. 110. The Duke of Rohan to James I. The bearer carries news of the proceedings of the National Synod.

July 16./26. Rome. 111. Letter of News from Rome.

July 22./Aug. 1. 112. Sir Dudley Carleton to [the Earl of Somerset]. Gives an account of the negotiations with Savoy.

July 28. 113. The Earl of Somerset to Sir Dudley Carleton. His Majesty allows him to attempt to effect a reconciliation between Venice and Savoy. He also directs him to congratulate the cantons of Zurich and Berne. Winwood is to write to offer him a place nearer home.

July 29. Venice. 114. Sir Dudley Carleton to the Earl of Somerset. Gives a further account of the progress of the negotiations. There is ill-feeling between Venice and the Papal Nuncio.

July? 115. The Earl of Somerset to Sir Dudley Carleton. Letters from Savoy have satisfied His Majesty that the Duke desires to be reconciled with Venice. Carleton can act as he pleases about Count Martinengo. Dr. Marta is to correspond with him only, and his vast and immoderate ideas are to be restrained.

Aug. 15./25. London. 116. M. de Villiers to the Earl of Somerset. He is about to return to the Duke of Rohan.

Oct. 117. The Earl of Somerset to the Duke of Lerma. Thanks him for his congratulations.

1615.
July 1./11. Hamburg. 118. F. Lindenbrog to the Earl of Somerset. Thanks him for past support, and hopes for future favours.

1616.
Und. 119. James I. to Mr. Caron. Begs him to aid Lord Scott of Buccleugh to recover debts due to his father by the States.

Feb. 120. Sir George Villiers to Lord Howard de Walden. The King objects to the dismissal of part of the garrisons of the Borders.

March. 1./11. 121. The Prince of Condé to Sir George Villiers. Thanks him for his good offices.

March 11./21. 122. The Prince of Condé to Sir George Villiers. Thanks him for the King of Great Britain's good will.

June. 123. James I. to Frederick V., Elector Palatine. Is sorry to hear of his dispute with the Electress about precedence. No father is more desirous than he is that his daughter should be humbly faithful to her husband; but she would be unworthy to live if she gave up her place without her father's consent.

June. 124. James I. to Elizabeth, Electress Palatine. Thanks her for refusing to yield her right of precedence.

Und. 125. John Morrison to Sir George Villiers. Can show that His Majesty is unjustly deprived of 5,000*l.*

July 1. 126. Christian IV., King of Denmark, to Sir George Villiers. Congratulates him on his appointment as Master of the Horse.

July 1. 127. Sir Francis Bacon to Sir George Villiers. Holograph. Printed in Bacon's Works (ed. Spedding), v. 375.

July 2. 128. Sir Francis Bacon to Sir George Villiers. Holograph. Printed in Bacon's Works (ed. Spedding), v. 377.

July 16. Spa. 129. Toby Matthew to Sir George Villiers. Begs him to obtain leave for him to return to England.

July 28. 130. Sir Francis Bacon to James I. Holograph. Printed in Stephens' second collection. 9.

Aug. 7. 131. Sir John Daccombe to Sir George Villiers. Gives an account of the value of certain lands which are to be granted to him.

Oct. 3. Theobald. 132. Viscount Villiers to Christian IV., King of Denmark. Thanks him for his letter (No. 126).

Nov. 9. Dublin. 133. Sir Henry Docwra to Viscount Villiers. Asks to be protected against encroachments upon his office, the Treasurership at War in Ireland.

Und. 134. M. Schomberg to Viscount Villiers. On a jewel of the Electress Palatine.

1617.
Jan. 135. Sir Stephen Lescieur to James I. Thanks him for his favours; for employing him first to the Emperor: then in 1608 to the Grand Duke of Tuscany; then in 1610 to the Emperor again; and lastly for sending him in 1612 as resident Ambassador to the present Emperor Having served him and the late Queen for thirty years, he has suffered much, and now hopes for a pension:—for a sum of money proceeding from the creation of a Baron or Serjeant-at-Law:—or for some place at Court.

Jan. 13. Dublin. 136. Sir Oliver St. John to Viscount Villiers. Recommends to his favour the Earl of Ormond, about to repair to His Majesty.

Jan. 23. 137. Sir Francis Bacon to the Earl of Buckingham. Holograph. Printed in Stephens' second collection, 32.

Feb. 23. 138. The Earl of Buckingham to the Bishop of Chester. Asks him to submit to arbitration a dispute with Mr. Warren. (A draft of the same is on the back of the letter.)

Feb. 25. Dublin. 139. Sir Oliver St. John to the Earl of Buckingham. Will try to help him about the farm of the Irish customs. Thanks him for obtaining the reversion of the Chancellorship of the Irish Exchequer for his son-in-law, Henry Holcroft.

April 7. 140. Lord Keeper, Sir Francis Bacon, to the Earl of Buckingham. Holograph. Printed in Stephens' second collection, 33.

April 19. London. 141. Lord Keeper, Sir Francis Bacon, to the Earl of Buckingham. Holograph. Printed in Stephens' second collection, 37.

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May 25. Whitehall. 142. Lord Keeper, Sir Francis Bacon, to the Earl of Buckingham. Holograph. Printed in Stephens' second collection, 48.

June 4. London. 143. Sir John Digby to the Earl of Buckingham. Asks to be spared any further delay in his journey to Spain. Suggests that it is a fit time to proceed against the citizens of Waterford.

July 4. Moor Park. 144. The Earl of Bedford to the Earl of Buckingham. Requests his help in changing the tenure of a manor.

Sept. 3. Wardour Castle. 145. Lord Arundel of Wardour to the Earl of Buckingham. Complains of the reversal by Lord Keeper Bacon of a judgment of the late Lord Chancellor.

Sept. 15. Gawthorp. 146. Sir Thomas Wentworth to the Earl of Buckingham. Explains his objections to surrender his office of Custos Rotulorum to Sir John Saville.

Sept. 147. Sir Thomas Saville to the Earl of Buckingham. Denies the truth of Sir Thomas Wentworth's allegations.

Oct. ? 148. Sir Thomas Lake to the Earl of Buckingham. Two persons from each county on the Border are to wait upon His Majesty.

Oct. 2. Dublin. 149. Sir Oliver St. John to James I. William Lyons, Bishop of Cork, being dead, he recommends Mr. John Steere, lately presented to the Bishopric of Kilfenora, as his successor.

Oct. 16. Charing Cross. 150. Sir Thomas Lake to the Earl of Buckingham. A certain James Haig has accused a Scottish lady of a plot against his Lordship.

Oct. 16. Charing Cross. 151. Sir Thomas Lake to the Earl of Buckingham. Despatches have arrived from Sir John Digby. It appears that the Nuncio has declared himself adverse. Sends Digby's letter to himself because of some words in it. "If a matter of this "moment be liked by none but him and "me, it were pity there should be any "more done in it." Gives an account of his dealing with the agent [of the Archduke].

Oct. 27. Nov. 6. Paris. 152. The Duke of Mayenne to the Earl of Buckingham. Recommends James Maxwell to him.

Oct. 27. 153. Sir Thomas Lake to the Earl of Buckingham. Desires for his son Arthur the place of ordinary cupbearer.

Oct. 31. Nov. 10. 154. Baron Maupas de Tour to the Earl of Buckingham. Recommends James Maxwell to him.

Nov. ? 155. Sir Henry Wotton to the Earl of Buckingham. Desires his favour now that his friend Winwood is dead.

Nov. 14. Whitehall. 156. Sir Thomas Lake to the Earl of Buckingham. The Council has directed the officers of the Household to reduce the expenses. Lord Hay and the Earl of Pembroke will arrange for the Wardrobe. An arrangement has been made for the Navy with Sir Robert Mansell. The Venetian Ambassador presses for a declaration.

Nov. 21. Whitehall. 157. Sir Thomas Lake to the Earl of Buckingham. Fears that the Council will find difficulty in abating the pensions.

Nov. 23. 158. Sir Thomas Lake to the Earl of Buckingham. Sends the Bishop of Durham's answer concerning Mr. Mainwaring.

Nov. 24. York House. 159. Lord Keeper, Sir Francis Bacon, to the Earl of Buckingham. Holograph. Printed in Stephens' second collection, 67.

Nov. 24. 160. Sir Francis Bacon and the Earl of Suffolk to James I. Recommend the King to buy up Sir R. Haughton's alum works, but not to use them.

Nov. 27. Charing Cross. 161. Sir Thomas Lake to the Earl of Buckingham. Has heard that Lord Roos is at Rome. Asks directions how to send him an order to return. Mr. Trumbull wishes to have his post at Brussels.

Dec. 2. The Hague. 162. Sir Dudley Carleton to the Earl of Buckingham. Recommends Sir Edward Harwood, who will bring letters from Count Maurice, explaining the part taken by him in the late religious disputes.

Dec. 8. Dublin. 163. Sir Oliver St. John to the Earl of Buckingham. Explains the arrangements made about the "grant of Carberry."

Und. 164. M. Dombrot to the Earl of Buckingham. Thanks him for a present of dogs.

Und. 165. James I. to the Count of Vaudemont. Concerning some deer.

Und. 166. James I. to M. de Vitry. Asks favour for a person sent to purchase some wine.

Und. 167. The Earl of Suffolk to the Earl of Buckingham. Recommends a suit of Sir J. Gibson.

1618.
Jan. 3. Heidelberg. 168. Elizabeth, Electress Palatine, to James I. Requests him to be sponsor to her child.

Jan. 12. Whitehall. 169. Sir Thomas Lake to the Marquis of Buckingham. Sends Lord Wotton's account of his negotiation with Sir H. Cary for the surrender of his office. Has spoken with the Venetian Ambassador. Captain Bailey committed for laying "foul imputations upon Sir W. "Raleigh." Has conferred with the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the proposal of the Earl of Somerset. Sends a letter just received from Lord Wotton.

Jan. 14. 170. Sir Lionel Cranfield to the Marquis of Buckingham. Has good hope of the success of the Commission on the Household. The Lord Chancellor approves the proceedings. Begs for the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster; upon obtaining which he will surrender the Mastership of Requests and the Receivership of the Customs.

Jan. 16. 171. Lord Chancellor, Sir Francis Bacon, to the Marquis of Buckingham. Holograph. Printed in Stephens' second collection, 71.

Jan. 16. Tower. 172. Sir Isaac Wake to [Mr. John Packer]. Asks him to obtain him an assurance of entertainment.

Jan. 21. Charing Cross. 173. Sir Thomas Lake to the Marquis of Buckingham. Recommends Mr. Scott, who has a proposal to make. Lord Wotton will not resign till to-morrow. Hopes that, when Buckingham knows the truth, he will deal favourably with Lady Roos. Sends papers concerning her case.

Jan. 22. Gray's Inn. 174. Sir Henry Yelverton to the Marquis of Buckingham. Gives an opinion on the case of an outlawry for murder.

Jan. 22. Ludlow. 175. Sir Thomas Chamberlain to the Marquis of Buckingham. Gives an account of the reception of the Lord President of Wales.

Jan. 24. 176. Sir Thomas Lake to the Marquis of Buckingham. Sends letters and papers. Asks for the Chancellorship of the Duchy. Doubts not that Buckingham will be satisfied with his account of Lady Roos's case.

Feb. 10. 20. 177. Elizabeth, Electress Palatine, to James I. Thanks him for the present of a ring.

March 5. London. 178. Sir John Digby to the Marquis of Buckingham. Encloses letters from France.

March 6. Butzow. 179. The Duke of Holstein to Buckingham. Recommends to him a gentleman going to England.

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March ? 180. Sir Humphrey May to the Marquis of Buckingham. Pleads to be restored to favour.

March ? 181. The Marquis of Buckingham to Sir Humphrey May. Is ready to be his true friend. The Prince has interceded for him.

May 21. Dublin. 182. Sir Oliver St. John to the Marquis of Buckingham. The army in Ireland is in great want, so that he is generally hated by the "men of war."

June 16. Cary House. 183. Sir Henry Cary to the Marquis of Buckingham. Begs that if Carleton becomes Secretary, Sir E. Barret may succeed him at the Hague.

June 16. 184. The Marquis of Buckingham to Sir Robert Naunton. His Majesty desires him to write to the Duke of Savoy to congratulate him on the surrender of Vercelli, and to assure him that he always expected that Spain would give it up.

June 18. Theobalds. 185. The Marquis of Buckingham to the Count of Gondomar. His Majesty will mitigate "any rigorous course to be "taken against" Mrs. Timperley for matter of religion.

1618 ?
July 7. Durham House. 186. Mr. R. Taverner to the Marquis of Buckingham. Petitions for his brother's advancement.

1618.
July 8. 187. Ambrosius de Bruyn to the Marquis of Buckingham. Asks leave to dedicate to him a book, "Aula Jacobi VI. "Magni Britanniæ Regis."

July 25. 188. Lord Chancellor, Lord Verulam, to the Marquis of Buckingham. Holograph. Printed in Stephens' second collection, 80.

July 31. 189. The Earl of Suffolk to the Marquis of Buckingham. Complains of his debts. Wishes to satisfy His Majesty that he is not in debt to him.

Aug. 1. London. 190. Lord Sheffield to the Marquis of Buckingham. As the King has refused to accept his resignation of the Presidentship of the Council of the North, he hopes it will be explicitly stated that he did not resign from any fault.

Aug. 4. London. 191. Lord Sheffield to the Marquis of Buckingham. Desired to be spared further employment on account of his poverty. He now begs his influence to aid him in his suit to "the great rich widow "of Sir W. Craven." If he marries her, he will be able to "serve the King with- "out pressure unto him."

Aug. 9. 192. Sir George Calvert to the Marquis of Buckingham. If he thought it was desired to write on business, he would do it with pleasure.

Aug. 19. The Hague. 193. Sir Dudley Carleton to the Marquis of Buckingham. Barneveldt has been arrested.

Aug. 27. Madrid. 194. Mr. Francis Cottington to James I. Gondomar is expected to start in twenty days.

Sept. 9. 195. Lord Teynham to the Marquis of Buckingham. Has been bold enough to nominate George Broom and George Lawly to continue the service rendered in his late father's office.

Sept. 9. Theobalds. 196. The Marquis of Buckingham to Lord Teynham. Though he is quite confident of the fidelity of the men named, he must take time to consider.

Sept. 13. 197. The Earl of Suffolk to the Marquis of Buckingham. Asks to be allowed to his His Majesty's hands.

Sept. 25. 198. James I. to the States of Zealand. Remonstrates on the conduct of certain persons with respect to the whale fishery.

Oct. 2. Whitehall. 199. Sir Robert Naunton to the Marquis of Buckingham. Gives an account of letters received and answered. The new Venetian Ambassador [Donato] is bringing Gatti as his chaplain, a malicious man, who was here with Giustiniani.

Oct. 6. 200. M. de Boisloré to James I. Is setting out for the Assembly at Orthes.

Oct. 9. 201. Lord Chancellor, Lord Verulam, to the Marquis of Buckingham. Holograph. Printed in Stephen's second collection, 84.

Oct. 10. 202. The Marquis of Buckingham to Sir Robert Naunton. He is to ask the law officers what is to be done about Lady Exeter's letter.

Oct. 14. Cary House. 203. Sir Henry Cary to the Marquis of Buckingham. Asks to succeed Wallingford if he is dismissed from the Mastership of the Wards.

Oct. 20. 204. James I. to the Commissioners for the examination of Sir Walter Raleigh. Has read their letter, and objects to both the courses which they propose. A narrative of Raleigh's proceedings not sufficient, and a public calling of him before the Council will make him too popular, and will be too much honour for him. He should be called before those who have hitherto examined him, and charged. Then after the sentence for his execution a declaration can be issued.

Nov. 205. Sir Thomas Lake to the Marquis of Buckingham. Begs that certain charges brought against him by Lady Exeter may be examined.

Nov. 14. 206. Sir Thomas Lake to the Marquis of Buckingham. Begs him to be a mediator for him with His Majesty.

Nov. 15. York House. 207. Sir Robert Naunton to the Marquis of Buckingham. Boisloré's pass is made out for Spain, so as to cover his journey. (See No. 200.)

Nov. 17. Wardrake. 208. Sir Lionel Cranfield to the Marquis of Buckingham. On business before the Navy Commissioners. Has not been well treated by the Lord Chancellor.

Nov. 21. Whitehall. 209. Sir Robert Naunton to the Marquis of Buckingham. Details the case of Lady Carr, who has brought false complaints against him.

Nov. 22. The Hague. 210. Sir Dudley Carleton to the Marquis of Buckingham. Gives information on the promotion of officers in the States army.

Nov. 24. Dublin. 211. Sir Oliver St. John to the Marquis of Buckingham. Has performed the directions sent by His Majesty, but is much blamed for making inquisition into the estates and fortunes of men under his charge. Hopes that, if it is to be done again, others may be joined with him, and that it may be done openly.

Nov. 25. The Star-chamber. 212. Lord Chancellor, Lord Verulam, to the Marquis of Buckingham. Holograph. Printed in Stephens' second collection, 88.

Nov. 27. Whitehall. 213. Sir Robert Naunton to the Marquis of Buckingham. Sir Lewis Stukeley's petition and the declaration concerning Sir W. Raleigh have been published. Balcomqual is gone. The Commissioners of the States came to-day. Wake is said to be coming to Paris. Gives details of business.

Dec. 5. 214. Sir Thomas Lake to the Marquis of Buckingham. Sends news of the ill success of the Imperialists.

Dec. 10. The Hague. 215. Sir John Ogle to the Marquis of Buckingham. Excuses his apparent neglect.

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Dec. 10. 216. The Marquis of Buckingham to Lady Carr. Has been unable to help her, as Sir T. Grantham declares her statements to be untrue, and that her husband purposely omitted to make her one of his executors, on account of her Popery. Yet His Majesty allows her to be joined with the executors in the bringing up of her children.

Dec. 11. Whitehall. 217. Sir Robert Naunton to the Marquis of Buckingham. Has employed a person to make La Forêt drunk, in order to obtain a copy of his letters; but the scheme failed. His letters will be sent by a French Doctor, who may be seized at Dover and there secretly imprisoned. Sir Arthur Gorges and Sir Lewis Stukeley have been confronted.

Dec. 13. Whitehall. 218. Sir Robert Naunton to the Marquis of Buckingham. The States' Commissioners are to have an audience on Tuesday. Sends news from France. Stanley, the priest, is moving about in town, and Father Patrick is probably hanging about the Court. Is apprehensive of "their mortal and hateful malice."

Dec. 23. Dublin. 219. Sir Oliver St. John to the Marquis of Buckingham. Mr. H. Mytton is now returned from Ireland.

Und. 220. James I. to the Count of Vandemont. About some deer.

Und. 221. Six letters from James I. to M. de Vitry about wine, deer, &c.

Und. 222. The Countess of Athol to the Marquis of Buckingham. Appeals to him for protection against intolerable wrongs.

Und. 223. [Lewis XIII.] to the Marquis of Buckingham. To obtain the King's favour for Captain Graham.

1619?
Jan.? 224. The Earl of Suffolk to the Marquis of Buckingham. Begs to be allowed to see the King.

Jan.? 225. The Earl of Suffolk to James I. Begs an audience to explain what has been alleged against him.

1619.
Jan. 11. 226. The Marquis of Buckingham to the Earl of Suffolk. The Commissioners for inquiring into the state of the Treasury have besought His Majesty to call Suffolk into the Star Chamber, to which he assented.

[Jan.] 227. The Earl of Suffolk to James I. Assures him that he has never intentionally erred, though he may have done so inadvertently.

Jan. 11. Charing Cross. 228. Sir Thomas Lake to the Marquis of Buckingham. Sends a letter from Cottington. There is great satisfaction in Spain at Raleigh's execution.

Jan. 12. State Paper Office. 229. Sir Thomas Wilson to James I. Sends notes of the King's obligations by treaty since the beginning of his reign.

Jan. 23. 230. Sir Thomas Lake to the Marquis of Buckingham. Hears that the judges have been directed to refer to the Court the exceptions to the bill against Lake Hatton. This being contrary to His Majesty's former direction, he hopes it may be explained, so as not to delay the case upon technicalities.

Jan. 29. Edinburgh. 231. Sir George Murray to the Marquis of Buckingham. Trusts that he will stay the pardon solicited for Scott of Bonnington, the slaughter committed by him having been cruel. Through the expense of the King's visit there is great want of money in Edinburgh.

Feb. 5. The Hague. 232. Sir Dudley Carleton to the Marquis of Buckingham. There is a project formed for a Dutch West India Company.

Feb. 5. 15. Venice. 233. Sir Henry Wotton to Buckingham. Recommends Alexander Brett for a company in the Netherlands.

Feb. 22. 234. Lord Scrope to James I. Begs him not to fill up the vacancy in the Council of York till he can wait on him.

Und. 235. Lord Binning to James I. The Queen is too ill to write.

April 2. 12. London. 236. Andrew Sinclair and Jonas Charisius [Ambassadors from the King of Denmark] to the Marquis of Buckingham. Beg him to procure them an audience.

April 7. 237. Sir Edward Coke to the Marquis of Buckingham. The Commissioners to whom his complaint against Lord Houghton was referred having decided that there is ground for an information in the Star Chamber, he hopes their decision will be carried into execution.

April 9. 19. London. 238. Diego de la Fuente to the Marquis of Buckingham. Congratulates him on the King's recovery. Thanks him for his letter, which he has forwarded to his master, to show him "the good disposi- "tion of the Prince for the marriage with "the Infanta."

April 12. 22. Brussels. 239. Mr. William Trumbull to the Marquis of Buckingham. The Ambassador of the Archdukes [the Count of Noyelle] set out last Friday for England.

May 9. 19. 240. Signor Gabaleone to the Marquis of Buckingham. Wishes for an audience.

May 11. 241. Lord Chancellor, Lord Verulam, to the Marquis of Buckingham. Holograph. Printed in Stephens' second collection, 93.

May 30. Dublin. 242. Sir Oliver St. John to James I. Congratulates him on his recovery.

June 5. 15. London. 243. Diego de la Fuente to the Marquis of Buckingham. Is sorry that when the last post left for England Gondomar had not begun his journey. He has been delayed by a suit in law against him, and by the necessity of making provision for his journey.

June 18. The Hague. 244. Sir Dudley Carleton to the Marquis of Buckingham. Forwards the request of the Prince of Orange for permission to the West Frieslanders to transport ordnance. The States are now ready to enter into a treaty with Venice. The Duke of Brunswick wishes to know whether His Majesty desires him to enter into a confederation with this State.

June 21. 245. Sir John Davies to the Marquis of Buckingham. Asks leave to transfer his office in Ireland to another person.

Jnly. 246. Sir Arthur Gorges to the Marquis of Buckingham. Expostulates with him for not listening to him, although he has important information to communicate.

July? 247 The Marquis of Buckingham to Viscount Doncaster. His Majesty will not send a letter of credence to the Duke of Lorraine, as it would seem as if he were seeking to match his son [with the Duke's sister]. But Doncaster is to make private inquiries about that lady. He is not to be discouraged with King Ferdinand's answer.

Und. 248. James I. to the Duchess of Lorraine. Thanks her for her letter of condolence [on the Queen's death].

Und. 249. James I. to the Duke of Würtemberg. On the same subject.

Aug. 9. 19. 250. Sir Isaac Wake to the Marquis of Buckingham. Incloses a despatch for Sir R. Naunton.

Aug. 18. London. 251. Sir Albertus Morton to the Marquis of Buckingham. Has just returned in bad health.

Aug. 25. The Hague. 252. Sir Dudley Carleton to Mr. Packer. The Prince of Orange desires a pardon for Mr. G. Kennithorp, who has killed a man in a duel.

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Aug. 30. Whitehall. 253. Sir Robert Naunton to the Marquis of Buckingham. Sends despatches from Carleton. Hears that the Bohemian Directors mean to invite the States to join with them and the Princes of Germany. Boot is discharged from prison, but he is a fool.

Aug. 31. Whitehall. 254. Sir Robert Naunton to the Marquis of Buckingham. Sends a letter from Carleton. Has a confirmation from Doncaster "of yesternight's news."

Aug. 31. Sept. 10. 255. Diego de la Fuente to the Marquis of Buckingham. Congratulates him on his restoration to health.

Sept. 27. Oct. 7. London. 256. Signor Gabaleone to the Marquis of Buckingham. Thanks for giving him the news from Germany. His master's extraordinary Ambassador will arrive at Gravesend in the evening. Gives an account of the movements of the Prince of Piodmont.

Oct. 2. ? 257. Statement by Sir Sebastian Harvey on his treatment of Christopher Villiers' suit for his daughter.

Oct. ? 258. Sir Sebastian Harvey to Mr. Robert Heath. Explains his conduct in relation to complaints brought against him, and defends his behaviour to Christopher Villiers.

Oct. 9. Whitehall. 259. Sir Robert Naunton to the Marquis of Buckingham. The East India merchants complain of their treatment by the Spaniards and Portuguese, and have obtained letters of reprisal, which they have made use of. Have received promise from the Barons of the Exchequer to treat Mrs. Abingdon's cause with all lawful favour. Have called in a picture set forth by Thomas Coxton. Gives account of a murder committed.

Oct. 12. Austin Friars. 260. Sir Fulk Greville to the Marquis of Buckingham. Recommends the abolition of several places at the Custom House.

Oct. 12. 261. The Marquis of Buckingham to Sir Robert Naunton. He is to recommend Donato not to repair any longer to the Spanish agent.

Oct. 17. 262. Sir George Calvert to Mr. John Packer. Will wait on His Majesty when the Earl of Suffolk's trial is over. Letters from Naples state that 9,000 men were embarked for Genoa.

Oct. 23. Nov. 2. Clerkenwell. 263. Julian Sanchez de Ulloa to the Marquis of Buckingham. Presses for satisfaction for wronge to Spaniards, done by the East India Company.

Und. 264. Sir Fulk Greville to the Marquis of Buckingham. On some dealing with Crown lands.

Nov. 2. 12. Turin. 265. Sir Isaac Wake to the Marquis of Buckingham. The Duke of Savoy is very angry with Donato. It would be well for him to retire into greater obscurity.

Nov. 8. 18. 266. Julian Sanchez de Ulloa to the Marquis of Buckingham. Is not satisfied with the answer given him about the robberies in the East Indies. If the English complain of the Portuguese they should ask for justice in Spain.

Nov. 11. Whitehall. 267. Sir Robert Naunton to the Marquis of Buckingham. Sends a letter from the agent for the Princes of the Union to Sir E. Herbert. The Lords are not satisfied with the petitioners about the Mint. The collections for the expedition against the pirates are ordered to be paid next month.

Nov. 25. Austin Friars. 268. Sir Fulk Greville to Buckingham. All that is possible has been done to pay Mr. Sandiland's arrears, but money is wanting. Will do his best to take order for the French riders.

Nov. 27. Whitehall. 269. Sir Robert Naunton to the Marquis of Buckingham. Sends letters with news from the Continent. Is sorry that it is said that Mr. Lepton is to be readmitted to His Majesty's ear, to the comfort of the Papists. Proceedings in the Star Chamber and in the Council.

Nov. 28. 270. Sir George Gering to the Marquis of Buckingham. Expected a warrant for the Earl of Suffolk's liberty, which he begs may be sent at once.

Nov. 29. St. Martin's Lane. 271. Sir George Calvert to the Marquis of Buckingham. Fears His Majesty is displeased with his conduct with respect to Suffolk's case. If he erred with those who preceded him in the sentence it was but an error of judgment. In the Merchant Strangers' case he has little doubt of success.

Nov. ? 272. The Bishop of Llandaff to the Marquis of Buckingham. Asks aid to recover the revenues of the impoverished church of Llandaff.

Nov. ? 273. Lady Howard de Walden to the Marquis of Buckingham. Intercedes with him for her father-in-law, the Earl of Suffolk.

Dec. 1. Whitehall. 274. Sir Robert Naunton to the Marquis of Buckingham. Traske submitted to-day in the Star Chamber. Progress of the case against the Merchant Strangers. Has sent for the Warden of the Fleet to ask about Sir J. Bingley's imprisonment. Sir D. Carleton writes that Brewer has been committed. Mr. Trumbull has sent a list of sums owed to His Majesty by the Archduke's States. Sends letters and news. Doncaster wants more money.

Dec. 2. Whitehall. 275. Sir Robert Naunton to the Marquis of Buckingham. Sends notes of the proceedings in Council on the petition about the coin. The King of Denmark has taken Stade. Has spoken with William Gordon *alias* George Douglas sends a letter from Sir J. Fenwick. Progress of the case against the Merchant Strangers.

Dec. 4. The Hague. 276. Sir John Ogle to the Marqnis of Buckingham. Will do his best in procuring a place in the States army for Sir J. Manwood.

Dec. 6. Whitehall. 277. Sir Robert Naunton to the Marquis of Buckingham. Asks instructions for the examination of Brewer. Has laid Trumbull's papers before the Master of the Rolls and Sir Henry Martin. The case of the Merchant Strangers still goes on. Gives Bacon's opinion of Yelverton's conduct of the case.

Dec. 7. St. Martin's Lane. 278. Mr. Patrick Young to Mr. John Packer. Has taken the book to Bishop Andrewes. It has been sent to you, and if you can think fit yon can show His Majesty a paper of my references.

Dec. 7. 279. Lord Chancellor, Lord Verulam, to the Marquis of Buckingham. Holograph. Printed in Stephens' second collection, 106.

Dec. 10. 20. 280. Signor Gabaleone to [the Marquis of Buckingham]. Asks redress for an outrage offered by four Englishmen to his Almoner.

Dec. 11. Whitehall. 281. Sends letters from Sir E. Herbert, who will want money for the ceremony of swearing to the treaty. Encloses Gabaleone's letter. The priest is said to have been drunk. The Vice-Admiral of Sussex accused of encouraging the export of ordnance.

Dec. 22. 282. Sir Arthur Savage to the Marquis of Buckingham. Mr. Parsons has no wish further to oppose a certain grant of lands in Connaught.

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Dec. 23. Reigate. 283. The Earl of Nottingham to the Marquis of Buckingham. Had hoped that his "nephew Charles would have "submitted himself and brought in the "grants and patents touching the offices "of Windsor." Trusts he will write to the Lord Chancellor to call them in.

Und. 284. Notes on the succession of the Czars of Russia.

Und. 285. Draft of a letter to be written in the King's name to [Sir John Bonnett?] on the claim of Lady Elizabeth Gorges to an inheritance.

1620. Und. 286. The Commissioners of the Treasury to James I. Will take order for the payment of the Duke of Holstein's pension.

Jan. 13. Whitehall. 287. Sir Robert Naunton to the Marquis of Buckingham. Has met with Doncaster and Digby, and the sincerity of His Majesty having been cleared up, extracts of the despatches are to be given to Aston to show in Spain. A Benedictine Monk from Italy is here as a spy. Has informed the Venetian Ambassador of the Act of Council touching Donato. Sends information on various points.

Jan. 19. 29. London. 288. Count Levencur de Tillieres to the Marquis of Buckingham. Begs attention to his secretary's request.

Jan. 20. Whitehall. 289. Sir Robert Naunton to the Marquis of Buckingham. Dohna makes no doubt to give a full answer to the Spaniards. Begs an answer to Ormond's petition. Sir S. Harvey and his lady and the young gentlewoman beg that Corten's debt may not be more rigorously exacted than that of the other [defendants] in the late Star Chamber case.

Jan. ? 290. The Marquis of Buckingham to Lord Chancellor Verulam. Corten having been earnest to make a match between Christopher Villiers and Sir S. Harvey's daughter, His Majesty desires that he may be allowed to put in security for the payment of his fine.

Jan. 23. Whitehall. 291. Sir Robert Naunton to the Marquis of Buckingham. Sends despatches. The Council are to meet to-morrow, "and "every bird to bring a feather to the "eagle's nest." But for the Lord Chancellor and himself it would have been put off.

292. Lord Chancellor, Lord Verulam to the Marquis of Buckingham. Holograph. Printed in Stephens' second collection, 107.

Feb. 2. London. 293. Girolamo Lando [the Venetian Ambassador] to the Marquis of Buckingham. Asks for protection for Simeone Tosi, a Venetian.

Feb. 2. London. 294. Sir John Danvers to the Marquis of Buckingham. Begs help in obtaining payment from the King. Will prepare his proposition for His Majesty's profit from the customs of Virginia.

Feb. 3. Whitehall. 295. Sir Robert Naunton to the Marquis of Buckingham. Sends Sir E. Herbert's despatch. Has received the oath of the King of France. All the best sort of the people applaud Buckingham's forwardness in gracing the Bohemian Ambassador.

Feb. 3. 13. 296. Signor Galaleone to [the Marquis of Buckingham]. Has sent his letter to His Highness that he may see that His Majesty has declared openly that the two persons of the reformed religion lately executed in Piedmont were two wretched criminals. Begs him to obtain the withdrawal of a certain printed letter in which the contrary is stated.

Feb. 4. Dublin. 297. Sir Oliver St. John to Buckingham. Sir T. Button is much discouraged by want of money for fitting out his ship.

Feb. 10. 298. Lord Chancellor, Lord Verulam, to the Marquis of Buckingham. Holograph. Printed in Stephens' second collection, 108.

Feb. 14. Paris. 299. Sir Edward Herbert to the Marquis of Buckingham. The Admiral of France desires permission for two boats to fish on the English coast.

Feb. 21. Paris. 300. Sir Edward Herbert to the Marquis of Buckingham. Thanks him for favours to his brother. Has been put to great expense by the ceremony of renewing the oath of alliance, which he hopes will be repaid him.

Feb. 24. Wokingham. 301. Anthony Warton to Mr. John Packer. Thanks him for his present, and for his liberality to preachers of the gospel. Laments the miserable poverty of the clergy.

April 8. Prague. 302. Frederick King of Bohemia to Mr. Packer. Thanks him for his affection and assistance to the good cause.

April 12. Dublin. 303. Sir Oliver St. John to the Marquis of Buckingham. There is no foundation for the complaint of Herbert Maxwell, that he has been ill-treated by Sir Basil Brooks.

April 23. Hull. 304. The Margrave of Anspach and the Duke of Würtemberg to the Marquis of Buckingham. Beg him to support their demands made by Dohna.

April 27. Rose Castle. 305. The Bishop of Carlisle to the Marquis of Buckingham. Begs him to request His Majesty not to pardon certain murderers now in prison. Complains of the tricks of Sir W. Hutton.

May 8. Whitehall. 306. Sir Robert Naunton to James I. Has treated with Gondomar about Captain North, at whose voyage he is much vexed. Sir Clement Edmonds has received the patent from the Earl of Warwick.

May 15. London. 307. The Bishop of Hereford to the Marquis of Buckingham. Asks for protection against his adversaries, especially against his son-in-law, Mr. Robotham.

May 15. 25. 308. Mr. Van Male to the Marquis of Buckingham. Complains that Mr. Carr has to sign a bond for 30,000*l*.

May 18. Bradfield. 309. Dr. John Bowle to the Marquis of Buckingham. The Bishop of Norwich being dead, begs for advancement. Would wish for the Deanery of Westminster.

June 23, July 3. 310. The Town of Middelburg to the Marquis of Buckingham. Asks his support for those sent from there to His Majesty to answer the complaints of the Merchant Adventurers.

July 2. Dover. 311. Sir Henry Wotton to the Marquis of Buckingham. Is just about to sail, and will remember his message to the Queen of Bohemia.

July 3. 13. Prague. 312. Frederick King of Bohemia to Mr. Packer. Thanks him for his services.

July 4. Whitehall. 313. Sir Robert Naunton to the Marquis of Buckingham. The Ambassadors [Conway and Weston] are starting. He will give them His Majesty's message before they go.

July. Nonsuch. 314. Lord Carew to the Marquis of Buckingham. Has written to the Officers of the Ordnance to try Reynolds's shot.

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July 8. Nonsuch. 315. Lord Carew to the Marquis of Buckingham. Thanks him for arranging that there shall be hay for the deer at Nonsuch.

July 20. 316. Sir Robert Pye to the Marquis of Buckingham. Has been charged with neglecting his Lordship, and fears to lose his place, if a new treasurer be made. Protests against this imputation, which is quite unfounded.

1620?
July 20. 317. Lord Sheffield to the Marquis of Buckingham. Complains of hard treatment from the Alum Commissioners.

1620.
July 21. 318. Sir Robert Naunton to the Marquis of Buckingham. Sends information on business transacted in the Council, and on the payment of money by Sir N. Caron on account of the fines of the Dutch merchants. Asks information about the money to be paid for Sir Thomas Bishop's Baronetship.

Aug. 5. 319. J. H. Marye to the Marquis of Buckingham. Desires to enter his service, to attain which he has done many things, and spent 300l.

1620?
Aug. 15. 320. Lord Zouch to the Marquis of Buckingham. Asks him to support his suit.

1620.
Aug 17. Dublin. 321. Sir Oliver St. John to the Marquis of Buckingham. Sir Roger Jones publicly reprehended him at the Council Table, and is going to England to complain of him. There is a strong combination against him, but he hopes for his support.

Aug. 22. Chelsea. 322. Sir Lionel Cranfield to the Marquis of Buckingham. Has directions about the Navy Commission. Gives particulars of the disposal of the fine upon the lease of the coal duties.

Aug. 30. Gorhambury. 323. Lord Chancellor, Lord Verulam, to the Marquis of Buckingham. Holograph. Printed in Stephens' second collection, 112.

Sept. 4. The Hague. 324. Sir Dudley Carleton to the Marquis of Buckingham. Explains his claims to advancement.

Sept. 5. 15. London. 325. M. Van Male to the Marquis of Buckingham. Begs him to deliver a letter to His Majesty.

Sept. 5. 15. 326. Count Levenear de Tillieres to the Marquis of Buckingham. Begs him to support his complaints.

Sept. 15. 25. Prague. 327. Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, to the Marquis of Buckingham. Hopes now that Spinola has taken three towns in the Lower Palatinate, that His Majesty will not suffer his children's inheritance to be taken away.

Sept. 21. 328. The Marquis of Buckingham to the Earl of Suffolk. His Majesty directs you to pay 5,000l., the remainder of the 7,000l. [of your fine], to Lord Haddington.

Oct. 2. 329. Lord Chancellor, Lord Verulam, to James I. Holograph. Printed in Stephens' second collection, 114.

Oct. 4. Leith. 330. Lord Kincleven to the Duke of Lennox. Is ready to dispose of his house to Buckingham.

Oct. 7. Aldenham. 331. Sir Henry Cary to the Marquis of Buckingham. Presents Mr. Carmarthen's suit for half the fines upon Regraters of corn and irregular makers and sellers of malt in Scotland.

Oct. 12. 22. 332. Count Levenear de Tillieres to the Marquis of Buckingham. Asks him to oblige M. Richart.

Oct. 13. 333. Sir William Ayloffe and Sir Anthony Thomas to the Marquis of Buckingham. Nothing has been done about draining the fens.

Oct. 14. Prague. 334. Sir Francis Nethersole to the Marquis of Buckingham. Explains why he does not importune him with letters.

Oct. 14. 24. 335. Girolamo Lando to the Marquis of Buckingham. Is certain that His Majesty will not allow the Valtelline to be in the hands of the Spaniards.

Oct. 21. 336. Sir Fulk Greville to the Marquis of Buckingham. Sends details about surveying lands, impaling parks, &c.

Oct. 26. Whitehall. 337. Sir Robert Naunton to the Marquis of Buckingham. Asks for an answer to the Venetian Ambassador's letter. Sends the answer of the Commissioners of the Treasury about foreign pensions. They have kept the sad statement of the wants of the Treasury till they wait on His Majesty.

Nov. 2. Letley. 338. The Earl of Hertford to James I. Excuses himself for not having waited on him at Salisbury. Hopes to see the Queen of Bohemia an Empress, and is ready to serve her, old as he is.

Nov. 4. The Temple. 339. Sir Thomas Coventry to the Marquis of Buckingham. Mr. Turner wishes to thank him for his preferment.

Nov. 18. London. 340. M. Adolph Steingen, Ambassador from the Elector of Brandenburg, to the Marquis of Buckingham. Thanks him for his presence when he was knighted at his leave-taking. Intends to exchange the plate given him for a gold chain, on which to hang His Majesty's portrait. As he had no present when he was here in 1609, he hopes he may have an additional one now to add to the jewels round the portrait.

Nov. 25. Bath House. 341. Sir Fulk Greville to the Marquis of Buckingham. Has satisfied the Treasurer and Victualler of the Navy concerning the six ships abroad. The day for hearing the officers of the ordnance is postponed.

Nov. 28. St. Martin's Lane. 342. Sir George Calvert to the Marquis of Buckingham. Has discovered the Vox Populi, and hopes to find out the author; and has also discovered another pamphlet called Sir Walter Raleigh's Ghost.

Nov. 29. London. 343. Sir Edward Barrett to the Marquis of Buckingham. Is prevented from waiting on him by lawsuit, and therefore encloses a paper.

Dec. 4. St. Martin's Lane. 344. Sir George Calvert to the Marquis of Buckingham. There are many pasquils abroad, and seditious sermons are preached. An alarm has been given to Gondoma of an intended attack upon his person and family. A strong watch was appointed, and his house has been guarded. It may be only a device to frighten him.

Dec.? 345. —— to the Marquis of Buckingham. Offers to leave him three manors, if he will procure him the making of a Baron.

Dec.? 346. The Marquis of Buckingham to Elizabeth, ex-Queen of Bohemia. Begs her to persuade her husband to submit to His Majesty's advice.

Und. 347. The Marquis of Buckingham to Lord Chancellor Verulam. Begs him to favour Sir Thomas Monck's suit in Chancery as far as he lawfully may.

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Und. 348. Robert Heath and Robert Shute to the Marquis of Buckingham. Certain attorneys have been trying to withdraw cases from the Court of King's Bench.

Und. 349. List of the household of the King of France.

1621. Und. 350. The Marquis of Buckingham to Christian IV., King of Denmark. Recommends Sir Robert Anstruther to him.

Jan. 14. Turin. 351. Sir Isaac Wake to the Marquis of Buckingham. Congratulates him on the new year. Asks for payment of his salary.

Jan. ? 352. The Marquis of Buckingham to the Lord Chancellor Verulam. Explains that the King cannot give him the making of a Baron.

Feb. 7. Whitehall. 353. Sir George Calvert to the Marquis of Buckingham. The bearer has a message from Turin. The Duke of Savoy offers many baits to His Majesty. Sends a letter for signature. Parliament is still busy with the elections. Returns questioned.

Feb. 25. Edinburgh. 354. Sir George Murray to the Marquis of Buckingham. The Council have examined the case of Scott of Bonington, the murderer of Walter Scott. No impartial witnesses were present. But all presumptions go to show that it was a deliberate murder. (See No. 231.)

March 13. St. Martin's Lane. 355. Sir George Calvert to the Marquis of Buckingham. Sends for signature a letter drawn up according to His Majesty's directions, for the stay of his daughter's visit to England.

March 26. Paris. 356. Sir Edward Herbert to the Marquis of Buckingham. Sends a copy of a declaration said to have been made by Buckingham to Gondomar.

April 13. Turin. 357. Sir Isaac Wake to the Marquis of Buckingham. His arrears of salary are so great that he flies to him for help. All the overtures sent from the Duke of Savoy were made upon the supposition that His Majesty intended to take arms.

May 9. Pera. 358. Sir John Eyre to the Marquis of Buckingham. The Sultan has set out to attack the Poles. He will help the Bohemians and Hungarians, if he finds them able to resist.

May 24. Pera. 359. Sir John Eyre to the Marquis of Buckingham. The Sultan has sent to the Ambassadors of the Emperor, the King of Bohemia and Bethlen Gabor to follow him to Adrianople. The Bohemian Ambassadors went off very poor, receiving no help from the Dutch Ambassador. The Emperor's Ambassador, Cesare Gallo, did not take leave of the Dutch Ambassadors or of myself.

June 13. Madrid. 360. Sir Walter Aston to the Marquis of Buckingham. Sends Ciriza's letter, complaining of Sir R. Mansell. Hears that the fleet was at Majorca on the last of May. Notice shall be given of this complaint to Mansell. Requests that his own allowances may be duly paid.

June 28. Charing Cross. 361. Sir Robert Naunton to the Marquis of Buckingham. Begs for an answer to his late letter.

June ? 362. The Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield to the Marquis of Buckingham. Excuses himself for having attempted to reconcile Spenser and Arundel.

July 6. Whitehall. 363. Sir George Calvert to the Marquis of Buckingham. Sends news of the death of the Archduke Albert. It is thought at Brussels that the Infanta will retire, and the government be given to Spinola.

July 10. Londesborough. 364. Lord Clifford to the Marquis of Buckingham. Has heard a report that the reversion of the cloth export has been promised to another. Wishes to know in what he has offended.

July 19. Essex House. 365. Viscount Doncaster to the Marquis of Buckingham. Wishes to send letters lately received by the Deputies of La Rochelle, which will show how heavy his burden has been.

July 19. 366. Sir George Calvert to the Marquis of Buckingham. By Trumbull's letters it appears there is a change in the Emperor's affairs. Oxford is ordered to attend His Majesty. It were well that he were charged not to accuse any one out of jealousy.

July 23. 367. Sir Thomas Coventry to the Marquis of Buckingham. Gondomar has complained to me of the vexation of certain recusants. It appears that there are cases of ordinary indictment, and not of vexation; he wishes to know what he is to do.

July 25. Brooke House. 368. Lord Brooke to the Marquis of Buckingham. Recommends a nominee of Sir F. Gofton for a place in the Exchequer.

July ? 369. Petition for relief to Sir T. Gerrard, who has lost by the suppression of the monopoly of making tobacco pipes.

Aug. 8. 370. Dr. John Donne to the Marquis of Buckingham. Had counted himself sure of the Deanery of Salisbury. Hears that the Lord Keeper will keep the deanery of Westminster. Is a clod of clay in his Lordship's hands.

Aug. 11. 371. Lord Keeper Williams to Mr. John Packer. Hears that the Dean of Salisbury willingly consents to his remaining in the Deanery of Westminster, which he desires only to enable him to support his great place. The Bishopric of Lincoln is lamentably poor.

1621 ? Aug. 23. 372. The Earl of Melros to the Marquis of Buckingham. Thanks him for favour shown to his son.

Sept. 1. Dumfermline. 373. Lord Dumfermline to the Marquis of Buckingham. Begs him not to listen to evil reports against him till he has heard his defence.

Sept. 1. Westminster College. 374. Lord Keeper Williams to Mr. John Packer. Dr. Sharp asks me to recommend him to the Bishopric of Exeter. Wishes it may fall upon Dr. Carey or Dr. Richardson.

Sept. 3. London. 375. John Shotbolt to James I. His plan for inclosing King's Sedgmoor having been placed in the hands of others to execute, has come to nothing. He begs that it may be taken up again.

Sept. 376. The Marquis of Buckingham to Sir George Calvert. His Majesty wishes him to write to Spinola to thank him for his information, and to assure him that His Majesty is persuaded that his son-in-law has had nothing to do with Mansfeld's courses. The certainty of Mansfeld's actions will soon be known from Digby. His Majesty also wishes a letter to be written to the Infanta. Alteration to be made in the instructions to Sir Thomas Roe.

Oct. 17. Westminster College. 377. Lord Keeper Williams to Mr. John Packer. Recommends an alteration in the proclamation against the scriveners. Hopes the King will confirm an arrangement with the Bishop of Exeter. Recommends Mr. Clarke.

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Oct. 18. 378. Viscount St. Alban to the Marquis of Buckingham. Holograph. Printed in Stephens' collection, 154.

Oct. 22. Westminster College. 379. Lord Keeper Williams to Mr. John Packer. Thanks him for his treatment of Mr. Clarke. Has not heard whether the proclamation is to be altered.

Oct. 31. Tichfield. 380. The Earl of Southampton to Lord Keeper Williams. Having heard nothing about his pension, he knows not what to do.

Nov. 7. / 17. 381. Count Leveneur de Tillieres to the Marquis of Buckingham. Asks to have an audience of the King.

Nov. 8. Ludlow. 382. The Earl of Northampton to the Marquis of Buckinghem. Begs him to procure him leave to be absent from Parliament.

Nov. 13. Lambeth. 383. The Archbishop of Canterbury to James I. Explains his reasons for delaying the consecration of the Bishops.

Nov. 13. Westminster College. 384. Lord Keeper the Bishop of Lincoln to the Marquis of Buckingham. The Earl of Southampton is ready to follow His Majesty's directions, but wishes a dispensation from his attendance in Parliament. Is sorry that a person recommended by him has been refused a reversion of a poor place. He was consecrated last Sunday.

Nov. 13. Westminster College. 385. Lord Keeper the Bishop of Lincoln to Mr. John Packer. Informs him of certain church promotions.

Nov. 16. Westminster College. 386. Lord Keeper the Bishop of Lincoln to Mr. Packer. Thanks for keeping him in the Parsonage of Walgrave. The Judges inform him that he may be restored to his temporalities with a respite of homage. Many reversions have been granted in his Court, and only his recommendation refused.

Nov. 387. Warrant, with the Attorney-General's opinion attached to it, granting respite of homage to the Bishop of Lincoln.

Nov. 22. Westminster College. 388. Lord Keeper the Bishop of Lincoln to Mr. John Packer. Thanks him for obtaining the restitution of his temporalities; and begs him to get the Archdeaconry of Huntington for Dr. Gwyn.

Nov. 27. 389. The Marquis of Buckingham to Lord ——. Asks him to abate a fine demanded from Sir G. Paul upon the renewal of a lease.

Dec. 3. 390. Sir Robert Heath to the Marquis of Buckingham. Sir Thomas Watson, for whom he had become security, has died in debt to the King. He begs his case may be referred to the Lord Treasurer and the Attorney-General, and that he may have only such favour as they think is just.

Dec. 391. The Marquis of Buckingham to Sir George Calvert. Not to allow the House to proceed too far in Coke's case, and to inquire whether actions intended are included in the general pardon. If not, you are to get a bill put into the Star Chamber against Coke.

Dec. 15. 392. Lady Mary Wroth to the Marquis of Buckingham. She never meant her book to offend, and has now stopped the sale of it.

Und. 393. Sir Horace Vere to the Marquis of Buckingham. The bearer will inform him of the wretched state of the army.

Und. 394. Sir John Vaughan to Buckingham. Offers his son's services, and desires leave for him to travel.

1622.

Jan. 2. 395. The Marquis of Buckingham to Sir Henry Wotton. There has been a treaty between the Lord Treasurer [as Master of the Wards], and the Master of the Rolls, for an exchange of their places. "If this had taken effect, I should have "asked you whether you wished to succeed. This is broken off, and you had "better keep to His Majesty's gracious "promise for the Rolls."

Jan. 2. The Hague. 396. Sir Dudley Carleton to the Marquis of Buckingham. Sir Henry Rich, who is returning to England, has done himself great credit in Court and camp. Sends a letter from Italy.

Jan. 17. 397. Lord Keeper the Bishop of Lincoln to the Marquis of Buckingham. Wishes to know if the Star Chamber suit against Lord Houghton is to be put an end to.

Jan. 17. St. Martin's Lane. 398. Sir George Calvert to the Marquis of Buckingham. Recommends Dr. Wright for the Archbishopric of York.

Jan. 29. London House. 399. The Bishop of London to the Marquis of Buckingham. Has stayed his officers from finding any verdict on the Earl of Berkshire, till he hears from him.

Jan. 29. Serjeant's Inn. 400. Chief Justice Ley to the Marquis of Buckingham. Will pay the benevolence. Wishes leave to go on the Western Circuit, his health not being good.

Jan. 30. Brussels. 401. Mr. William Trumbull to the Marquis of Buckingham. Has written by the Count of Horn an account of a scheme which purports to benefit trade in His Majesty's realms.

Feb. 1. Whitehall. 402. Lord Falkland to the Marquis of Buckingham. Lady Wallingford begs that the Earl and Countess of Somerset may be allowed to go to New Elm.

Feb. 8. 403. Sir John Suckling to the Marquis of Buckingham. Begs that the Lord Keeper may be directed to pass Dr. Fludd's Patent for the business of steel, which is not a monopoly.

Feb. 11. Queen's College. 404. The Bishop of Salisbury to the Marquis of Buckingham. If it appears that the petition of the fellows is falsely coloured, he hopes that he will not have to leave his Mastership so soon as in March.

Feb. 13. Newmarket. 405. Mr. John Packer to Lord Keeper the Bishop of Lincoln. The Deanery has been already bestowed on Dr. Beaumont.

Feb. 23. Westminster College. 406. Lord Keeper the Bishop of Lincoln to Mr. John Packer. Sends a letter on Mr. Murray's proceedings. Will answer Sir S. Montague soon. Begs him to put Buckingham in mind of Dr. Piers.

Feb. 13? 407. Lord Keeper the Bishop of Lincoln to Mr. John Packer. Dr. Piers will be glad of the Deanery of Peterborough, and will say nothing against Dr. Beaumont.

March 28. Hailing. 408. The Earl of Nottingham to the Marquis of Buckingham. Asks that His Majesty will give him sixteen or twenty stags for his park at Reigate, that he may be able to hunt them in his old age.

April 2. Whitehall. 409. Sir George Calvert to the Marquis of Buckingham. The Emperor's Ambassador [Schwarzenberg] landed last night at Gravesend.

April 3. 410. Sir Edward Herbert to the Marquis of Buckingham. The settlement of the troubles in France has been referred to Marshal Lesdiguieres.

June 2. 411. The Earl of Suffolk to the Marquis of Buckingham. Thanks him for procuring from His Majesty a letter for the Lord Keeper.

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July 31. Wigan Hall. 412. The Bishop of Chester to Mr. John Packer. Thanks God for the blessings afforded to the Church by Mr. Packer. Mr. Hyat preached at Goosnargh. As he is paid by Mr. Packer, he wishes to consult him as to the place where he is to remain. All the country blesses God for his preaching.

Aug. 20. Eccleshall. 412. Mr. William Fenner to Mr. John Packer. Has received favour from the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. Has preached were he thought there was need, but now has a fixed abode.

Sept. 20. Dublin. 413. Sir Francis Annesley to the Marquis of Buckingham. Hears he is offended with him for signing a letter in which there was impertinent mention of Mr. Wray's grant of natives' fines, which belonged to his Lordship. He, however, protested against it, though he signed it, being overruled.

Oct. 10. 414. Sir Robert Heath to the Marquis of Buckingham. Gives an opinion in favour of Sir Henry Fynes in a case before the Court of Wards.

Oct. 16. 415. The Earl of Kelly to the Marquis of Buckingham. Gives an account of his negotiation about Lady Purbeck's alimony.

Oct. 17. 416. Mr. John Keymer to the Marquis of Buckingham. Has presented to His Majesty a proposal which will benefit trade and increase his revenue. Hopes the inclosed warrant will be signed.

Oct. 21. 417. Sir George Calvert to the Marquis of Buckingham. Begs an order for a Privy Seal for 2,000*l.*

Oct. 28. Westminster College. 418. Lord Keeper the Bishop of Lincoln to Mr. John Packer. Has not yet received the King's reference of the dispute between the Earls of Ormond and Desmond. Thinks it is suppressed by one of them. Recommends one of three persons for the Bishopric of Bristol.

Oct. 31. The Hague. 419. Mr. Edward Conway to the Marquis of Buckingham. Sends him a plan of the siege of Bergen-op-Zoom.

Nov. 420. James I. to Sir George Calvert. [Fragment of draft.] Wonders that the Commissioners for the India business have neglected to meet those of the States. They are to do so no longer.

Nov. 19. 421. The English Commissioners for the East India business to James I. Detail their negotiation with the States' Commissioners.

Nov. 26. 422. The Earl of Ormond to the Marquis of Buckingham. To know whether His Majesty had not determined that there should be an inquiry into the failure of paying the money allotted to him.

Dec. 20. Turin. 423. Sir Isaac Wake to the Marquis of Buckingham. Asks leave to come home to be married, and to be paid his allowances.

Und. 424. M. de Bassompièrre to the Marquis of Buckingham. Letter of compliment.

1623.
Feb. 13. 425. Lord Say and Sele to the Marquis of Buckingham. Wishes to know whether His Majesty will allow him to stay in London for three weeks.

Feb. 13. 426. The Marquis of Buckingham to Lord Say and Sele. His Majesty permits you to remain in London for a fortnight or three weeks.

March 27. Boyston. 427. Sir Edward Conway to Viscount St. Alban. Printed in Bacon's works (ed. Montagu), xiii. 99.

Oct. 6. Charing Cross. 428. Sir Robert Naunton to the Duke of Buckingham. Congratulates him on his return from Spain.

Oct. 12. 429. Viscount St. Alban to the Duke of Buckingham. Holograph. Printed in Stephens' second collection, 177.

Oct. 12. Constantinople. 430. Sir Thomas Roe to the Duke of Buckingham. Recommends to him a jeweller who has a magnificent diamond for sale.

Oct. 22. Gray's Inn. 431. Viscount St. Alban to the Duke of Buckingham. Holograph. Printed in Stephens' second collection, 179.

Nov. 25. 432. Viscount St. Alban to the Duke of Buckingham. Holograph. Printed in Stephens' second collection, 181.

Dec. 19. 433. M. de Bellegarde to the Duke of Buckingham. Congratulates him on his return from Spain.

1624.
Jan. 9. 434. M. de Bellegarde to the Duke of Buckingham. Congratulates him on the breach of the Spanish marriage. Hopes that the French marriage treaty will be set on foot again.

Jan. 14. 435. Lord Keeper the Bishop of Lincoln to Mr. John Packer. Sends Lord Say's submission. If the Bishop of Winchester cannot preach at the opening of Parliament the Bishops of Lichfield and Exeter would be suitable.

Jan. 15. 436. Lord Keeper the Bishop of Lincoln to James I. Sends Lord Say's submission.

Jan. 17. Tawstock. 437. The Earl of Bath to the Duke of Buckingham. Asks leave of absence from Parliament, and offers his proxy.

Jan. 22. 438. Lord Kensington to the Duke of Buckingham. Is now ready to start.

Jan. 24. 439. Lord Clifford to the Duke of Buckingham. Begs to be excused from Parliament.

March 19. 440. Archbishop Spottiswoode to the Duke of Buckingham. Is glad to hear of the proceedings in Parliament.

April 3. Constantinople. 441. Sir Thomas Roe to the Duke of Buckingham. Sends a copy of a relation of the state of the Turkish Empire. Bethlen Gabor would be ready to make war out of spite.

April 4. 14. Paris. 442. M. de Martinengo to the Duke of Buckingham. Congratulates him on the King's generous resolution. The Queen Mother and the French King are well disposed towards Buckingham.

May. 443. Mr. Richard Knightley to the Duke of Buckingham. Explains the causes of the delay of the Subsidy Bill.

May 14. 24. Paris. 444. M. de Martinengo to the Duke of Buckingham. Thanks him for his letters.

1624?
June 13. 25. 445. Elizabeth ex-Queen of Bohemia to the Duke of Buckingham. Her brother has sent her some horses. So glad to hear of his recovery.

June 13. 23. The Hague. 446. Christian Duke of Brunswick to the Duke of Buckingham. Congratulates him on his recovery.

June 19. The Hague. 447. Sir Dudley Carleton to the Duke of Buckingham. Begs for a month's leave of absence.

July 28. 448. Sir Francis Nethersole to Mr. John Packer. The illness of his mother, who is dying, has caused his stay away from Court.

Aug. 16. 449. The Duke of Buckingham to Lewis XIII. He cannot express the honour done to him by His Majesty's letter. His master wishes the marriage above all things, and will do all he can to favour it, though he cannot be expected to go beyond certain limits.

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Aug. 20. London. 450. Sir Edward Barrett to the Duke of Buckingham. Auditor Sancy having died without will or heirs, his lands escheat to the Crown. He is not worthy of such a gift, but would deserve anything given to him.

Sept. 7./17. St. Germains-en-Laye. 451. M. de Ville-aux-Clercs to the Duke of Buckingham. Letter of compliment.

Sept. 7./17. 452. Marshal Schomberg to the Duke of Buckingham. Letter of compliment.

Sept. 10./20. 453. A. Valaresso to the Duke of Buckingham. Begs him to listen to the bearer.

Sept. 26. Oct. 6. 454. M. de Beaulieu to the Duke of Buckingham. Letter of compliment.

Oct. 13. Flushing. 455. Captain John Chudleigh to the Duke of Buckingham. Has landed Mansfield at Flushing to-day.

Oct. 17. London. 456. Sir Thomas Chamberlain to the Duke of Buckingham. Wishes, although he is made Justice of Chester, to keep his Justiceship of the Courts at Westminster.

Oct. 18. Walwyk. 457. The Earl of Oxford to the Duke of Buckingham. Reminds him of his request that if any one were to be Colonel General under Mansfeld over the English troops, he might be chosen. The entrenchment at Walwyk finished.

Oct. 19. Westminster College. 458. Lord Keeper the Bishop of Lincoln to Mr. John Packer. Sends Sir Thomas Chamberlain's request to be a supernumerary Judge of the Common Pleas.

Nov. 8. Turin. 459. Sir Isaac Wake to the Duke of Buckingham. The bearer, M. Valois, will give all information about these parts.

Nov. 16./26. London. 460. The Marquis of Effiat to the Duke of Buckingham. Couriers from Paris testify to the general joy.

Nov. 17. Gray's Inn. 461. Viscount St. Alban to the Duke of Buckingham. Autograph signature only. Printed in Stephens' second collection, 185.

Nov. 26. Westminster College. 462. Lord Keeper the Bishop of Lincoln, Mr. Packer. Begs him to get Dr. Williams made Dean of Ripon.

Dec. 9./19. Constantinople. 463. Sir Thomas Roe to the Duke of Buckingham. Begs him to recommend to the company a fit man to succeed him in the embassy.

1624?
Und. 464. Charles Emanuel, Duke of Savoy, to the Duke of Buckingham. Letter of compliment.

Und. 465. Victor Amadeus, Prince of Piedmont, to the Duke of Buckingham. Letter of compliment.

Und. 466. M. de Cortenuo to the Duke of Buckingham. Letter of compliment.

1625.
Jan. 27./Feb. 6. Paris. 467. M. de Ville-aux-Clercs to the Duke of Buckingham. Father Berulle will soon be here. Admires Buckingham's prudence and generosity in confirming his words about Mansfeld's passage.

Jan. 27./Feb. 6. 468. The Count of Verrue to the Duke of Buckingham. Incloses letters from his master [the Duke of Savoy] and the Prince.

Jan. 28./Feb. 8. 469. Madame de la Tremouille to the Duke of Buckingham. The storm has not only stopped the passage of the French cavalry, but has injured the vessels of war which were to have escorted it.

Feb. 16./26. London. 470. Christian, Duke of Brunswick, to the Duke of Buckingham. Begs for ships to take over the French cavalry.

Feb. 17./27. London. 471. The Marquis of Effiat to the Duke of Buckingham. Our ships having been wrecked, it is hoped that the English will send ships to take over the cavalry.

Feb. 20. March 2. London. 472. The Marquis of Effiat to the Duke of Buckingham. Asks for an audience to announce the arrival of the dispensation. The persecution of the Catholics continues.

Feb. 473. Lord Keeper the Bishop of Lincoln to Mr. John Packer. There is general satisfaction at Sir G. Coke's appointment to a Justiceship of the Common Pleas. Sends warrants for the new King's serjeants. Thanks for his pension.

March 12./22. London. 474. The Marquis of Effiat to the Duke of Buckingham. Has always expressed his contentment with the letter of the Archbishop of York, or such a one as the Lord Keeper promised him. Begs for a permission to take the ships of which his secretary has given a list.

March 15./25. London. 475. The Marquis of Effiat to the Duke of Buckingham. Asks what news has been brought by Walter Montague.

Und. 476. James I. to the Prince of Orange in favour of Nicholas Rabbe.

March 22. Sprang. 477. Sir Thomas Dutton to the Duke of Buckingham. The army is in a miserable plight.

March 28. Newark. 478. The Earl of Exeter to the Duke of Buckingham. Expresses his readiness to devote himself to his Lordship in the new reign.

April 1. Edinburgh. 479. The Earl of Melros to the Duke of Buckingham. He never wished to outlive his master, but is comforted by knowing who is his successor.

April ? Paris? 480. The Earl of Carlisle to the Duke of Buckingham. Wishes he were here but can conceive that he is more wanted at home.

April 11./21. 481. Elizabeth, ex-Queen of Bohemia, to the Duke of Buckingham. Has sent Nethersole to condole with her brother.

April 20./30. 482. Wolfgang William, Count Palatine of Neuburg, to the Duke of Buckingham. Is sorry to have missed him at Paris.

Und. Paris. 483. The Prisoners at the Conciergerie to the Duke of Buckingham. They have not yet been set at liberty.

May, Donghen. 484. Count Mansfeld to the Duke of Buckingham. Explains the reasons which make it impossible for him not to dismiss some of the officers of the Earl of Lincoln's regiment.

May 31./June 10. The Hague. 485. Elizabeth, ex-Queen of Bohemia, to the Duke of Buckingham. Expresses her satisfaction with her brother's message. Has asked Sir Henry Vane to speak to him. Commends to him "her "servant Ashburnham."

May 31./June 10. The Hague. 486. Frederick, ex-King of Bohemia, to the Duke of Bohemia. Has no other consolation for the late King's death than the good will of the present one.

June 12./22. Amiens. 487. Mary, Queen Dowager of France, to the Duke of Buckingham. Having informed the King's son of the proposals of the King of Great Britain, has sent his answer. Hears that her daughter has been hindered by a storm from crossing.

Aug.? 488. M. de Boncuil to the Duke of Buckingham. Recommends M. de Blainville to him.

Aug. 22. Chestford Park. 489. Lady Howard de Walden to the Duke of Buckingham. Thanks him for procuring the grant of her "first request "to the King."

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Aug. 24. 490. M. de Barodat [?] to the Duke of Buckingham. Regrets not having been visited by him at Compiègne.

Und. Fontainebleau. 491. The Duke of Chevreuse to the Duke of Buckingham. Letter of compliment.

1625 ? Nov. 10. 20. 492. The Duke of Chevreuse to the Duke of Buckingham. Letter of compliment.

Und. 493. Charles Emmanuel, Duke of Savoy, to the Duke of Buckingham. Letter of compliment.

Und. 494. M. de Bautru to the Duke of Buckingham. Expresses his satisfaction at his proceedings.

1626. Jan. 10. Dover. 495. Abbate de la Scaglia to the Duke of Buckingham. Thanks him for his favours.

May. 496. The Marquis of Effiat to the Duke of Buckingham. Acquaints him with his appointment as intendant des finances.

1627. May. 497. The Duke of Buckingham to Frederick, ex-King of Bohemia. Sir D. Carleton will communicate to him what he has to say.

May. 498. The Duke of Buckingham to the Prince of Orange. Sir D. Carleton will tell him his resolution about the voyage on which he is entering.

Und. 499. The Duke of Buckingham [?] to the Prince of Condé. Has taken no part in what His Majesty has done with respect to his affairs.

Und. 500. James I. or Charles I. to the Count of Joinville. The horses bought for him in England were justly confiscated. An attempt was made to export them without a license.

Feb. 24. 501. Lord Ruthin to [the Duke of Buckingham ?]. The Queen's cough is so bad that she could not answer His Majesty's letter.

Und. 502. Examination of witnesses about some land at Blackfriars.

Und. 503. The Duke of Chevreuse to the Duke of Buckingham. Recommends Mr. Chisholm.

Und. 504. List of Knights of the Order of the Saint Esprit.

1644. Sept. 3. Boconnoc. 505. Charles I. to [Prince Rupert]. Sends news of his victory over the Earl of Essex, and information about the position of the troops.

1671 ? Und. 506. The Earl of Clarendon to the Duke of York. On the supposed intention of the Duchess to change her religion.

507. The Earl of Clarendon to the Duchess of York. On the same subject.

1708. July 18. 28. Fontainebleau. 508. Madame de Maintenon to the Countess de Caylus.

COLLECTION OF MSS. AND PAMPHLETS BELONGING TO SIR CHARLES W. DILKE, BART., M.P., AT 76, SLOANE STREET.

Sir Charles Dilke possessed till quite recently a large collection of MSS. and pamphlets. The former he has now transferred to the British Museum. They form three collections known respectively as the Carryll Papers, the Seaforth Papers, and the Mackenzie Papers. The pamphlets remain in his possession, and it is believed contain matter which would be found highly interesting to the student of modern English history. They fall into eight groups:—

(1.) Pamphlets relating to the escape of Charles II. after the battle of Worcester.

(2.) Relating to the events of James II.'s reign.

(3.) Relating to the intrigues of the Jacobites during the reign of William and Mary, and of Anne.

(4.) Relating to the risings under the old Pretender and the young Pretender in 1715 and 1745.

(5.) Relating to the life and times of Alexander Pope.

(6.) Relating to the political career of Wilkes, and the writings of Junius. These two collections are considered to be very complete.

(7.) Relating to the life of Mr. Burke.

(8.) Relating to the political history of Ireland, and the rebellion of 1798.

These collections were formed by the late Mr. Dilke, grandfather of the present Baronet.

EDMOND FITZMAURICE.

SIR HENRY DRYDEN, BART., OF CANONS ASHBY, CO. NORTHAMPTON.

Sir Henry Dryden possesses a number of letters of the 17th and 18th centuries, addressed to or written by members of the Dryden family.

There is only one letter by the poet. This is addressed to W. Walsh (author of a Dissertation on Virgil's Pastorals), and is a reply to a request for a criticism on his Essay. Dryden tells him to avoid *shan't* and *can't*, not to end a sentence with a preposition, and not to say *that* when *who* is proper.

A large proportion of the letters are on business and purely family matters; from the others I made notes.

1640, Nov. 26—Westminster. Sir John Dryden writes to his uncle Richard Knightley, that he shall have his prayers, tho' he can not be so serviceable either to him or the country that hath set him (Dryden) in that place of trust. He can only bring straw or stubble to that great work. God be praised, here want not skilful agents for this great work; it hitherto goeth on fast . . . . The walls go up fast tho' they can not be suddenly finished; the ruines be such, both in Church and Commonwealth, that some years will hardly repair all breaches. I suppose that the petitions that come from several counties will take up some weeks, if not months, and then you may suppose what time they will take up in the thorough reformation of the grievances. The great business of the week has been the raising of the 100,000*l.* for the maintenance of the King's army and the relief of the northern counties. The money is borrowed, some part from the city of London; 50,000*l.* is offered to be lent by one Mr. Hamson, one of the formors of the Customs; for so many thousand pounds that shall be lent they are to be secured by bond of some gentlemen of the House until the Act be passed, and then the gentlemen are to have in their bonds. Yesterday the great charge the House of Commons has against the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, was delivered to the Lords in the Painted Chamber by Mr. Pim. "This day is appointed to displant the cannons of the "late sinod with their unlegal oath. Saturday for ship "money."

1656, June 16—Ashby. Sir John Dryden to (apparently some apothecary in London), respecting the illness of his son Richard.

1656, August 17—Ashby. Sir John Dryden to Sir John Trevor at his house in Channel Roe, Westminster. He has appointed John Pasmore, the bearer, to the parsonage of Chesterton, co. Hunts, and asks Sir J. Trevor to recommend him to Mr. Nye or some other of the Commissioners for the approbation of ministers. In a postscript he thanks Sir J. Trevor for favour shown to his kinsman at Westminster school.

1655, July 14. William Driden to his brother Sir John. "My nephew Driden is in election of a fair, "virtuous lady."

1655, July 23. John Hewett to his uncle Sir John Dryden, respecting the disposal of some "household stuffe" in which they were jointly interested, and an offer by Lord Manchester to purchase it.

1656, Oct. 9. Richard Dryden to his father Sir John. Asks pardon for an offence, and in a postscript asks for "a new sute and coat."

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1656, Oct. 9—London. Erasmus Dryden to his father Sir John. His master does not allow him anything, and will not for three years, and then only 10*l.* per annum, which is as much as he ever allowed to any apprentice.

[1656], Oct. 3—London. William Boteler to Sir John Dryden. Account of Captain Stayner's action against the Spanish fleet; on one of the ships taken, a prisoner related that in Lima it rained fire from heaven, and other storms and tempests, and that the city was consumed with 12,000 persons. (The writer was a Major-general.)

1657, Jan. 4—Venice. Erasmus Dryden to Sir John. He says that his last letter was from Francfurt.

Letters by Richard Knightley to Sir John. In one without date, about 1640, he says his cousin tells him he will give but 30*s.* the acre, abating taxes; he says it would yield 50*s.* in better times; complains of agistment rents being liable to taxes, which were inforced out of the rent, and the surplus paid to the landlord.

Some of the letters to Sir John are from his sister Mary Hartopp, his nephew John Cave, and his daughter Honour Dryden. There is a letter by the latter in which she alludes to her cousin (the poet, who wished to marry her) as "Mr. Conceit."

In a folio of letters to Edward Dryden, 1704–1715, is one from Aylworth Freeman, Inner Temple, 11 Oct. 1709, in which he says that the possessions of the Monastery of Canons Ashby were accounted for in 28 Hen. VIII. and till 33 Hen. VIII. as of a monastery suppressed, and that if it had been continued it would not have been accounted for.

Among the miscellaneous letters is one from Atterbury to his son whom he addresses as dear Obby. It is on composition, the choice of phrases, and sincerity in writing (3 pp.)

Another letter by Atterbury is dated from the Tower, 26 April 1723, and is addressed to Viscount Townsend. He is thankful for the favour of seeing his daughter, but was in hopes that the restraint of an officer's presence might have been judged needless at a time when her husband was allowed to be as often and as long as he pleased without a witness, especially since they had been parted for eight years, and if the Bill takes place might be separated for ever. He pleads hard for private talk with her.

A fine large folio missal of the latter end of the 14th century, written on vellum, bears evidence of having, in very early times, belonged to All Souls' College, at Oxford.

A paper roll, temp. H. VIII. contains copies of bill and answer in Chancery. The petition is addressed to the most Reverend Father in God Thomas Lord Cardinall, by Humfry Mapurly, son and heir of John Mapurly late of the county of Nottingham deceased. He states that John Mapurly, his grandfather, was seised in fee of 40 acres of arable land in the parish of St. Mary in Nottingham in the county of Nottingham, and enfeoffed Thomas Turnour, clerk, and others, to the use of the said John Mapurly the grandfather and the performance of his will;—he sets out the will under which he claims;—states that the deeds, &c. have come to Nicolas Quarnby and Juliana his wife..... The Answer is that Nottingham is within the county of the town of Nottingham, and not in Nottingham as stated in the Bill; the defendant prays abatement and dismissal of the Bill, and appoints an attorney.

A parchment roll of account of Jonathan Edwards, Vice Chancellor of the University of Oxford, Oct. 1691–2. Among the expenses are—for Dr. Pocock's Oriental MSS. 800*l.*; for carriage of the said books and to the person who brought the Jewish whip, 12*s.*; to Dr. Hyde the librarian 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

List of plate for the use of the members of the Common Room (Jesus' College). A small roll of the 17th century.

One of the early deeds (13 Edw. II.) is witnessed by the master of the hospital of St. James of the Red Cross (de cruce roys) in the county of Cambridge.

Four documents of the time of Queen Elizabeth relate to the militia.

The first is the Boke of harnes, 31 Dec. 1 Eliz. for the hundreds of Sutton, Warden, Norton, and Towcester, showing the number of men and the kinds of arms with which each township was charged.

The second is the list of demi-lances and light horses mustered and viewed by Sir John Spencer and Sir Richard Knightley at Daventry, 20 Sept. 1583.

The third and fourth are directions in 1584 to the bailiffs of the hundreds of Cleely and Wymersley, by Sir J. Spencer, and Sir R. Knyghtly (in consequence of the receipt of a Council letter), to cause certain persons named to appear with arms at Daventry.

In 1864 these four documents were printed in the Northampton Herald with illustrative and explanatory notes by Sir H. Dryden.

I must be permitted to return my thanks to Sir H. Dryden for his hospitality at Canons Ashby.

ALFRED J. HORWOOD.

THE MANUSCRIPTS OF SIR BALDWIN LEIGHTON, BART., OF LOTON PARK, NEAR SHREWSBURY.

Among the ancient deeds at Loton Park, where Sir Baldwin kindly made me his guest, is one dated in the 13th year of Edw. 2, being a quitclaim of the manor of Alberbury by Fulk Fitzwaryn of Whitynton, to Fulk the son of Fulk Glas of Alberbury. It has a fine seal of a man on horseback with a shield on his arm and a legend; the arms on the shield are worn off. The remains of the old castle of Alberbury are in the grounds of Lotod.

A deed, dated 29 Edw. 3, is a license by Wm. son of Henry de Ferrars to Richard de Frome to amortize land to the chaplain of the vill of Weston, near Yarkhull (as an endowment). He agrees not to take advantage of the Statute of Mortmain.

A quarto volume, paper, 16th century, contains instructions by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Henry Sidney, K.G., Lord President of Her Majesty's Council in Wales and the Marches, and to all thereafter to be appointed to be of the Council; dated 30th June, 16 Eliz. It gives the names of persons to be of the Council, their duties and fees. In cases of murders, felonies, burglaries, rapes, riots, rowts, unlawful assemblies, &c., the quorum might put any person violently suspected of any treasons, murder, or felony, to *tortures* when they should think convenient. Upon false and seditious tales they are to be apprehended and examined, and if it touch treason, to be punished according to the laws; and if of less moment, then to be punished by pillory, cutting off their ears, whipping, or otherwise, according to the discretion of the Council. The Council are to punish those that have two wives and those that be notoriously known to live in adultery. The records of the court were not to be taken out of the court, but copies might be delivered. At the end are copies of orders made at Ludlow, 14th Feb., 18 Eliz., for the regulation of court practice.

A folio volume, paper, 16th century, contains portions of the proceedings in a suit between Jane Heath and Ann Heath (plaintiffs) and Roger Thomas (defendant). The subject of dispute were two oxen, one black and the other brown, worth 4*l.* The proceedings here are,—replication of the plaintiffs;—order of court, 20th March, 33 Eliz., that the matter should stand over until the 9th of June then next;—acknowledgment by Edward Lloyd and Thomas Owen, dated 20th May 1591, that they had received the Queen's commission to examine witnesses in the cause, that they had done so and transmitted the depositions;—order of court, dated Beawdley, 10th June, 33 Eliz., directing that the matter should stand over until the 27th January;—order dated Hereford, 1st December, 34 Eliz., that a letter with the depositions be sent to Sir Edward Leighton, Kt., one of the Council of the Marches of Wales, desiring him to make a final order, with the assent of the parties if he could, in the suit; and if, through the obstinacy of the parties, he could not, then to certify on the 27th of January next the state of the case, when a final order should be made;—the Queen's commission, dated Ludlow Castle, 21st March, 33 Eliz., to Edward Lloyd and Thomas Owen, to examine witnesses and transmit the depositions by the 9th of June then next;—interroga-

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tories for the plaintiffs;—depositions for the plaintiffs, taken at the parish church of Melverley in the county of Salop, 27th May 1591. Each deposition is signed by the deponent (by mark) and his examiner. Interrogatories on behalf of the defendant;—depositions for the defendant, at the same place and day with these for the plaintiff; imperfect at the end.

Records of proceedings in the Marches Court rarely occur.

A copy of the Decree made by the Lord Keeper on the 2nd of May 1670, in the cause Elizabeth Hearne and others, *v.* Sir Henry Thynne, Kt., and Bart., and another. This was a suit to determine the customs of the manor of Stratton in the county of Salop. The customs alleged are set out and confirmed. The manor was of the ancient demesne.

A folio volume, paper, 18th century, contains careful copies of ancient deeds, including those in the possession of Sir Baldwin Leighton. The first is a copy of a grant, circa 1200, by William fitz Alan to Richard de Lecton (Leighton) of the vill of Lecton with its advowson and appurtenances.

Court rolls for Stapleton, temp. Edw. 3 and Elizabeth; for Conede, Wattlebrugh, Alberbury, and other manors, temp. Edw. 3.

Accounts of the bailiffs of Elizabeth Corbet beyond Severn, 49 and 50 Edw. 3, and other bailiffs' accounts, in the 14th and 15th centuries, for Bradenhall, Bretchel, Loughton, Wattlesborough, and other places.

ALFRED J. HORWOOD.

THE MANUSCRIPTS OF SIR GEORGE OSBORN, BART., OF CHICKSANDS, COUNTY BEDFORD.

A most valuable and interesting collection of letters and papers relating to the defence of Castle Cornet in Guernsey (for the King) during the civil war, temp. Charles 1st, and a few papers (copies) relating to the island of Guernsey in the reign of Elizabeth and James 1st, and an account of the storm which damaged the castle in the time of Charles 2nd, when Lord Hatton was the governor.

After having made a calendar of these papers, I found on looking at Mr. Hoskins' work on "Charles the 2nd "in the Channel Islands," that the letters had been printed at Guernsey* in a book called "The Chronicle "of Castle Cornet;" a fact of which I was not apprised when the papers were laid before me. Under these circumstances I do not feel justified in appending the calendar which I had prepared.

ALFRED J. HORWOOD.

THE MANUSCRIPTS OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE LATE SIR RICHARD PULESTON, BART., AT WORTHENBURY, CO. FLINT.

The Pryesleesdons (Pulestons) are a very ancient family. Roger de Pyueleesdon was Sheriff of Salop temp. Edward I., and, pursuing the King's interest too closely in matter of money, was seized by the Welsh and hung. Among the deeds at Worthenbury is a long one in French, 20 Edw. 1, being an agreement between two of the Pulestons before four persons (two of whom were also Pulestons) regarding wastes and woods in Pulesden.

The manuscripts are as follow:—

A folio volume, paper, 16th century, 115 leaves, Bonche of Courte. A declaration of Bouche of Courte of every perticular thing to be served to every person being of the ordinary of the King's honourable house, accordinglie to every one of them for ther degryes as hereafter doth ensewe.

This is a copious and minute picture of the household regulations and diet of the King H. 8. and his officers and servants: and after fol. 70 occur illustrations of the households of Edw. 6. and Queens Mary and Elizabeth. A few notes of the contents follow.†

Fol. 1. A Duke or a Duches. Every of them for their Bouch of Courte in the morning, one cheat lofe, one mancheat, one gallane of ale; for afternoune one manchet, one gallane of ale; for after supper, &c.

Fol. 2*b*. The messes of meat to be served to the King's highness.

Fol. 9. Messes of meate to be served to the Queene's grace and hir side, according to the number comprised in a book of the ordinary made for the same.

Fol. 11. Rotulus nominorum (*sic*) Officiariorum omninm Domini Regis, H. 8. (The names are given.)

Fol. 22*b*. Fares of the dyets to be served to the King's highnes and the Queene's grace, and the Syddes with the household. (The different courses, with prices, for dinner and supper.)

Fol. 26. A diet for a mease to the Lord Privie Seale and other Lords; fol. 27*b*, the same to a gentleman of the Privie Chamber; fol. 28*b*, the same to the physicians and surgeons; fol. 29, the Quenes boards ende; 31*b*. The Queens Lord Chamberlain and other servants.

Fol. 34. Articles devised by the King with the assent of his Councell for regulation of his household. Eltham, Jan. 17, H. 8. (A proeme and 29 articles).

44*b*. Ordering of the King's and Queen's Chambers.

Fol. 47, the Kinge Privy Chamber. Fol. 52, for kepyng of the haule and orderinge of the Chapell. A table follows.

Fol. 55. The appoyntement of herbigage to be ordinarie for all noble prelates and others as follows, appointed by the King at Eltham 19th Jannary, 17 H. 8. (About the stables.)

Fol. 60. Thereafter enseweth the nnmber of all the Kings horses, as coursers, hobbies, moyles, runletts, and carr horses, and other &c., &c., for one daie and so by the space of one hole year by estimation.

Fol. 70. Purveours of the buttrie:—Wheat, beasts, muttons, &c., &c., here brewers, grocers, bochers, dogg keper (the last is dated 26th May, 3 Edw. 6.), &c.,

Fol. 73. Various orders in Queen Mary's reign regarding servants of the household.

Fol. 74*b*. Copies of Councel Letters to Justices of the Peace, in Queen Mary's reign, about the price of wheat for the Queen's household.

Fol. 75. Proclamation, 15th June, 5 Edw. 6. for payment for victuals taken for the King's service.

Fol. 75*b*. Oct. 9th, 6 Edw. 6. for avoiding of excess of sundrie artificers (against tradesmen of certain kinds setting up shops near the King's residence.)

Fol. 76 and 77. Ordinances 5 Hen. 8., 35 H. 8., 1 Edw. 6., and 5 Mary, about prices; one against hawking and hunting.

Fol. 78–82. Other ordinances of household,

Fol. 84–5. Estimate of the wages of 1,000 men, with captains and pettie captains.

Fol. 88. A proportion of spice for the banket on Twelfth day at night, for the Queens Majestie in the 12th year of her reign.

Fol. 110. Number of the household of the Queens highnes.

Fol. 113. Account of Edward Peckham, Esq., Cofferer to the King's household for expenses, last day of September to 1st of April, in the 30th year. Receipts and payments.

Fol. 114*b*. Do. of Thomas Weldon, late Cofferer of the Queens household, 1st October in the 8th year to the last day of March following. Receipts and payments.

Folio, paper, 15th century, 90 leaves. Extent (in Latin) of the Lordship of Chirkesland, by Robert Egerley, 15 Ric. 2., from the bounds of Powis on the south, to the confines of the lordship of Bromfield and Yale on the north, and in breadth between the demesne of Oswaldestre and Whitington by well-known bounds on the east, and the county of Merioneth on the west; which by metes and bounds the Earl of Arundel holds of the King by military service.

Fol. 1. Near the Castle is the free burgh of Chirk, 25 burgages, each at 12*d* per annum.

Fol. 2. The nature of the tenure of the burgages stated, and the amonnt of the tolls and people of markets.

Fol. 3. The ringildres are to collect rent, and execute the office of bailiff. The holdings at rents are called gavella.

Fol. 63*b*. The nature of the tenures of the tenants is stated.

(Besides this volume there are a great number of old papers and copies of charters concerning Chirk).

A 4to volume, paper, 16th century; contains thirteen homilies in Welsh, of these, ten seem to be the composition of John Harpsfeld, Archdeacon of London, in the time of H. 8 (well known as author of an Ecclesiastical History of England), and two seem to be by H. Pendilton, and nearly all to be transcribed or perhaps preached by John Tregear. The 12th and 13th are much tattered, many words and phrases throughout the homilies are in English.

A 4to volume, paper, 16th century, 38 leaves. The descrypcion and knowlege of the Astrolop as following. —Whych is the ryght syde, and whych ys the lyfte syde. The east syde of thas trolabye ys clepid the right syde,

* Second Edition, Guernsey, 1851.

† It seems similar to that printed by the Society of Antiquaries in 1790.

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. . . . . *Eads* divided after the four principall plages or quarters of the fyrmament. (This may be of use in illustrating Chancer's treatise on the Astrolabe.)

A 4to volume, paper, 16th century. A miscellaneous collection. Copies of Latin poems. Disputationes theologicæ Cantabrigiæ habitæ coram Regali Majestate, 9 Aug. 1564. Quæstio prima. Major est scripturæ quam ecclesiæ authoritas (4 leaves). The interlocutors are D. Stafford and M. Hutton, Dr. Pearne, Dr. Henton, and Dr. Baker. Another in 2 leaves, where the interlocutors are Dr. Stokes, Hutton, and Beumant. A congratulatory oration of Thos. Coventrie, fellow of Balliol College on the visit of Queen Elizabeth, 14 pp.

Latin poems to the Earl of Bedford by P. B. *begins* "(Gloria sponte sua fugientem quærit et illum."

Latin poem to W. Drury, by P. B. Italus, *begins* "Te Mars a puero semper nutrivit in antris."

Another to the same, *beginning* Mars tibi progenitor.

A Latin poem to Peter Bostoc, "Tremanorum mortem deplorantem," by Peter Bissarus.

A folio volume, paper, 15th century, 227 pp. The valuable portion of this volume was well edited by Mr. Cecil Monro, for the Camden Society in 1863. It consists of copies of letters by and to King Henry 5th and others in his reign, copies of letters by and to King Henry 6th and others during his reign, a number of letters by Bishop Beckington and Queen Margaret (of Anjou). The contents of the volume are described by Mr. Monro in his preface. Besides the documents printed by the Camden Society, there is at pp. 143–150 a Welsh rental for Gwel Kyarwys, Trevor Isas, and other places; p. 163. Prognostications of events from the weather in the twelve months; p. 162. Modus irrotulandi Curiam Letæ et visus franci plegii seriatim; p. 171. Form at holding a court for Lady Margaret, Duchess of Clare, in Essex, Latin religious tracts, and recipes for hawks and horses.

A folio volume, paper, about A.D. 1600. Seems to be a register for inquisitions or deeds. In the left margin are the names of places nearly all in Cheshire, in the centre of the page are the names of holders, the property holden, and the nature of the tenure, and in the right margin are the respective dates.

A folio volume, paper, 15th century, 94 leaves of stout paper. A Latin note on the second page says that the book belongs to John Edwards, junior, of Chirkeslond. The first 80 leaves contain several treatises on Latin grammar and composition, with English interlineations, such as would enable a person in the 15th century to acquire the use of the Latin language.

Fol. 2*a*.–11*a*. Rude Latin hexameters showing Latin verbs in alphabetical order, in the four conjugations; interlined are the English meanings.

Fol. 11*a*.–17*a*. Instructions for Latin composition by way of question and answer (in English). *Begins* "In "how many maner of wyse shall thu to make latten "and to construe." . . . . At the *end* "Explicit "Informacio secundum Leylonde, Rosa flos florum Ley"londus grammaticorum."

Fol. 17*a*.–21*b*. Latin hexameters giving the Latin names for things of ordinary occurrence, with the English meanings interlined. At the *end* "Explicit "et citera, Nunc scripsi totum pro Christo, da mihi "potum: Pro tali pocio nunquam tibi scribere volo."

Fol. 21.–31*a*. Ortographia. A Latin treatise so headed. *Begins* "Gramatica vel Gramatice quid est," with examples in hexameters. Some doggrel lines at the end give the name of the scribe, John Fallalove (Johannes plenus amoris).

Fol. 31*b*.–34*a*. A Latin treatise in hexameter verse on versification. *Begins* "Scandere preposui per versus "sillaba quosque."

Fol. 34*b*.–45*b*. Hexameters shewing how the vowels are long or short in various positions.

Fol. 45*b*.–47*b*. A Latin poem on confession and penitence. *Begins* "Peniteas cito peccator cum sit miserator."

Fol. 48*a*.–54*b*. Rhyming Latin, giving nouns with English meanings interlined.

Fol. 55. Short common phrases in English and Latin. Haylie Sir, Avete domine, &c. &c.

Fol. 56*a*. Theodulus. *Begins* "Quoniam hic opere "sumus agressuri. *Ends* "Desine quos restat ni des- "peracio ledat."

(This work was printed by Wynkyn de Werde, under the title of Liber Theoduli, cum commento.)

Fol. 77. The adverbs according to Donatus (with English meanings).

Fol. 77*b*. Verbs with English meanings.

Fol. 78*b*. On heteroclite and indeclinable nouns.

Fol. 81*a*.–82*b*. Several verbs conjugated throughout.

Fol. 83.–90*b*. A calendar for A.D. 1481 (one page for each month) followed by lunar table and an explanation of the calendar; this last is certainly by the hand of John Edwards of Chirk who has signed it.

Fol. 91*a*.–92*b*. The history of the cross (imperfect at the end). *Begins* "Postquam peccaverat primò parens "noster Adam." *Ends with the words* "Mos enim erat "certa adjacentium regionum terminus."

The early deeds are numerous.

Copy of a charter, dated Overton, 1218, whereby Madoc at Griffin, lord and heir of Powys grante, the vill of Hatchton to God and St. Mary, and the Cistercian monks of Vale Crucis.

18 Edward 2, May 1. Grant by Edward, Earl of Arundel to his burgesses of Chirk of a free burg, with privileges.

Four grants of lands in Conway, and one grant of burgages in Beaumaris by Edward 2 as Prince of Wales.

8 Edward 3. Inspeximus in French by Richard, Earl of Arundel of a charter by Edmund his father, dated 18 Edw. 2, which gave to the freeman of Nanthud Moghenant Kinloche and Carrecan rights of turbary in certain woods (Offa's dyke is mentioned, "usque ad "fossam Offæ"). He allows the charter and releases a *Treth* called Trethmolyn with which they were charged for certain mills (part of seal remains).

22 Edward 3. Madoc filius Jor, Vicar of Llangollen gives to Llewellyn, son of Llewellyn and his wife Margaret (daughter of Grufford, son of Madoc) according to the law and custom of England, certain lands, to hold for ever to the said Llewellyn and Margaret, and the heirs of Llewellyn on Margaret begotten, according to the law and custom of England, of the chief lords, &c. If Llewellyn die without heir by Margaret, then the lands are to revert to his right heirs, according to the law and custom of England.

22 Edward 3. (Directly afterwards) the same Madoc, son of Jor grants to the same Llewellyn and Margaret his wife, certain other lands, to hold to the said Llewellyn and Margaret and the heirs of Llewellyn by Margaret, according to the law and custom of Wales, except the heir be enfeoffed (feodavi) of certain excepted lands.

By the first charter the heir, according to the law of England, was to take; by the second charter the heirs, according to the law of Wales, except such as would inherit under the first charter, would take.

16 Richard 2. Several mortgages. As security for the loan the borrower demised the land to farm by way of pledge (nomine pignoris) for four years, and so on for four years until the money was paid. The lender, it would seem, held the land and took the profits without account, the borrower having the privilege of redeeming it at the end of any four years on payment of the principal money. (There are specimens of this kind of mortgage in the collection of Mr. Wynne of Peniarth). One mortgage in 9 Edw. 3 is for one year and so on. A mortgage dated at Ruthyn, 14 Edw. 3, witnesses the mortgagor "ad *tirprit* traididisse" the land for four years to secure a sum which the mortgagee in hand, "nomine *prit*," had paid to the mortgagor.

1467, April 4 or 14. Grant by several cardinals of remission of 100 days to those who should go to the chapel of St. Goddvarch, confessor and abbot, or to the cemetery at Chirk of St. Tissilio, confessor, and hear mass of Richard ap J[ohn ap David], priest of the said diocese, or give to him support, or say Pater noster and Ave Maria for the souls of his parents on certain days.

Grant by Henry 6 of land in Kellokesdey in Flintshire.

3 Edward 4, Sept. 21. Grant by Henry, Duke of Somerset, Marquis of Dorset, Lord of Chirk and Chirkeland, of land in Chirkeland.

14 Edward 4. Grants by Edward first-born of Edward 4, and Prince of Wales, of licence to David ap Jevon to hold lands to him and his heirs "nomine "Kynnowys."

Large original charter of King Henry 7, to the people of Chirkeland, allowing them to buy land in England and English burghs, in Wales, and to hold offices there. Dated, 21 July, 21 Hen. 7.

22 Henry 7, Aug. 4. Sign manual of the King; a letter to Launcelot Landor, receiver of the lordships of Bromfield and Yale, and Mr Edwards, deputy constable of the Castle of Chirk. Recites that the inhabitants of Chirkeland had given 1,000 marks for privileges granted by his letters patent, and that some had been paid; authorizes them to levy the remainder, "trusting in "your sadnesses and wisdomes." Dated at the Manor of Somersham.

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6 Henry 8. May 18. Admission to land, before Charles, Duke of Suffolk, chief steward of the lordships of Bromfield, and Yale, and Chirk, and Chirkeland, of Mr. Edwards for 99 years, at a rent of 13*s.* 4*d.* Seal and signature.

Henry 8. Petition to the King to grant letters patent for the denization of John Brewer, a Scotchman, that he might be *indigena et ligeus*.

Henry 8. Petition by William George, of Hendon in Middlesex, yeoman, against John Alec; about land in Leatherhead. The Chancellor had appointed commissioners in Surrey to enquire; but they favoured Alec: he prays further letters to the Chancellor.

A petition on a long piece of vellum by Richard Fourde of Montgomery against the misdeeds of Richard Herbert, deputy of Lord Herbert, chief steward of the Lordship and Castle of Montgomery: eleven articles. He charges the deputy with taking bribes to the King's loss.

In the 34 Henry 8 is a grant by John ap David ap Madoc ap Deio, a naif of the King of his demesne of Chirk, to John ap Jer ap Jevon ap Griffin, of half a gavel of his bond land, in the vill of Erogen Coladris.

3 Edward 6. Act of Parliament (in black letter, printed by Grafton) for the relief granted to the King's Majestie by the Lords and Commons, and the King's missive under the great seal, dated 16 March, 3 Edward 6 (fastened through the Act), appointing Commissioners (among whom is John Puleston) for the county of Denbigh, to take an account of the sheep and their proprietors and levy the relief.

A paper of the 17th century, touching the tythes issuing out of the Lord his demesne, otherwise called *boord land*, in the Lordship and parish of Chirk, Co. Denbigh.

In 4 Edward 6, are a lot of proceedings before the King's Council in the Marches of Wales, between John Edwards of Chirk, and Thomas ap Rees, regarding land.

A small bundle of copies of records of suits in the Marches Court; Eliz. and Charles 2.

14 James 1. Certificates signed by many persons showing that Llangollen was a fit place for a market and fair, and commencement of a letter (unsigned), whether in recommendation or not does not appear.

There is an immense mass of law proceedings in the 17th century; bills, answers, briefs, depositions of witnesses, &c. &c. Robert Earl of Leicester had the Manor of Chirk by grant from Queen Elizabeth in the seventh year of Her reign. He sold it to Lord St. John of Bletsoe in the thirty-third year of Elizabeth; and Lord St. John sold it to Sir Thomas Middleton in the thirty-seventh year of Elizabeth. In 1615 Sir Thomas filed a bill against John Edwards, of Chirk, for encroaching on the waste.

Letters.

The letters and papers here of the 17th and 18th centuries are very numerous. They relate to Ireland as well as England, and contain much of interest with regard to social and political matters. A few notes will best illustrate their nature.

1643. Original warrant to the constable of the peace of the hundred of Yale, and two to the high constables of Nanhydiott. The first is to apprehend certain persons named in a schedule, for having refused to shew their arms. The second and third are directing the apprehension of persons named in a schedule, and bring them before the Commissioners of Array.

1643. Petition by a woman, shewing that her husband went to serve the King as substitute for another, on promise of that other paying money to her; but he does not pay; prays relief.

The order to take the defaulter. And another similar order in a similar case.

1643. Petition to Prince Rupert by the Commissioners of Array for Chirkland and Yale, and draft of the same, stating that the hundred has paid about 1,000*l.* within 12 months. Asks that they may pay only proportioned with the rest of the county.

1643. Petition to John Lord Byron, Field Marshal of H.M. Forces praying that there may be a guard of soldiers at the passage over the river Keiriog.

1643. Draft of another petition praying relief from assessment.

1643. Receipt for 22 men, imprest soldiers for Col. Ellis's regiment. The names are at the foot.

1643. Copy memorandum of impressing 20 men for the Queen's regiment. The names are at the foot.

1640, Sept. 3. Catalogue of the names of all the trained bands, and their maintenances in Chirkland and Yale, 13½ long pages; officers' names on 15th page. Each seems to have had one captain, one lieutenant, one ensign bearer, two serjeants, and one drum.

1642, December 16, Oxford. Sign manual of Charles I. to a letter of protection to Mr. Jenner of Abington.

1643. A printed protestation on oath to be tendered to the inhabitants of the county of Worcester, Salop, and Chester, and the six counties of N. Wales, according to an Act of Council of War, holden 28 July 1643, to protect the King and resist the Parliamentary forces under the Earl of Essex, Sir William Brereton and Sir Thomas Middelton, to oppose these three persons, to disown those who have taken the detestable vow or covenant, to communicate nothing to those three to the prejudice of the King. Signed by Arthur Capell and twelve others. On the back are the subscriptions of six persons, as having taken the oath.

1646, April 3. Order, by the Committee of Lords and Commons for the advance of money and necessaries for the army, that Mr. Puleston, of the Temple being indebted to Mr. Edwards, of Shrewsbury, in 500*l.* with interest due, and Edwards being a delinquent, Puleston should not pay Edwards, but should be answerable to the Committee, and on payment to the Committee half was to be paid to Mr. Trefusis, who had discovered the debt. Signed, Meriton Dallison, Clerk to the Committee.

1646, Aug. 7. Committee for Gloucester, Hereford, &c. by order of Parliament sitting at Dorset House, Channel Roe, Westminster. Lady Brereton, executrix of Sir Thomas Brereton, her late husband, owes legacies amounting to 300*l.* to certain delinquents, legatees of her husband. She, being summoned, said she had no assets, but offered to assign a bond from Mr. Puleston, of the Middle Temple, to her late husband for 1,000*l.* to secure 500*l.* They accept the bond in satisfaction of the legacies; she is to deliver it, so that they may get it in. Signed, Edward Stephens, Thomas Hodges, and Thomas Pury.

1647, Dec. 14. At Committee of Lords and Commons for Indemnity. Recites the order on a bond of Mr. Puleston and Sir Roger Wolrich, and that Puleston was ordered to pay the legacies at a certain time. That he paid 53*l.*; yet Lady Brereton having notice of the order arrested and imprisoned him until he paid 100*l.* to her; and she made Puleston and Wolrich sign judgment on the bond in the Common Pleas at Westminster defeasanced for payment of 620*l.* more; Lady Brereton is ordered to discharge the judgment and acknowledge satisfaction. Signed, Robert Nicholas.

Draft of a petition by Mr. Pulestun to the Committee after Lady Brereton had made him give the judgment.

1647, January 11. (Copy) at a Committee (as last above). The business between Lady Brereton and Mr. Puleston to be considered this day fortnight; all proceedings to stand: the Committees of Gloucester and Westminster to meet and proceed according to the last order of Committee of 30 December last.

1647, February 19. Lady Brereton has not obeyed, notwithstanding money to her counsel to her use. Lady B. to have till Tuesday to deliver the bond or give a release; in default to be taken into custody. Signed W. Purefoy.

1648, May 9. At a Committee (as above). The warrant of the Attorney to enter satisfaction to be given to Mr. Puleston unless Lady Brereton or some one on her behalf attends on Monday and shews cause. Signed William Mowson.

Copy Certificate of the Committee of Gloucester to the Right Honourable the Committee (as above). States that by order of 22 March 1648 they were ordered to give a list of the names of the delinquent legatees of Sir T. Brereton; that it appeared to them that 329*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.* were then due to the State from the delinquent legatees, and Lady Eleanor Brereton, the executrix, then appearing by counsel, confessed the legacies due, and offered Mr. Puleston's bond; whereupon they proceeded no further.

1652, December 31. Committee of Sequestration for N. Wales sitting at Wrexham. They lately ordered the enjoyers of the estate of Mrs. Magdalen Edwards, of Treborth Issa, widow, a recusant, two-third parts whereof are under sequestration for her recusancy, should pay for the year 20*l.* Upon perusal of a deed by Mr. Edwards and further consideration had of the greatness of her charge, ordered that the estate be leased to her for three years at a rent of 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to the Treasurer of Sequestration. (Signed) David Lloyd, David Maurice. (Entered) Ben. Redenhurst.

1653, August 5. By the Committee (as above) John Edwards, of Chirk, *Esquire*, has been put down as a delinquent instead of John Edwards of the same place, *gentleman*. He is not to be troubled.

1659, November 15. Haberdashers' Hall, London. Committee of Sequestrations appointed by Act of Par-

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liament. Upon the petition of Sir Charles Harbord of London, Kt., John Bridgman of Castle Bromwich, Co. Warwick, Esquire, and John Hanson of Lincoln, gent., praying an allowance of their title to the manor of Shochlack and other lands in the county of Chester, seized by the Committee for Sequestrations in the said County of Chester as the estate of Roger Puleston Esquire, on a charge of delinquency. Ordered that it be referred to Mr. Farnell, of counsel for the Commonwealth attending the Committee, to state the petitioner's deeds and evidences, and report, &c. (True copies, John Leech, registrar.)

The petition (copy) is inclosed. The petitioners held the property as mortgagees for 500 years to secure 2,650*l.*

Roger Puleston was afterwards a judge, and was knighted. There is a list of fees due to the King's servants from all persons receiving the honour of knighthood. The sum total is 82*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* There is a receipt to Sir Roger for that amount, dated 20 March 1681-2.

1732–1742. Many letters from George Ross (at Castle Lym, in Ireland) to Dr. Price, of Overton, near Wrexham.

1735–1739. Many letters from the same to Lord Barrymore. These contain local news and are amusing.

1736–1747. A few letters by Sir W. W. Wynne to T. Price.

1732–1746. Nearly 100 letters from Lord Barrymore to Mr. Price.

1737, fol. 4. Lord B. alludes to a defeat in the house, 248 to 164. Sir Robert (Walpole) had recourse to his old friend, and called loudly on him for his assistance (about the Pretender). 'Tis not doubted his Majesty will go soon to Hanover.

1740, August 31. From Lord Barrymore at Marbury, " I hear from London that his Majesty will bring home " a royal consort, the Princess Mary of Hesse Cassel, " and that a coronation will ensue."

1740, Feb. . . . From Lord Barrymore at London. " To-morrow Sir Robert is to open the Budget as to " ways and means. Tuesday the grand attack in both " houses. Lord Cartaret, as I am told, is to begin in " the Lords, and Pulteney in our own house."

1740–1746. Letters by Lord Barrymore to Dr. R. Price, of Overton, near Wrexham.

Letters to Mr. R. Ward, of Chester, by . . .

1738, June 12. Sends the Dean's (Swift's) last piece, The Essay on Polite Conversation. Strictly no name to be called his except the introduction. Hears that the Dean has been for 16 or 17 years collecting materials for a Complete Advice to Servants. The first part of the work he lent a few years ago to some person who has not honesty enough to return it, so that we are likely to be deprived of the writing, which cost the Dean so much trouble; his health decreases apace; he has been for some weeks so ill that he admits no company. The Dean " apace. His history of the four last years of Queen " Anne was fairly transcribed and sent to England to " be printed, but he has been so free in his characters, " and many of the people being still alive, his friends " on your side do not think it safe to publish the work, " and this gives him great concern. . . . The Dean " declares he will write no more unless roused by " indignation."

Many letters from Mr. Pearde at Castle Lyon, to F. Price and Sir W. W. Wynne.

In a letter to the former in 1741 he mentions " great " mortality among people and cattle; the poorer sort " die like rotten sheep . . . it is attributed to their " eating the frosty potatoe last spring . . . the " fever has now come among the better sort; they live " but few days in it."

In a letter to the same, Feb. 26, 1742, he says that " about a fortnight ago about 30 or 40 ships were seen " off Youghall, supposed to be the Brest squadron; " . . . a fear of invasion; . . . last night's packet " brought news of Sir John Norris being in pursuit of " them."

On March 9, 1742, he mentions that Lord Barrymore was confined in his house with a strong guard. (He was supposed to favour the Pretender.) On the 15th of April he says that there was great rejoicing on the guard being taken off Lord Barrymore. .

1747–8. Letters from Arthur Barry (at Dublin) to Mr. Price.

There is a letter (much mouse eaten) by E. Mockton to F. Price, of Overton. Apparently the Duchess of Marlborough wanted Fanny Pierrepont to marry Jack Spencer. " She refused, though the Duchess offered to " settle 16,000*l.* a year and 100,000*l.* in money on the " marriage. Her affections were engaged; she pre- " ferred the man she loved to wealth and grandeur. The " gentleman, I am told, is Mr. Meadows, son of Sir —— " Meadows, a Staffordshire gentleman, not above 900*l.* " a year, and she herself 20,000*l.*"

1743. A bundle of letters from Edmund Spencer in Ireland to Norris Price, Esq. In one he mentions his idea of reprinting Spencer's works.

In another he asks Price to speak to the Spencer family . . . he intends to dedicate the work to the Duke of Marlborough.

In another is enclosed a specimen page and a receipt.

In another, August 19, 1744, is an account of his attending the trial of the Lieutenant of the Old Noll, prosecuted for killing one of the crew of the Thurloe privateer.

In another, of September 29, 1744, is an account of the Old Noll being taken by a French privateer.

1749, May 11. A letter from Liverpool of this date, mentions that the sights of the town were the ropeworks, the quarry hills, Mr. Dene's and Mrs. Cobham's curiosities, the copperas house and pott house, the ladies' walks, toy shops, and china shops.

1745, January 19. The Superbe, Lunisburg Harbour. Thomas Lloyd gives Mr. Price an account of the taking of Lunisburg, which he says is very strong, superior to Portsmouth.

All the manuscripts above described are at the Rectory House (not far from Emral, the family seat of the Puleastons), and there, by the Rev. T. H. G. Puleston's invitation, I examined them, and from his society derived that pleasure which I desire here to acknowledge.

ALFRED J. HORWOOD.

A MANUSCRIPT OF MISS AINSLIE, BERWICK-UPON-TWEED.

A manuscript, in quarto, upon vellum, written about the year 1400, apparently for the use of a member of the Company of Fishmongers, London. It has passed through the hands of the celebrated London historian and antiquary, John Stowe, whose writing occurs upon folios 43, 44, 46, and 46b. Subsequently it was the property of D. Ord, of Clare Hall, Cambridge, who was Mayor of Berwick in 1786, from whom it passed into the family of its present owner.

It contains the following articles:—

1. A list of the Mayors and Sheriffs of London from 1 Ric. I. to 19 Ric. II. In Latin; f. 1.

2. A short chronicle, from the creation of the world to A.D. 1388. In Latin; f. 8.

3. A chronicle of events connected with the city of London, from A.D. 1087 to 1388. In Latin: f. 13.

4. The charters of the city of London, from 11 Hen. III. recited by Inspeximus, dated 6 Nov., 7 Ric. II. In Latin; f. 15.

5. The ancient Statutes of the Company of Fishmongers of London. In Latin; f. 33b.

6. Grant by King Edward I. to the Mayor of London of certain sites in London for the support of the fabric of London Bridge, dated 23 May, 10 Edw. I. In Latin; f. 34.

7. Memorandum as to the regulations made in the 11 Edw. I. respecting the sale of butchers' meat and fish within the city of London. In Latin; f. 34.

8. Regulations made in 18 Edw. I. by Gregory de Rokesley, Mayor of London, chiefly in regard to the sale of fish within the city of London. In French; f. 34 b.

9. Oath of the various officers of the Halmot Court of the city of London as to the privileges of the fishmongers of London. In French and English; f. 36 b.

10. Regulations made by the Steward of the King's Household as to the sale of fish within the city of London, dated 18 Edw. I. In French; f. 36 b.

11. Ordinance by Hamo de Chikwell, Mayor of London, respecting the building called "the Stokkes," dated 17 Edw. II. In Latin; f. 38.

12. Confirmation of the above Ordinance by King Edward II., dated 16 June, 17 Edw. II. In Latin; f. 38*.

13. Various memoranda concerning the enrolment of several agreements respecting the property of the Company of Fishmongers of the city of London, 11 Edw. I., 15 Edw. II., and 17 Edw. III. In Latin; f. 38.*

14. Memoranda of various proceedings between the Mayor and citizens of London, on the one part, and the Company of Fishmongers of London, on the other, as to

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their respective rights in the building called "Le "Stokkes." In Latin; f. 39.

15. Writ of Richard II. intimating that he had abrogated certain regulations made in the Parliament held in the third year of his reign respecting the sale of fish, 27 Nov., 7 Ric. II. In Latin; f. 42.

16. Memoranda as to the rights of the city of London over the river Thames. In Latin; f. 43.

17. Rules respecting the use of nets in the river Thames, and the periods for fishing within the same river. In French; f. 43 b.

18. Note respecting the right claimed by the city of London over the sale of lampreys within the same, dated 7 Edw. III. In Latin; f. 44.

19. Note of the customs levied upon goods discharged at Bilingsgate. In French; f. 44 b.

20. Statement as to the ancient customs levied at Queen's Bank [Queen Hithe ?]. In Latin; f. 45 b.

21. The custom of Escawage. In French; f. 45*.

22. The custom of Tronage. In French; f. 45 b.

23. The custom of Pesage, by weight. In French; f. 46.

24. The customs of Grasschurch. In French; f. 46.

25. The customs of Wolchurch Hawe. In French; f. 46 b.

26. The customs of the market in London. In French; f. 46 b.

27. The customs of Smithfield. In French; f. 47.

28. Confirmation of the ancient charters of the city of London by Richard II. in the first year of his reign. In English; f. 48.

Miss Ainslie permits reference to be made to me by anyone who wishes to obtain further information respecting the volume described above.

Jos. Stevenson.

The Manuscripts of J. C. Antrobus, Esq., of Eaton Hall, Cheshire.

Among the deeds is one dated in 1281, by which Agnes, the daughter of Gerard of Leke, grants to Robert, called the Cellererman, lands in Leke (Leek in Staffordshire).

And a deed, not dated, being a grant by Radulfus de Vernun to the Abbat of Vale Royal of land in Westacroft in Great Stanthurn, free from all service except "uno rete domino regi." The witnesses are Lord Reginald de Gray, then Justice of Chester, Lord William de Venables, and others. (Reginald de Gray was Justice of Chester in the 9th year of Edward 1, 1281.)

A license by King Henry 5, dated in the 10th year of his reign (under seal), to Hugh the son of Ralph Walley, and the heirs of his body lawfully begotten, whether resident in Nantwich or not, to boil and sell salt, and to sell other goods. The consideration was 40s. paid into the Exchequer of Chester.

A precept by Edward, eldest son of Edward 4, that if John Wodnot was over 70 years of age he was not to be put on juries or assises. Dated 14 Edward 4.

A counterpart conveyance by Edward Lord Stafford and Ursula his wife, to Edward Lord Derby, of a house and garden in Macclesfield. Signature of "E. Derby." The seal in red wax, crest of Eagle and child.

There are many deeds of the time of Edward 2, and later Kings. Some of the early deeds have seals of arms. Many grants are by persons named Praers and Sutton.

Many of the early deeds relate to Yeyton (Eaton) under Lyme.

There are many deeds by and to the Byrons of Boglawton, in the county of Chester, in the reigns of Elizabeth, James 1, Charles 1, and Charles 2. Christopher Byron in 1597 had an uncle named John. After Christopher came Thomas. Another Christopher in 1684 made a settlement (with the deeds), and immediately afterwards made his will. He had bought up a great deal of real property. No son is mentioned in his will, but he names daughters, one of whom had married an Allen. The Christopher Byron of 1642 used a seal of arms, viz., three bends enhanced; the same arms as those borne by the noble family of Byron.

There are several deeds by and to the Brerctons of Cheshire.

A large chest is full of the Rolls of the manor of Horton in Staffordshire. They commence in the reign of Edward 3, and end with the reign of George 2: (the subsequent rolls are with the Steward). They comprise the Rolls of the Court Baron and Customary Conrt and View of Frankpledge; and besides, various papers of the 17th century, giving accounts of the manor, its descents, reservations, and exchanges. There are also a few Computi, one as early as Edward 4.

These Rolls are important for the history of Staffordshire; for Horton is a very large manor, and the series here is nearly if not quite complete from the 14th century.

Court Rolls and Computi are deserving of a very careful study. The former show the succession of lords, the customs of the manors, the succession of tenants, the amounts of fines and nature of heriots; proceedings in trespass and debt, in assaults and frays; the steps in civil suits, and a variety of information as to management and proceedings of the lords' territory and its occupants. The Computi are very valuable as showing the cultivation and stocking of farms, and the prices of various items of food and use. The importance of these documents has not, I think, been sufficiently attended to.

Alfred J. Horwood.

The Manuscripts of W. R. Baker, Esq., of Bayfordbury, in the County of Herts.

A most interesting collection of letters of the 17th, and a few of the 18th century, mostly addressed to Jacob Tonson, the friend and publisher of the wits and poets of that time, and founder of the Kit-Cat Club. Mr. Baker is one of his descendants, and possesses nearly all the portraits (painted by Sir Godfrey Kneller) of the members and of the club. The portraits of Jacob Tonson and the Earl of Carbery are very fine; that of Addison not so good. The portrait of John Montague, Duke of Montague, is curious. He expected to be made Knight of the Garter, and, in anticipation, the ribbon was painted over his coat; but he was disappointed, and the ribbon was painted to match the coat. But, as often the case in a "pentimento," the ribbon is visible.

The letters have been laid down in a large folio volume, and are in good preservation. Loose, at the end of the volume, is a fair copy, corrected for the press, of the first book of Milton's Paradise Lost, by some conjectured to be in Milton's handwriting.

The first letter is from Addison to Jacob Tonson, at the "Judge's Head," next Temple Bar, in Fleet Street, February 2 (no year):—"I was yesterday with Dr. "Hannes; told him Dr. Blackman, Mr. Adams, and "Mr. Boyle and myself had engaged in it, and that you "had gained a kind of promise from Dr. Gibbons. The "Doctor seemed particularly solicitous about the com"pany he was to appear in, and would fain hear all the "names of the translators. (The reference is to a trans"lation of Herodotus.) Addison does not like his "Polymnia, and will, if Tonson pleases, translate "Urania. Was walking this morning with Mr. Yalden, "and asked him when we might expect Ovid 'de arte "amandi' in English. Told me he thought you had "dropt the design since Mr. Driden's translation of "Virgil had been undertaken; but he had done his part "almost a year ago, and had it lying by him. Was "afraid he has done little of it, but believes a letter "from Tonson about it would set him to work."

2. Addison to Tonson, March 13 (no year).—Not being able to find Dr. Hannes at home has left his part with his servitor. Shall have his Urania by the beginning of the week.

3. Addison to Tonson at Amsterdam.—Has been two days at Rotterdam. Speaks of Tonson's edition of Cæsar.

4. Addison to Tonson, May 28.—Mr. Clay tells him to let Tonson know of the misfortune Polymnia met with on the road; the carrier was in fault. Tonson's discourse about translating Ovid made such an impression on him that he ventnred on the second book, which he turned at his leisnre hours. Ovid has so many silly stories with his good ones that he is more tedious to translate than a better poet would be.

5. 1735, August 28.—"My friend, I intend, God will"ing, to leave the country on Sunday next, with hopes "of London next evening. I suppose by the news I "receive per post that you are alive, but a certificate of "health under your own hand would have been most "acceptable to your old friend, Roger de Coverley." (Addison died in 1719, and Steele in 1729.)

6. Attorbury to Tonson, dated at Oxford, November 15, 1681.—Sends a list of subscribers (31); has got 6l. in crowns; some have not paid. Asks for the Oxford Prologue and for Dryden's Satyr, which he says he will return without transcribing a line. "My Whole Duty

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" of Man waits for yonrs, and if you think it worth your " while to have the first miscellany the piece of Spencer " in 4to., which you know I owe you, sent up along with " it, it shall be done."

7. Aphra Behn to Jacob Tonson, August 1, 1685.—Tonson has bound himself for 6*l.* which she owed Mr. Baggs. She empowers Zachary Baggs, in case the debt is not paid before Michaelmas, to stop it out of moneys in his hands "upon the playing her first play."

8. The same to the same.—Thanks him for the service he has done her with Dryden, in whose esteem she would rather choose to be than anybody in the world. Angry with Creech; thinks her verse worth 30*l.*; hopes he will find 'em worth 25*l.*; asks him to speak to his brother to advance the price 5*l.* more. Cowley's David lost because it was a large book; Mrs. Philips's plays for the same reason. Begs hard for 5*l.* more.

9. Assignment by Richard Bentley to Jacob Tonson of one-third of Abstract of L'Estrange's Seneca's Morals. 1*l.* received in hand for 30*l.* At the back is a receipt for the whole amount and a direction for the Stationer's Company to assign.

10. Wm. Congreve to Tonson, August 8, 1723.—His kinsman Col. Congreve wishes that Tonson would lend Wm. Congreve's picture, to have a copy.

12. The same to the same, August 20, 1695.—Requests him to ask Sir G. Kneller to finish his picture.

13. The same to Tonson at Amsterdam, July 1, 1703. —Has been at the baths. "Your nephew told me of " copies that were dispersed of the Pastoral, and likely " to be printed; so we have thought fit to prevent 'em, " and print it ourselves."

14. The same to the same, at the "Judge's Head" in Chancery Lane.

15. The same to the same.

16. Copy of some of Congreve's last verses from the Harl. MS. 7318. An Epistle to Lord Cobham.

17. S. Compton to Tonson, November 21, 1727.—Will try to excuse him from being sheriff.

18. Thomas Creech (neither date nor address).—About his Juvenal; contains criticisms on the chronology of the Satires.

19. Wm. Davenant, at Francfort, to Tonson, April 20, 1702.—About subscription to the Cæsar. "Send to my " father the productions of our English poets, who are " all your friends, and never fail to communicate to " you their verses. You can't imagine how at this " distance one bankers after London lampoons. Pray " give my service to Mr. Congreve, and desire him to " let me be remembered in the dressing-room at Lin- " coln's Inn Fields."

20. J. Dennis to Tonson, June 4, 1715.—Is concerned at the attempt to lessen the reputation of Dryden by "small poets." Abuses Pope; Pope has always the same dull cadence and a continual bag-pipe drone; contrasts between Dryden and Pope. Five pages, and very amusing. A modern note says that it has been printed imperfectly.

21. Dryden to Tonson, July 6, 1697.—Tell Mr. Pate I can print no more names of his subscribers than I have money for before I print their names. . . . Let him settle for three yards of cloth by set-off. He (Dryden) is about to deal with a draper of his own persuasion.

22. Dryden's receipt for 30*l.* for copyright of Cleomenes.

23. Dryden's receipt, March 24, 1698, for 268*l.* 15*s.* for about 7,500 verses or less, of 10,000.

24. Dryden to Tonson.

25. The same to the same.—Had caught a great pike.

26. The same to the same.—About translation of Virgil.

27. The same to the same (no date).—Three days since he finished the 4th Æneid. The 6th is his greatest favourite. Mentions that money was then very scrupulously received, and that clipped money and 40 brass shillings were in some change sent to his wife.

28. The same to the same.—Asks him to let his wife buy a sieve of damsons to preserve, whole and not in mash.

29. The same to the same, October 29 (no year).—Has done the 7th Æneid in the country; intends in a few days to begin the 8th; when that is finished he expects 50*l.* in good silver, not such as he had formerly. "I " am not obliged to take gold, neither will I; nor stay " for it beyond 24 hours after it is due." (They were evidently then on bad terms.)

30. The same to the same (no date).—An interesting letter. He says that the translation of the History of the League was the best translation that ever was. Mentions Lord Roscommon's Essay; mentions his own verses; corrects a line—"let it be 'That here his con- " 'quering ancestors were nurs'd.'" Will lay by the Religio Laici till another time. Will have four odes of Horace and 40 lines from Lucretius. The story of Nisus and Eurialus, and 40 lines of Virgil in another place, to answer those of Lucretius. "I mean those very lines 'which Montaigne has compared in those two poets." Has no leisure for an Act of the Opera. Talks with Betterton about actors and the characters they were to have in the two new plays.

31. The same to the same.—(Amusing.) About his translation of Ovid's Metamorphoses.

32. The same to the same.—Asks him to say what is the most he will give for his son's play, "and if you " have any silver which will go, my wife will be glad " of it."

33 and 34. The same to the same.—In the latter he mentions Lady Chudleigh's verses (apparently to the Virgil). These, Wycherley thinks the best of any. . . . His own translation of Ovid, "de Arte " amandi." Asks Tonson to get him three pounds of snuff. . . . Let the printer be very careful, or he shall print nothing more; . . his son Charles is ill; the doctor fears a rupture; . . has great love for his son; . . requests him to ask Mr. Fraunce to enclose a letter, he (Dryden) will pay for double post. The post can't be trusted. Ferrand will do by them as he did by two letters which he sent his son about his dedicating to the King, of which they received neither.

35. The same to the same.—About his handwriting failing; so he writes a short letter.

36. The same to the same.—Has broken off his studies for the Conquest of China, to review Virgil and bestow more certain duty on him. Dr. Chetwynd; his promise of the Ode on St. Cecelia's day, which he desires Tonson to send him forthwith.

37. The same to the same.—Thanks him for sherry, the best he ever had. Asks him, in the Ode for St. Cecilia's day, to alter *Lais* to *Thais* twice. Wants to send a Virgil to Rome, and to send 30 guineas to Rome to his son.

38. The same to the same.—The remainder of his Northamptonshire rents have come up by the carrier, . . 16*l.* and about 10 shillings.

39. The same to the same.—"Send my MS. of the " Eneid to Sir Robert Howard to read in the country, " and bring back when he came to town."

40. A promise by Tonson to pay Dryden 250 guineas for 10,000 verses, 7,500 already in Tonson's possession. The 250 guineas to be made up to 300*l.* on a second impression of the 10,000 verses. Dated, 20th March 1698, signed and sealed by Tonson. Witnessed by Ben. Portlock and W. Congreve.

41. A similar document; the seal torn off.

42. Mr. Russells bill for the funeral of Dryden. Among the items are:—Double coffin, 5*l.* Hanging the Hall with a border of bays, 5*l.* Six dozen paper escutcheons for the Hall, 3*l.* 12*s.* Ten silk escutcheons for the Pall, 2*l.* 10*s.* Three mourning coaches and six horses, 2*l.* 5*s.* Silver desk and rosemary, 5*s.* Eight scarves for musicianers, 2*l.* Seventeen yards of crape to cover their instruments, 1*l.* 14*s.* Archievement for the herse, 3*l.* 10*s.* The total was 45*l.* 17*s.*

43. Verses by Cath. Brocerley to Dryden on his translation of Virgil.—One page. The writer says, "The " old critick burnt Statius as a holocaust to Virgil, so " we may burn Ogilby."

44. Duke of Grafton to Tonson.—Thanks him for a present of cider.

45. The Earl of Halifax to Mr. Smal in York Buildings.—Says his leg is not so well, and asks that he shall be in town on Wednesday by 11; asks him to meet him there to dress it. On the back are memoranda by Tonson about his son and daughter, and the altering of his will, &c.

46. A letter from E. Jekyll, May 17, 1718.

47. J. Jekyll at the Rolls to Tonson.—On the death of Mr. Cocks. Tonson being there, is asked to do all he can for Lord Somer's sake.

48. Basil Kennet to Tonson, at the "Judge's Head" near the Inner Temple Gate; dated C.C.C., 10th Sept. 1696.—Promises to contribute something for Tonson's 5th Miscellany.

49. A note of two lines from Sir G. Kneller.

50. From Sir G. Kneller.—Is sorry he shall not see him that afternoon, but will on Sunday next.

51. The (second) Duke of Marlborough to Tonson, the nephew, Nov. 29, 1729.—"I know 'tis only the " set of those pictures your uncle values, and not that " that I would give the world for." Asks to change for an original of Sir G. Kneller.

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52. Luke Milbourne to Tonson. Dated, Yarmouth, Nov. 24, 1690. — Sends a poem which he made on Dryden's Amphitryo, which much pleased him. Tells Tonson to send others of Dryden's works.

53. Holles-Newcastle to Tonson, July 28, 1721.—Addresses him as "my dear old Friend," and asks to come for a visit.

54. Pelham to Tonson, 1721.—Acknowledges a present of cyder, and perry which he thought to be a different sort of cyder.

55. Holles-Newcastle to Tonson, 1721.—About a present of cyder, &c. And draft of a reply.

56. From H. Pelham, 1728.

57. From T. Bowyer, 1721.—The Duke of Newcastle desires Tonson's company in Sussex.

58. Pelham to Tonson (no year).—Lord L—— got so drunk last night at the Kit-Cat.

59. R. Newton of Hart Hall, Oxford, to Tonson, 1733. —About Lady Holford's gift of 1,200*l.* to be improved to 1,600*l.* to be laid out in land for endowments. Thanks him for presents of books.

60. Henry Newton to Tonson. Dated, Florence, 1709.

61. Receipt by Jacob Tonson, junr., to the elder Tonson, 1735, for books of the value of 50*l.*, for Hart Hall.

61(*a*). Thomas Otway, June 30, 1683.—Acknowledges that he owes 11*l.* to Jacob Tonson.

62. Alexander Pope to Tonson, Nov. 14, 1731.—"Almost ready to be angry with your nephew for being the publisher of Theobald's Shakespear, who according to the laudable custom of commentators first served himself of my pains, and then abused me for 'em." Suggests a scheme (to be talked over) for a Shakespear and other English poets that will beat all others, . . other literary matters (3 pages). In a postscript; "You live not far from Ross; I desire you to get me an exact information of the Man of Ross, what was his Christian and surname, what year he died and what age, and to transcribe his epitaph if he has one; and any particulars you can procure about him. I intend to make him an example in a poem of mine."

63. Copies of two letters from Pope to J. Tonson, jun., and two from J. Tonson, jun., in reply, 1731.—In the first, Pope expresses a hope that, in Theobald's proposed edition of Shakespear, Tonson will not publish any impertinent remarks on him (Pope). In the second, Tonson says that he will never do anything to forfeit Pope's opinion of him. In the third, Pope says, "All I should be sorry for would be if *you* were made the publisher of any falsity relating to my *personal character*." In the fourth, Tonson re-assures him.

64, 65, and 66 are from Pope, the first dated in 1732, the second no date, the third in 1735.—In the first Pope thanks Tonson for information about the Man of Ross; mentions why he made the Man of Ross better in reality. Has no thought of printing the poem (which is an Epistle on the Use of Riches) this long time. Mentions his portrait by Dahl sent to Tonson's nephew. Asks for a copy of his old friend Dr. Garth. "As to Dr. Bentley and Milton, I think the one above and the other below criticism."

67. Matthew Prior, Haye, Sept. 23/13, 1695, to Tonson. —Sends some verses "if worth printing," translated from Boileau.

68. Copies of Prior's poems, from Harl. MS. 7316.

69. D. Fulteney, Utrecht, July 3, to Tonson in Amsterdam.—About Vandermark, who wished to engrave for the Cæsar.

70 and 71. The same to the same.—Chatty letters.

72. Dr. Raby, at Berlin (no year), to Tonson.—The King has ordered the Urose to be painted, and to have prints made of him, and has promised him the first, which shall be Tonson's. The King will subscribe (for the Cæsar).

73. Lord Somers to Tonson. — Apologizes for not being able to come to a party.

74, 75, and 76. Letters from the Duke of Somerset to Tonson, two of them dated in 1703.—The first is a long one about Addison's being tutor to his son; his duty, and salary. In the second, he says that as Addison seems to consent, but wants to know particulars, he wishes Tonson to come and talk. In the third, he says that Addison has in effect declined. "Our club is dissolved untill you revive it; which we are impatient off."

77. Abraham Stanyan, at Augsbourg, Nov. 13, 1693, to Tonson.—Tells of his travels on the road to Venice.

78. C. Stanhope, Dec. 31, 1722, to Tonson.—Excuses himself for not coming to a party; asks to defer it till the Speaker is recovered.

79. Richard Steele, Sept. 26, 1718, to Tonson.—Has heard a good character of Caulfield, the barge-builder, and understands he is the only one now on the river: has been asked to speak in his behalf to the Duke of Newcastle for him to be barge-builder to his Majesty. Asks Tonson to speak for him.

80. George Stepney, at Lipstadt, 14/24 Feb. 1695, to Tonson.—A long letter. Sends a poem for printing on the melancholy subject; asks that it may be shown to Montagne and Congreve; . . . gives his own criticisms; . . . there is to be no name to them; hopes they will come out before the funeral. A copy for Mr. Prior, who perhaps may send some amendments. (Queen Mary died in December 1694.)

81. George Stepney, at Vienna, March 24, 1703, to Tonson.—Is glad that the Cæsar goes on well. Prince Eugene will subscribe; he has given his arms and titles for one of the cuts. Hopes to send the Margrave of Baden as a subscriber. "These two Generals are as learned as brave, and are perfect masters of humanity and learning." Prince Eugene wants one of Tonson's Horace. Hearty affection to Kit-Cat. "Often wish it were my fortune to make one of you at three in the morning."

82. The same, at Weissenberg, to Tonson, Sept. 26, 1704.—About the Cæsar. Prince Eugene very inquisitive to know when he is to make his appearance. Count Frise desires his name among the subscribers; he deserving it for his brave defence of Landau, and his care now in recovering it. Stepney will be answerable to Tonson for the money.

83. The same to the same, Feb. 18, 1705. Sends the letter and arms of Prince Eugene and the Margrave of Baden, and speaks of his own.

84 to 95. Twelve amusing letters from Sir John Vanbrugh to Tonson, dated from Paris, Amsterdam, and Herefordshire in 1703, 1714, 1722, and 1725, containing anecdotes and gossip of the club and friends, town news, and a little on politics. In the fourth, to Tonson at Paris, June 5, 1719, he congratulates Tonson on his luck in South Sea Stock. In the fifth, Feb. 18, 1719/20, he says that stock is rising, but he is only a looker-on. Sir R. Steele is grown such a statesman that he now takes the Ministry directly for his mark, and treats them in the House for some days past in so very frank a manner that they grow quite angry, and 'tis talked as if it would not be impossible to see him very soon expelled the House. He has quarrelled with the Lord Chamberlain, that a new license has been granted to Wilks, Cibber, and Booth, which they accepting of and acting under, have left him with his patent but not one player. And so the Lord Chamberlain's authority over the playhouse is restored, and the patent ends in a joke. A notice of the opera; 20,000*l.* subscribed; the King gives 1,000*l.* a year. He (Vanbrugh) is going to Heidegger's masquerade that night. In one dated July 1, 1719, he mentions his own recent marriage. In the next, a few lines in the middle are written and signed by Harriet V. (his wife). Vanbrugh abuses the Duchess of Marlborough, mentioning the money that was owing to him for Blenheim. In one, dated Oct. 25, 1725, he is very uncomplimentary to the Duchess of Marlborough, by reason of her getting an injunction against him by her friend the late good Chancellor, who declared that Vanbrugh never was employed by the Duke of M., and therefore had no demand on his estate for services at Blenheim. But he got his debt by Sir R. Walpole's help out of a sum she expected to receive. In one of Jan. 1722, he mentions the Duke of Marlborough's disposition of his property. The opera is supported: half a guinea for pit and boxes.

96. E. Waller, Jan. 22, 1679, to Jacob Tonson, at Mrs. Tonson's shop at Gray's Inn Gate, by Gray's Inn. —A short letter. Has the gout. Asks for any of Cambray's (Fénélon) works, if new.

97. Geo. Wilson, 2nd August, 1735.—Not important.

98. John Wallis, Serjeant's Inn, June 23, 1691, to some clergyman.—A long letter about the right of the University of Oxford to print Bibles. Claims for Oxford the exercise of printing before London, and the University brought in the art of printing.

99. Autograph draft of J. Tonson's will, March 19, 1731. 2 pp. 4to.

Then follow three vols. letters by Tonson; hints for verses on Dr. Hobbs, surgeon, cousin to T. Hobbs, of Malmesbury; Wycherley and he were of the same age, and born in the same town. Drafts of verses: several.

Tonson's will in his own handwriting, 27 Jan. 1734.

Bill for Tonson's funeral, March 31, 1735. The amount is 124*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*

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A letter from Philip Lempriere at Bath, 13 Feb. 1777, to Wm. Baker. He says that the wits and poets used to meet in a public house in Gray's Inn Lane, the sign a Cat, the man who kept it was called Kit; and they kept the name when they removed to the Devil or Rose Tavern, Temple Bar; he is not sure which.

The Kit-Cat Club, a poem, by R. B. Four leaves, 8vo.

The thanks of the literary world will be given to Mr. Baker for allowing an inspection and description of his most interesting collection, containing so many radiations from those who have left "long trails of light "descending down." And I thank him much for giving me the use of the volume in the room where hang the portraits of the members of the Club with which his ancestor's name is so intimately connected. Although Dryden's letters were known to Sir Walter Scott (see Scott's edition of Dryden's works), yet, as the contents of this volume are little known, it was thought better to briefly notice the contents of the letters of Dryden as well as of the others.

ALFRED J. HORWOOD.

THE ORIGINAL CHARTERS, PAPERS, DEEDS, AND LETTERS OF CHARLES MICHAEL BERINGTON, ESQ., OF LITTLE MALVERN COURT,

(*First Notice.*)

In the library of Charles Berington, Esq., is contained a very large collection of early documents, ranging from the time of King John to the end of the last century. The greater portion of the collection has reference either to the history of the various families of which their owner is the representative, or to the property of which these families were the proprietors and occupants. Within a comparatively recent period large masses of these papers (especially the earlier ones) have perished by damp and otherwise; the portions however which remain are very considerable numerically, and of great interest and value. Their importance consists not so much in the light which they throw upon the general history of the nation, as upon the illustrations which they afford of the inner life of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and in this respect they are worthy of a careful examination. The entire series has recently been most liberally submitted to my inspection by its owner, who is most anxious in every way in his power to forward the interests of the Commission. But the collection is too extensive to be exhausted in the course of a single visit, and I find it necessary in my present report to limit my notice to a general statement of the nature of the papers as they were presented to me, reserving to myself the privilege of a more systematic examination at some future period.

In dealing with these documents it may be convenient to classify them under certain chronological divisions, commencing with the Charters and papers anterior to the death of King Henry VIII.

The earliest Charters which have occurred among the bundles already opened are those which relate to grants made to the monastery of Little Malvern by Silvester, bishop of Worcester, and his successor in the same see, Walter de Cantilupe, confirmed by the earl of Gloucester of the period.

Charters relative to Presthemede, of the time of Edward I.

Charters relative to tenements in Newcastle-under-Lyme, temp. Edw. III.

Licence of Walter, abbot of Westminster, granting the request of John, prior of Little Malvern, to found an oratory at Bockebury, provided that the rights of the mother church of Longedone be not injured. Dated at Chaddesleye, 13 kal. Jun. 1289.

Charters respecting lands and tenements in Pershore, temp. Hen. VI.

Charters respecting lands in Leghe, granted by Alart Pepe, of Leghe, temp. Edw. III.

Lease of a tenement in Kersaltone, co. Surrey, "foranenst the cross," with a schedule of household necessaries left in the same (curious), dated 27 Hen. VII.

Letters and papers connected with the proceedings of the Council appointed by King Henry VII. for the management of the affairs of Prince Arthur and the Princess Catherine, his wife, while resident at Bewdeley. Among these may be mentioned the following:—

A letter from "H. Worcester" to the Princesse grace's counsail, without date.

Letter of John Russell, secretary to the said council, in answer to the above letter.

Letters (several) from John, bishop of Exeter, to the same.

Letters from Walter Devreux to the same.

Letter (holograph) of Thomas Audley, to "his brother "Russell, secretary with the Lady Princess."

Letters from the Commissioners for the pacification of the Marches of Wales.

Rules for the pacification of the same.

Various letters and papers of the time of Henry VIII.

Letter of William, Lord Wyndesore, to his cousin Russell, 35 Hen. VIII.

Depositions respecting the will of Thomas Holgrave.

Charters granted by the abbey of Gloucester, 28 Hen. VIII.

Letter (original) of Clement, abbot of Evesham, to "Mr. Secretary."

Depositions in a suit (23 Hen. VIII.) betwixt Thomas Foliatt, Esq., and John Frauncis.

Taxation of the subsidy for the first year, viz., 27 Hen. VIII. in the limits of John Russell and William Gower, Esqrs.

Various letters from Thomas Crumwell to Sir John Russell, Knight, and others, mostly undated, but one bearing the date 7 Dec. 30 Hen. VIII.

Appointment of Harry Russell, Esq., to be "Foster" of the late priory of Little Malvern, 23 Hen. VIII., with draft of his letter respecting the same.

"A device to make sure the manor of Hardwick;" two plans

Quietus given to John Russell, farmer, of Werepedyll, 24 Hen. VIII.

Lease of lands and tenements in Calais (5 Dec., 12 Hen. VIII.), by Sir William Barber, Knt., to John Russell, of the Frith, co. Surry, "squier."

Grant of tithes of corn in Besford, by "Johannes "episcopus Politensis, abbas Wigornie," to John Russell, Esquire, for his good counsel, 29 Hen. VIII.

Lease by the same abbot of Worcester, to John Russell, vicar of S. Andrew's of Pershore, of "Pershore "Mylls," 18 Hen. VIII.

Rentale terrarum et tenementorum nuper prioratus Minoris Malvernie.

Petition to the King for grant of restitution to Sir Richard Brunton and Joanna, his wife, daughter and heir of William Stanley, Esq., son of William Stanley, Knt., of lands, &c. forfeited by him. No date.

Letters-testimonial embodying depositions respecting the will of Thomas Holgrave, Gent., in 1527.

Grant of lands in Solihull, co. Warwick, by Richard Boteler, to Sir Edward Ferrers and others, 9 Hen. VIII.

Documents connected with lands, &c. in Solersbope, co. Heref., 24 Hen. VIII.

Account Book, containing the personal and private expenses of Thomas Holgrave, 15 Hen. VIII. (A curious volume.)

Letters to and from the family of Brocton (or Broughton), of Henley, co. Salop, from the reign of Hen. VIII.

Letters and papers connected with the descent of tenements and lands in Barrowe, co. Wigorn., between Henry Russell and Charles Brocton, 1 and 2 Philip and Mary.

Leases of lands in Ellefield, temp. Philip and Mary.

Letters-patent of Philip and Mary, granting to Henry Russell, Esq., and Charles Brocton, Gent. (in consideration of the faithful service heretofore rendered by the said Henry Russell, and of 413*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* paid by the said Henry Russell and Charles Brocton), the demesne and manor of Little Malvern, with its appurtenances, &c., Barrowe, &c. Dated at Westm., 26 Sept., 1 and 2 Philip and Mary. The original, with the royal seal appended.

Household Book of Henry Russell, "since the death "of my mother."

General quitclaim, by John Webb, of London, Gent., of all debts due to him by Rowland Russell, of London, Gent., 40 Eliz.

Book of payment of Easter Dues of Little Malvern, 37 Eliz.

Another for A.D. 1609.

Another for A.D. 1614.

Letters from Richard Pigot, "from his chamber in "Oriel College," to Mr. Henry Russell, Little Malvern.

Letters from Matthew Bercw to Henry Russell, principal of Gloucester Hall, Oxford, 20 Eliz.

Letters of William Berowe of Bullocks Hall, county Hants.

Letters of John Higford, 1593.

Letters of John Halsey, 1601, 1604.

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Letters of John Chapman, 1607.
Letters of Thomas Chamberlain, 1639.
Letters and papers relative to a suit about a farm in Long Wittenham co. Berks, claimed by S. John's College, Oxford, 1583, among which are several letters of the Privy Council.
Letters, chiefly domestic and personal, from members of the families of Russell, Packington, Grove, Waterhouse, Berkley, Leigh, Halsey, Uvedale, Walwyn, Monington, Throckmorton, Molyns, Gunton, ranging from about 1580 to 1680.
Domestic papers connected with the families of Monington and Williams of Holywell, Flintshire, A.D. 1720–1723.
Letters of Mary Cross, Frances Clifton, and other inmates of the English Convent at Rouen, to Mr. Monington and Mr. Williams of Holywell, 1734–1795. (Interesting notices of the French Revolution.)
Letters and papers respecting the relics of Queen Clementine Sobieski (with the relics themselves), given to "this convent by Felix, bishop of Ipres, Oct. 4th, "1765."
Lotter of Sister Mary Rosa Howard of Norfolk, about the relics of Queen Clementina, dated, Brussells, Aug. 29th, 1742.
Attestation of relics presented by the said Sister Mary Rosa (with the relics themselves), by Joseph Habert, bishop of Ipres, dated 18 Sept. 1772, the relics having been presented, 12th May 1741.
Attestation as to a portion of the hair shirt of St. Thomas of Canterbury (with the relic itself) by Nicholas Leyburn, vice-president of Douai, Edward Everard, S. T. P. and Joseph Morgan, dated, 9th March 1676.
Papers of the very Rev. Prior Williams, last prior of the English Carthusians of Nieuport, Flanders (originally of Sheen), who died, 2nd Jan. 1797, at Little Malvern.
Papers relating to the temporalities of the English Carthusians of Nieuport.
Proceedings of the Committee for sequestration of Papists and Delinquents as regarding Thomas Russell of Little Malvern, April 1649.
Speech of Fr. David Lewis, executed at Usk, Aug. 27, 1679.
Documents connected with the period of the Commonwealth.
Letters of Richard Pigot, Fellow of Oriel College, to Thomas Habington, the Worcestershire Antiquarian.
History of the priory of Little Malvern, by Rowland Reade.
Letters of Dorothy Lacon, 1647.
Letters of J. Grove, 1605.
Letter of Edward Penant, Avignon, 1765.

Mr. Berington permits me to state that he will be happy to afford every facility which I may require for the inspection of these portions of his papers which as yet remain unexamined; and further, that he is anxious to forward by every means in his power the objects contemplated by the Commission.

JOS. STEVENSON.

THE MANUSCRIPTS OF COLONEL MYDDELTON-BIDDULPH, CHIRK CASTLE, DENBIGHSHIRE.

The Manuscripts and greater portion of the old library are at present in a vaulted stone chamber on the first floor. The manuscript volumes are very few; the letters are numerous, but only a few of the time of Charles I are of public interest. On the partition some years ago of the vast estates of the Myddeltons, I think it most likely that great portions of the MS. correspondence went to one or both of the other coheiresses.

A 4to volume in English, 16th century, 227 leaves and one leaf of table, intituled, "History of the Kings "and Princes of Wales:" *begins*, "After that Cadwalla- "der the last King of the Britons descending from the "noble race of Trojans". . . . *Ends* (at 227a), "and "at this year the King built the castle and town of "Beaumarys. . . . After this there was nothing "done in Wales worthy memory, but that is to be redde "in the English Chronicles." At fol. 4 the author refers to Sir John Price's apology against the calumnies of Polydore Vergil.

A 4to volume in English, paper, 15th century, 33 leaves, imperfect at the beginning. It consists of medical recipes.

A folio volume in Latin, paper, 16th century, begins with fol. 64, and ends with fol. 85. It is a book of the Gaol Delivery of Newgate in London, for the 32nd and several succeeding years of Henry 8. It gives the names of the prisoners, their pleas and sentences, in very brief entries.

Books of orders at Quarter Sessions for Denbighshire from 1647 to near the end of the century; and a multitude of Rolls of the Quarter Sessions at Wrexham in the 17th century.

Queen Elizabeth's instructions to Henry Earl of Pembroke, President of the Council in Wales; dated at Windsor, 15th Sept. 1586; and a few other papers in other years relative thereto.

A 4to volume, paper, 17th century, contains lay and religious poems in English and Welsh.

A 4to volume, paper, 17th century, contains historical and genealogical notes in Welsh; about 180 leaves.

A folio volume, paper, 17th century, contains an account of the subscriptions of persons in all the parishes in London to the subsidy, 1643 and 1644.

A fragment of an 8vo volume, vellum, 14th century, beginning with fol. 55, and ending with fol. 100. It ends imperfectly in the 4th chapter of Articulus Septimus. It is a treatise on virtues and vices. The 19th chapter, De Elemosina, begins "Sanctus Judocus ex "regno Britonum;" there are other English examples.

Among the letters and miscellaneous papers, I noticed the following:—

1583. June 11. A notary public's declaration of Sir Henry Norris, captain of a company of English soldiers in Anvers, confessing that he owed to Sir William Middelton, an English merchant resident in Anvers, 37*l.* Flemish.

1636. June 19. Jonathan Edwards at Oxford to Walkyn Kyffin at Chirk. The King intends to come here (Oxford), and they are extremely strick to keep the city cleare and free from the sickness [in London] against he comes; on August 29th he will be here.

1636. Aug. 31. Jonathan Edwards to his brother, John Jones. He gives an account of the King's coming to Oxford, his reception and behaviour, the procession of the authorities, presentation of Oxford gloves to the King, his weariness at one speech, and satisfaction with another. A long and interesting letter.

1637. July 11. John Kyffin to Sir Thomas Middelton at Chirk. He is summoned to Chirke Castle and charged with half a musket; he has parted with all his property, except a pittance, to his two sons, therefore asks that he may be struck out from the list, and that they may be substituted.

1638. A long list of officers and gentlemen that have served abroad and are elected for His Majesty's service (to go into Scotland, 1638).

1639. May 27. Sir Edward Broughton of London to Gerrard Eyton. After matters of business he gives reports of the King's intended movements towards Scotland.

1644 and 1645. Various lists of men in differen regiments. Receipts for ammunition and arms by various captains.

1647. November 1. A letter from Chirk to Sir Thomas Middelton at Carew House in the Strand, about the charge on the Castle and the quartering of troops there by the Parliament.

1668. June 7. A news-letter from London.

1676. July. A note of a great storm in the county of Denbigh. Above thirty county bridges must be necessarily rebuilt or repaired.

1608. Nov. 2. A note of Muster of the clergy at Whelford; giving their names, the arms for which they were liable, and whether they were furnished or not.

It is worth noting that during the forage for MSS. in the old tower a very fair copy of Caxton's edition of the Polycronicon was discovered; it has six leaves of the table at the beginning, and wants all after the 4th chapter of the last book (the last book being Caxton's own composition). In other respects the volume seems perfect.

In the Library are a few old letters laid down in a volume. One is a holograph letter by Charles I, intimating his intention to come to Chirk Castle, and one by John Watts, giving an account of the defence of the Castle against the Rebels.

The Manorial Records are abundant. Among them is a very long roll for Moghant, 34 & 35 Edw. 3. Under the heading "Irrotulamentum pro magistro "dil Halstan" is the following entry:—"Jevan ap "Madoc Keffyn cepit firmam fraternitatis hospitalis "Sancti Johannis infra marchiam Powys pro 4*l.* hoc

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" anno plegio Madoc Keffyn patris sui solum ad festa, " &c. . . . sut pena 20*s.* ad utrumque diem; et " nisi fecerit concedit quod intratur super se heredes " et executores suos pena et districtione super hoc " provise, &c."

Of the 13 Richard 2 is a large roll, Computus of the bailiffs of Richard, Earl of Arundell, and accounts of the farmers of the demesne there.

And a great number of court rolls of the times of Edw. 3 and Richard 2 and later, for Chirk and Moghant, including one of 1655 for Chirk and Chirkland, while the estate was in the hands of the Protector.

Colonel Bidduiph's hospitality and attention during my stay at his magnificent border Castle made me regret that the Manuscripts there were not still more numerous. A packet of interesting Civil War letters was a short time since carefully put aside, and unfortunately is not for the present at hand.

ALFRED J. HORWOOD.

COLONEL CAREW'S MSS. AT CROWCOMBE COURT.

Colonel Carew possesses a manuscript of the tenth century of great value and exquisite beauty. It is a copy of the Evangelia according to St. Jerome, with parallelisms according to the canons of Eusebius* of Cæsarea, who flourished in the early part of the fourth century, and who seems to have formed a sort of harmony of or concordance to the four Evangelists, which he divided into ten canons or tables, classing the events accordingly as the narratives occurred. In the left-hand margin level with the text St. Jerome† places the references to the like narratives in the other gospels, numbering from 1 to 10, thus,—

1. Matthew, Mark, Luke, John.
2. Matthew, Mark, Luke.
3. Matthew, Luke, John.
4. Matthew, Mark, John.
5. Matthew, Luke.
6. Matthew, Mark.
7. Matthew, John.
8. Luke, Mark.
9. Luke, John.

10. *Solus*, i.e., when the passage only occurs in one Evangelist.

The following examples will fully explain my meaning:—

I. (‡)
M*t.* xxvii (*b*). M*k.* cxxiiii(*b*). L. lxxvii (*b*). J. cviii] (*b*).

" Illis autem, qui foris sunt, in parabolis omnia fiunt, ut videntes videant, et non videant; et audientes audiant, et non intelligant. Ne quando convertantur, et dimittantur eis peccata. Et ait illis. Nescitis parabolam hanc? et quomodo omnes parabolas cognoscetis?" (Mark iv. 11–13.)

II. (*a*)
M*t.* cevi.
M*k.* clxxii.
L. cclxxviii.

Qui autem tradidit eum, dedit illis signum dicens, Quemcumque osculatus fuero ipse est, tenete eum. Et confestim accedens ad Jesum, dixit: Ave rabbi, et osculatus est eum. Dixitque illi Jesus: Amice, ad quod venisti? Tunc accesserunt, et manus injecerunt in Jesum et tenuerunt eum. Et ecce unus de his qui erant cum Jesu, extendens manum, exemit gladium suum et percussit servum principis sacerdotum et amputavit auriculam ejus. (Matt. xxvi. 48–51.)

III.
L. lviii.
Mat. xc.
J. cxvii. et cxxviii.

Non est discipulus super magistrum, perfectus autem omnis erit si sit sicut magister ejus. (Luke vi. 40.)

IV.
J. xci.
M*t.* cclij.
M. cxii.

Et animam meam pono pro ovibus meis. (Joh. x. 15.)

V.
L. ccxxvi.
M*t.* cclxxii.

Verumtamen inimicos meos illos qui noluerunt me regnare super se adducite huc, et interficite ante me. (Luke xix. 27.)

VI.
M*t.* clxviij.
M*k.* lxxiiij.

Et assumens eum Petrus, cœpit increpare illum, dicens: Absit a te, Domine, non erit tibi hoc. (Matt. xvi. 22.)

VII.
M*t.* clxxxv.
J. cev.

Amen dico vobis, quæcumque alligaveritis super terram, erunt ligata et in cœlo. Et quæcumque solveritis super terram, erunt soluta et in cœlo. (Matt. xviii. 18.)

VIII.
M*t.* lvi.
L. lxxxviij.

Et exeuntes prædicabant ut pœnitentiam agerent; et dæmonia multa ejiciebant, et ungebant oleo multos ægros, et sanabantur. (Mar. vi. 12, 13.)

IX.
L. cclxii.
J. cxiii. et cxxiii.

Intravit autem Satanas in Judam, qui cognominabatur Scarioth, unum de duodecim. (Luke xxii. 3.)

X.
J. cxi. Solus.

Si me persecuti sunt, et vos persequentur: si sermonem meum servaverunt, et vestrum servabunt. (Joh. xv. 20.)

The manuscript commences with St. Jerome's Epistle to Pope Damasus.§ " Incipit epistola sanctissimi " Hieronimi presbiteri ad Damasum, urbis Romæ papam " sanctum: Beato Papæ Damaso Hieronimus. Notior " opus me cogis facere ex vetere," and ending " Opto ut " in Christo valeas, et memineris mei, Papa beatissime. " Amen."

This epistle is followed by the prologue beginning, " Plures fuisse qui evangelia scripserint," and ending " quam viris ecclesiasticis canendas."

Then comes the Epistle of Eusebius to Carpianus commencing, " Eusebius Carpiano fratri in Domino " salutem. Ammonius quidam Alexandrinus magno " studio atquo industria unum nobis pro quatuor Evan- " geliis dereliquit," and ending, " Opto ut in Christo " valeas et memineris mei, papa beatissime." This is followed by Jerome's 2nd epistle to Pope Damasus commencing, " Sciendum etiam nequem ignarum ex simili- " tudine numerorum error involvat;" ending, " non " potest contra id comparatio esse quod solum est." Then comes the preface of St. Victor,† bishop of the city of Capua, beginning, " Cum fortuitu in manus meas " unum ex quatuor evangelium incideret ex absente " titulo;" ending, " et quæ sunt bona sectemur." Then follows the argumentum of St. Jerome on the Gospel according to St. Matthew, which begins, " Matthæus ex " Judæa sicut et in ordine primus ponitur, ita evange- " lium in Judæa primus scripsit," and ends, " et operan- " tis Dei intelligendam diligenter esse dispositionem " quærentibus non tacere."

Then begin the Capitula,‡ or brief abridgment of St. Matthew's Gospel, unfortunately imperfect, as it ends with the events recorded in chapter xxv. v. 33 of the present version; this is followed by a very elaborate illumination of St. Matthew writing his Gospel. Then follows an illuminated page containing the words: " Liber Generationis Jesu Christi." Then comes the Gospel of St. Matthew, which also is unfortunately imperfect. The verse 22 of the Vulgate, chapter ix., commencing, " Multi dicunt mihi," breaks off after " in tuo nomine dæmonia ejecimus," and the rest of chapter 7, to the middle of v. 18 of chapter 8.

Afterwards St. Jerome's Argumentum on St. Mark, which is followed by the Capitula, the last page of which and the portrait of St. Mark, with the page containing the illumination of the first verse of his Gospel, together with the first page of the Gospel are evidently missing, as it begins with the 17th verse of the first chapter, " Et " dixit eis Jesus."

St. Mark's Gospel is followed by the prologue or argument to St. Luke. Then come the Capitula. Then the illumination of St. Luke.

Immediately after the illumination of St. Luke there is another page also highly illuminated for the first twenty one words of the gospel, bnt an ornamental Q§ alone occurs. Then follows the Gospel itself.

After St. Luke's Gospel is the prologue or argument to St. John's Gospel, followed by the Capitula.

Then the illumination of St. John writing his Gospel, which is followed by another illumination of the first verse: " In principio verbum et verbum erat apud " Doum et Deus erat verbum." Then the Gospel itself comes.

Immediately after St. John's Gospel begins the " Capitulatio Evangeliorum," which is a lectionary, or

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* The number of the Canons of Eusebius.
† The number of the Capitula in the Canon.

‡ The "Canones, sive Indices decem Harmoniæ Evangeliorum," with the Epistle to Carpianus in explanation of the system upon which they are constructed, are printed in Greek and Latin in Gallandis Bibliotheca Patrum, ii. 533–545. Concerning them see the Prolegomena, c. 10., § 2. and § L. 5–9. They are given in Latin, in the version of St. Jerome, with the Epistle to Carpianus in Greek and Latin in St. Jerome's works, tom. x., p. ii., 667–682.
‡ It may be remarked that those chapters and verses occur here which are omitted in the Vatican and the Sinaitic Codices.

§ This is printed in the preface to the Vulgate, p. liij. Paris, 1855. Pope Damasus held the Holy See from the 1st Oct. 366 to 10 Dec. 384. St. Jerome was for a short period his secretary.
† Printed in the Maxima Bibliotheca veterum Patrum, tom. iii., p. 265.
‡ The Capitula represent the short analysis generally placed at the commencement of each chapter of the authorised version.
§ Quoniam quidem multi conati sunt ordinare narrationem, quæ in nobis completæ sunt rerum: sicut tradiderunt nobis, qui ab initio ipsi viderunt.

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list of lessons from the gospels read on Sundays and feast days at that time, extending over 27 pages. It is nearly the same as the Roman Breviary. The following specimen will explain its nature:

Incipit capitulatio evangeliorum:—

[I]n vigilia Domini de nocte secundum Lucam, capitulo primo:

In illo tempore exit edictum a Cæsare, usque: Pax hominibus bonæ voluntatis.

Mane prima secundum Lucam capitulo tertio. In illo tempore pastores loquebantur adinvicem. Usque: Sicut dictum est ad illos.

[I]n die natalis domini secundum Johannem capitulo primo. Initium sancti evangelii secundum Johannem:

In principio erat verbum, et verbum erat apud Deum. Usque: Plenum gratiæ et veritatis.

In natali sancti Stephani secundum Mathæum, capitulo ducentesimo quadragesimo. In illo tempore dicebat Jesus turbis Judæorum: Ecce ego mitto ad vos prophetas. Usque: Benedictus qui venit in nomine Domini.

[I]n natali sancti Johannis Apostoli secundum Johannem, capitulo ducentesimo tricesimo secundo. In illo. Dixit Jesus Petro, Sequere me, conversus Petrus vidit illum. Usque: Et scimus quia verum est testimonium ejus.

In natale Innocent[i]um secundum Mathæum, capitulo sexto. In illo tempore. Ecce angelus domini apparuit in somnis Josepho. Usque: Quoniam Nazarænus vocabitur.

[I]n natali sancti Silvestri, die tricesimo primo mensis Decembris secundum Mathæum capitulo ducentesimo sexagesimo tertio. In illo tempore. Dixit Jesus discipulis suis. Vigilate ergo quia nescitis diem. Usque: Super omnia bona sua constituet eum.

In octabas Domini ad sanctam Mariam ad martyres secundum Lucam, capitulo tertio. In illo tempore. Postquam consummati sunt dies octo. Usque: Priusquam in utero conciperetur.

[D]ominica prima post natale Domini, secundum Lucam capitulo tertio. In illo tempore. Fuit Joseph et Maria mater Jesu. Usque: Et gratia Dei erat in illo.

In vigilia de Theophania secundum Mathæum, capitulo sexto. In illo tempore. Defuncto autem Herode. Usque: Quoniam Nazarænus vocabitur.

[I]n Theophania secundum Mathæum capitulo quarto. In illo tempore. Cum natus esset Jesus in Bethleem Judæ. Usque: Per aliam viam reversi sunt in regionem suam.

In octabas Epiphaniæ capitulo decimo tertio secundum Mathæum. In illo tempore. Venit Jesus a Galilæa in Jordane ad Johannem. Usque: Hic est filius meus in quo mihi complacuit.

[D]ominica prima post Theophaniam secundum Lucam capitulo tertio. In illo tempore. Cum factus esset Jesus annorum duodecim usque: Et gratia apud Deum et homines.

After the Capitulatio Evangeliorum is the well-known letter addressed to King Alfred by Fulco, Archbishop of Rheims, who held that see from A.D. 883 to A.D. 900. The object of the letter is to introduce to King Alfred a priest named Grimbald, whom he praises highly for his piety and learning. Fulco's Epistle has been printed more than once. Michael Alford* first made it public in the year 1663 in his Annals of the Church of England, published in Latin under the title of "Fides Regia Britannica, sive Annales Ecclesiæ "Britannicæ." He states that he extracted the letter "e manuscripto codice Annalium Wintoniensium, qui "Liber de Hida appellatur."†

The second publication of Archbishop Fulco's letter was in the year 1722, by the Rev. Francis Wise, in his edition of Asser's Life of Alfred the Great, and was probably derived from the present manuscript. He says, "Epistolam Fulconis Rhemorum Archiepiscopi mihi be"nigne impertivit V.R. Thomas Ford, A.M. Eccl. de "Banwell in agro Somersetensi Vicarius, et Eccl. Wel"lensis Præbendarius, qui illam (in fine vetusti MS. "Evangelii scriptam, atque in latriuam tantum non de"trusam) ab interitu peropportune vindicavit. Hanc "nunquam vidit Flodoardus, utcunque alias in scriptis "Fulconis recensendis diligens inquisitor."

Now at the end of Colonel Carew's manuscript these words occur, "Th. Ford, 19th Sept.," ‡ which I think goes far to establish the fact that Wise derived his copy of Archbishop Fulco's letter from this identical manuscript. How it descended to the family to which it now belongs I have not yet been able to ascertain.

A list is added of the principal verses, paragraphs, and words which are omitted in the older MSS., such as the Sinaitic (middle of fourth century), Vatican (middle of fourth century), and Alexandrian (middle of fifth century), with the results of a collation of the corresponding portions of the Carew MS. Various readings or mistranslations are not noticed.

The references to the Sinaitic, Vatican, and Alexandrian MSS. are taken from Tischendorf's New Testament.

St. Matthew.

Ch. v.	
vi. 13.	The doxology "for thine is the king- "dom, the power and the glory, for ever, "Amen," is not in the most ancient MSS., nor in the Carew MS., nor in the Vulgate.
xv. 8.	The words "draweth nigh unto me with "their mouth and" are omitted in the most ancient MSS., and are not in the Carew MS., nor in the Vulgate.
xvi. 2 & 3.	This passage, "when it is evening, ye "say, it will be fair weather; for the sky "is red. And in the morning, it will be "foul weather to-day; for the sky is red "and lowering. Ye know how to discern "the face of day; but can ye not discern "the signs of the times?" Omitted in some of the earlier MSS., but it is in the Carew MS. and in the Vulgate.
xvii. 21.	"Howbeit this kind goeth not out but "by prayer and fasting." This paragraph is omitted in the Sinaitic and Vatican MSS., but it is in the Carew and Vulgate.
xviii. 11.	"For the Son of man is come to save "that which was lost." This verse is not contained in the Sinaitic and Vatican MSS., but it is in the Carew and Vulgate.
xx. 16.	"For many be called but few chosen." These words are omitted in the Sinaitic and Vatican MSS., but they occur in the Carew and Vulgate.
xxiii. 14.	"Woe unto you Scribes and Pharisees, "hypocrites! for ye devour widows' "houses, and for a protence make long "prayers; therefore ye shall receive the "greater damnation." This verse is not to be found in the Sinaitic and Vatican MSS., nor is it in the Carew; but it is in the Vulgate.
xxvii. 35.	"That it might be fulfilled which was "spoken by the Prophet, They parted my "garments among them, and upon my "vesture did they cast lots." These words do not occur in the Sinaitic, Vatican, or Alexandrian MSS., nor in the Carew, but are in the Vulgate.

S. Mark.

vi. 11.	"Verily I say unto you, it shall be more "tolerable for Sodom and Gomorrha in "the day of judgment than for that city." The words are omitted in the Sinaitic and Vatican MSS., and they are not to be found in the Carew and in the Vulgate.
vii. 8.	"As the washing of pots and cups, and "many other such like things ye do." The Sinaitic and Vatican MSS. omit these words, but they occur in the Carew and the Vulgate.
vii. 16.	"If any man have ears to hear, let him "hear." Omitted in the Sinaitic and the Vatican, but are in the Carew and the Vulgate.
ix. 24.	"With tears, Lord." Not in the Sinaitic, Vatican, or Alexandrian, but in the Carew and the Vulgate.
ix. 29.	"And fasting." Not in the Sinaitic or Vatican, but in the Carew and the Vulgate.
ix. 44.	"Where their worm dieth not, and the "fire is not quenched." Not in the Sinaitic or Vatican, but in the Carew and the Vulgate.
ix. 45.	"Into the fire that never shall be "quenched." Not in the Sinaitic or Vatican, but in the Carew and Vulgate.

* Alford was an assumed name. Griffith was his surname.
† The Liber de Hyda has been published in the Government Series under the direction of the Master of the Rolls.
‡ Mr. Ford was appointed to the vicarage of Banwell, 3rd Feb. 1712, and to the prebend of Wedmore in Wells, on the 18th April 1721.

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Ch. v.
ix. 46. "Where their worm dieth not, and the "fire is not quenched."
Not in the Sinaitic or Vatican, but in the Carew and Vulgate.
xi. 26. "But if ye do not forgive, neither will "your Father which is in Heaven forgive "your trespasses."
The Sinaitic and Vatican have not this verse, but it is in the Carew and the Vulgate.
xiii. 8. "And troubles."
Not in the Sinaitic or Vatican, nor in the Carew or the Vulgate.
xiii. 11. "Neither do ye premeditate."
Not in the Sinaitic or Vatican, nor in the Carew or the Vulgate.
xiv. 27. "This night."
Not in Sinaitic or Vatican, but in the Carew and the Vulgate.
xv. 28. "And the scripture was fulfilled which "saith, And he was numbered with the "transgressors."
This verse is not found in any of the three most ancient MSS., but it is in the Carew, and in the Vulgate.
xvi. 9 to 20. The 12 verses in the authorized version commencing, "Now when Jesus had "risen early," down to "confirming the "word with signs following. Amen," do not occur in the Sinaitic or Vatican MSS., but they are found in the Carew MS., and in the Vulgate.

St. Luke.

iv. 4. "But by every word of God."
Not in the Sinaitic or Vatican, but in the Carew and the Vulgate.
iv. 8. "Get thee behind me, Satan; for."
The Sinaitic and Vatican MSS. do not contain these words, nor are they in the Vulgate or the Carew.
iv. 18. "To heal the broken hearted."
Not in the Sinaitic, the Vatican, nor the Carew, but in the Vulgate.
iv. 44. "Galilee," the greater number of MSS. read Judæa, but the Carew and Vulgate read "Galilee."
vii. 10. "That had been sick."
Not in the Sinaitic or Vatican MSS., but in the Carew and the Vulgate.
vii. 28. "Prophet."
Not in the older MSS., but in the Carew and the Vulgate.
ix. 55. "And said, Ye know not what manner "of spirit ye are of." Not in the Alexandrine, Sinaitic, or Vatican MSS., but in the Carew and the Vulgate.
ix. 56. "For the Son of man came not to des- "troy men's lives, but to save them."
These words are not in the Sinaitic, Vatican, or Alexandrian MSS., but they are in the Carew and the Vulgate.
x. 35. "When he departed."
Not in the Sinaitic or the Vatican MSS., nor in the Carew or the Vulgate.
xvii. 36. "Two men shall be in the field, the one "shall be taken and the other left."
This verse is not in the Sinaitic, Vatican, or Alexandrian MSS., but it is in the Carew and the Vulgate.
xxii. 43. "And there appeared an angel unto "him from heaven, strengthening him."
xxii. 44. "And being in an agony, he prayed "more earnestly; and his sweat was as it "were great drops of blood falling down "to the ground."
These two verses are not in the Sinaitic, Vatican, or Alexandrian MSS., but they are in the Carew MS. and the Vulgate.
xxii. 64. "Struck him on the face and."
The Sinaitic and Vatican MSS. omit these words, but they occur in the Carew and in the Vulgate.
xxii. 68. "Me, nor let me go."
Not in the Sinaitic or Vatican MSS., but in the Carew and Vulgate.
xxiii. 17. "For of necessity he must release one "unto them at the feast."
This verse is not in the Vatican or Alexandrine MSS., but it is in the Carew and the Vulgate.

Ch. v.
xxiii. 38. "In letters of Greek, and Latin, and "Hebrew."
In the Sinaitic and Vatican MSS. these words are omitted, but they are in the Carew and the Vulgate.
xxiv. 49. "Of Jerusalem."
Not in the Sinaitic or Vatican, nor in the Carew or Vulgate.

St. John.

i. 18. "The only begotten Son . . . . in the."
The Sinaitic and Vatican MSS. have "the only begotten God, ... in the," but the Carew and Vulgate read as in the authorized version.
i. 27. "Is preferred before me."
Omitted in the Sinaitic and Vatican, but in the Vulgate and Carew.
i. 28. "Bethabara."
The Sinaitic, Vatican, and Alexandrian read "Bethany," as do also the Carew and the Vulgate.
i. 42. "Jona."
The Sinaitic and Vatican read "John;" the Vulgate has "Jona," and the Carew "Johanna."
iii. 13. "Which is in heaven."
Not in the Sinaitic or Vatican, but in the Vulgate and Carew.
iv. 42. "The Christ."
Not in the Sinaitic or Vatican, nor in the Carew or Vulgate.
v. 3. "Waiting for the moving of the water."
Omitted in the Sinaitic, Vatican, and Alexandrian MSS., but in the Carew and the Vulgate.
v. 4. "For an angel went down at a certain "season into the pool, and troubled the "water; whosoever then first after the "troubling of the water stepped in was "made whole of whatsoever disease he "had."
This verse is not in the Sinaitic or Vatican and other early MSS., but it is in the Carew MS., and the Vulgate.
vi. 51. "Which I will give."
Omitted in the Vatican, the Vulgate, and the Carew MSS.
vii. 53. "And every man went unto his own "house."
Not in the Sinaitic or Vatican, but in the Carew MS., and in the Vulgate.
viii. 1 to 11. The whole of the first 11 verses, containing the account of the woman taken in adultery, are omitted in the Sinaitic and Vatican MSS. but they occur in the Carew and the Vulgate.
viii. 59. "Going through the midst of them, and "so passed by."
Not in the Sinaitic or Vatican, nor in the Vulgate or Carew.
x. 26. "As I said unto you."
The Sinaitic and Vatican MSS. omit these words, and they are not in the Carew MS. or the Vulgate.
xiii. 32. "If God be glorified in him."
Omitted in the Sinaitic and Vatican MSS., but found in the Carew MS. and Vulgate.
xvi. 16. "Because I go to the Father."
Omitted in Sinaitic and Vatican MSS., but found in the Vulgate and Carew MSS.
xxi. The whole of the Chapter is in the Carew MS.

T. DUFFUS HARDY.

MSS. LATELY IN THE POSSESSION OF MRS. COLLIS, LEICESTER.

By the kindness of the Rev. Edmund Knight, Vice-President of St. Mary's College, Oscott, I have had the opportunity of examining some early writings, the property of Mrs. Collis of Leicester. A note of the more curious of these papers is given below.

I. "Th'order of Common Praier. The Ministracion "of Christes Holye Sacramentes and of Christian "Discipiyne, usede in the Englishe Congregacion "at Frankeforde."

This MS. consists of 26 folio pages in a contemporary English hand. It consists of the following parts:—

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1. Preface, stating the reasons which have induced the Pastor and Elders of this congregation, with the learned of the same, to collect this compendious order, &c., which they offer to the whole Congregation to observe and keep for the present time.
2. "Th'order of Common Praier at Mornynge and "Evenynge."
3. "The Communion."
4. "Publique Baptisme."
5. "The forme of Solemnization of Matrimony."
6. "The Visitacion of the Sicke."
7. "A Catechisme, that is to saye, an Instruction to "be lerned of everye childe before he be brought and "admitted to receve the Lordes Supper."

The concluding question and answer in this Catechism are as follows:—

Question.—How comme thees thinges to passe?

Answer.—Thees thinges comme to passe bye a certeine secret meane and livelye workeinq of the Spret, when we believe that Christ, once for all, gave up His Bodye and Blonde for us to make a sacrifice and most pleasaunt offerringe to His Heavenlye Father. And also when we confesse and acknowledge Hym our onlye Saviour, Hye Bishope, and Mediator and Redemer. To whom is due all honour and glorye.

8. Th'order of discipline in the English Churche of Francksforde receyved.

a. Perteinynge to the whole Congregation.

b. Perteinynge to the Ministers and Elders alone.

9. A prayer for the desolate Church of England; for the city of Frankfort, with the Burgomasters and Magistrates thereof; and for the Church of Zurich; that all may be delivered from the cruel persecutions and tyranny of idolatrous Papista.

10. A prayer for King Philip and Queen Mary, that God would turn their hearts so that in England they may become of persecutors favourers, of hinderers promoters, and of blasphemers setters forth of God's Name and Gospel.

II. A MS. in 4to, consisting of 73 pages, containing, "The common crye of Englishe men made to the "most noble ladie Quene Eliz. and the High Conrte "of Parleament assembled at Westminster in the "monthe of Octobre, the eight yere of her moste "happie reigne for England."

The petitioners urge the Queen to marry, so as to avoid the miseries likely to ensue from a disputed succession in the event of her death without issue. They enlarge upon the dangers which threaten England from political combinations abroad and internal divisions; and from "Titlers, west and north," *i.e.*, Ireland and Scotland. They complain that at present "Will rules, "and Reason is banished," whereas, if the Queen would settle the succession to the Crown, "gaping "cormorants would be choked with their own un- "saciable yet famished lust."

III. Portion of another Petition to Queen Elizabeth (the former having failed), praying that the succession after her and hers may be ordered and stablished.

Original draft with corrections, a fragment only of one leaf.

IV. Letter to Lord [probably Lord Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester], protesting against a decree which "is either past, or even at hand to compel "us either against our consciences to wear the old "Popish apparel, or else with the loss of our "livings to be deposed from our ministry." The writer asks the "Earl's" assistance in this matter.

Contemporary copy, 7 pp. folio.

V. Notes upon the Treatise of R. against Bishop J.,* intended for a reply thereto, and a vindication of the Bishop. Divided into two parts,—

a. On the Canon of the Mass. 11 pp. folio.

b. Similar notes upon the doctrine of the B. Eucharist. 21 pp. folio.

*** It is probable that Articles IV. and V. (the Letter to the Earl of Leicester, and the notes for the Vindication of Bishop Jewel), are to be ascribed to Thomas Sampson, Dean of Ch. Ch., Oxford, one of the most determined opponents of the square cap and surplice, who rather than conform to their use, resigned his Deanery. (See a letter from him to Henry Bullinger, with Bullinger's reply, in the Zurich Letters, pp. 153, 345.) Among the collections formerly belonging to Mrs. Collis are several other treatises, printed and in manuscript, one of which bears his name; all of them supporting the principles with which he was identified.

JOSEPH STEVENSON.

* Rastell against Bishop Jewel?

THE MANUSCRIPTS OF RICHARD CORBET, ESQ., AT MARKET DRAYTON

Here are some deeds of the 13th, 14th, and later centuries relating to Shropshire lands. The most noticeable are:—

A release by Hugh de Bois (de Bosco) to his lord, lord John de Verdun, of one pair of iron spurs, which Walter de Say was wont annually to pay for his land of Wytheges, and a release of all his land and wood which he had enclosed within the park of Stokes. Dated 42 Henry 3.

Grant by Hugh de Bois to Walter de Say, lord of Stokes, of all his part in Wythegyns, as set out by Roger de Pyulesdone, sheriff of Salop,* and other faithful neighbours, viz. (here follow the boundaries). Temp. Henry 3.

Hugh de Say to lord John de Verdun: grants all his land in North Stokes and South Stokes, in the county of "Salopiswyr," in exchange for the manor of Thober in Ireland, and six librates, ten solidates, and five denariates of lands and rents in Stabel iban in Ireland. The witnesses are Philip Lunell, Treasurer of London, dominus Arnulf de Berkele, clerk of the said Treasurer, &c. No date, but early in the reign of Edw. 1.

Grant by Helias de Say, son of Hugh de Say, of a rent out of land in Nordstoke to the Church of St. John the Evangelist of Haghemond. Seal of green wax, two inches broad: a man on horseback. In this grant he mentions Avice his wife.

Another grant by the same to the same of the same lands; but the words and witnesses are not quite the same. It has a seal of brown wax.

Confirmation by Robert de Say to the same church of the gift which his brother Helias de Say had made of the rent, "cum corpore suo." Witnesses, Baldwin de Hodenet, Stephen his brother, &c.

The last three are undated, but are of the time of Henry 3.

A narrow slip of parchment containing 2½ lines in Latin:—"This is the testament of Elias de Say of "Stoke. Gives his soul to God and his body to the "church of Haghemond, and with his body one mark "yearly, to wit, 12*s.* 4*d.* from William the son of Nico- "las de Blotchley, and 12*d.* from land of Hugh de "Stuche, six oxen from Suthstoke, one horse at North- "stoke, ten sums of rye on the land, and ten sums of "oats in the barn of Suthstoke." No date, but temp. Henry 3. A label for the seal remains.

Grants to the Abbats of Cumbermere, including one (by Hugh the son of William lord of Eton) of a piece of land next his meadow of Plathay sufficient to dry the hay when he cut that meadow, and a right of way. No date, but 13th century.

Grants to John de Verdun, lord of Stoke, who appears to have bought up the interests of many of his tenants.

Grants by the Abbat and Convent of Cumbermere.

Grant by Richard, son of Yvo, lord of Tunstal, of land in frankalmoyne "una cum presenti corpore meo." 13th century.

Early grants by Henry de Ferrars and Isabel his wife (who it appears was a daughter of Theobald de Verdun) in the 14th century; and by Wm. de Ferrars, lord of Stoke, in the 14th century.

By one of these deeds Isabel agrees to grant to two persons six score acres of land in fee tail at 12*d.* an acre, and fourteen score acres more, so that there be fourteen tenants and heriots on death and two appearances at the Court of Stoke. 6 Edw. 3. Two beautifully cut seals in red wax are on the skin, and not on labels.

Grants in the 14th century by the Corbets, lords of Hadleye.

In 1525, is a lease by the Abbat and Convent of Cumbermere to Griffin, son of Stephen de Lee, of the manor of Chesthull for 26 years by the service of one rose; the lessee to get license from the King to enter on the land, and to find hospitality for Cistercian monks.

By a deed of the 13th century, R. Abbat and the Convent of Cumbermere granted to William le Bake a burgage in Great Drayton.

* This name may be found in Blakeway's "Sheriffs of Shropshire;" but it is not found in the official list given in the Deputy Keeper's Report for 1870.

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By a deed of 11 Edw. 3, Richard de Preyers, son and heir of Robert, granted a burgage in Great Drayton.

In 22 Henry 8 is an Exemplification of a recovery suffered by the Marquis of Dorset of the manor of Stokes;

And a release of the same date of the same manor by Richard Lord Grey;

And a receipt of the same date by the Marquess for the balance of the purchase money on the sale of the manor of Stoke upon Tyerne to Sir Thomas Aleyn; and the Deed of Sale.

A Deed of Exchange by Wm. Hill, clerk, rector of the parish church of Stoke, with Roland Hill, lord of the manor, of the parsonage for the Hall of Stoke; and confirmation by the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, and Henry the dean, and the chapter of the Cathedral. Signatures of Hill and the Bishop, and seals of all. 31 Hen. 8. And other documents connected with the exchange.

Private copies, on gilt-edged letter paper of the last century, of the 2nd and 3rd letters of the Prince of Wales to the King (Prince Frederick to George 2). In the 2nd he apologises for leaving Hampton Court, but the circumstances of the Princess obliged. In the 3rd he thanks the King for being godfather, and asks leave to come to Court. Appended is a copy of the King's reply by Lord Dunmore: "The Prince has his "orders, and the King does not make any alteration "in them."*

Perhaps the most interesting article in this small collection is a quarto volume, of papers written by different hands. It begins with "certyn ordinances "paynes in the Great Courtes of Drayton in Hales, "holden before Sir Rowland Hill, Kt., and begun in "the 38th year of King Henry 8." The last entry is for 1720. The rules are for the management of the town and its inhabitants. Penalties are imposed for playing at tables, cards, dice, and other unlawful games, and for affrays. Measures for corn are to be marked or sealed with the Lord's mark or seal. There are regulations for bakers, for trading, for roads, paths, and a variety of other matters.

I gladly acknowledge the assistance given and attention shown to me by Mr. Wilkinson, of Market Drayton (Mr. Corbet's agent there).

ALFRED J. HORWOOD.

THE MANUSCRIPTS OF W. BROMLEY-DAVENPORT, ESQ., M.P., AT BAGISTON HALL, IN WARWICKSHIRE.

There is a large wooden case containing many hundreds of ancient deeds relating to Warwickshire property, and with them are a few Court Rolls of the Manor of Haseley. In one of the bundles of deeds was a paper indorsed, "John Weale's note of the grant to me of "Shakspeare's house, by goodwife Sharpe." The document is dated 4th of March 97, and is signed with "the mark of John Weale." It states that John Weale of Hatters, had "given, granted, and assigned to Job "Throckmorton of Haseley, in the county of Warwick, "esquire, and to his heirs for ever, all his right, &c., "in a certain cottage or tenement, with the appur- "tenances in Haseley aforesaid, wherein one Will[m] "Shakspeare now dwelleth." A hand of the last century has indorsed this document as of the year 1697; but the writing and the name of the grantee (Job Throckmorton) prove that the document is of the year 1597. The name of Shakspeare was not uncommon in the county; but, having regard to the Christian name and the date, an examination of the Court Rolls for Haseley may be suggested.

Several of the deeds are of the 12th century, and several dozen of the 13th century are grants to the Church of Bordelegh.

In the Library are a good many very interesting Manuscripts. The following four are bound in one volume.

Contemporary copy of Walter Travers's letter to the Lords of the Council, praying that the Archbishop's prohibition of his preaching at the Temple might be recalled. (The controversy is mentioned in Izaak Walton's Life of Hooker. The letter has been printed).

Johannis Rainoldi ultima prælectio habita 5° Julii 1593. *Begins*, "Moyses ex Aegypto filios Israelis;" *ends*, "et imperium in omnem æternitatem, Amen." (Folio, 8 leaves, closely written.)

A treatise headed—

"The grievous sigh & lamentation of a dutiful "subject at the view and remembrance of some law- "lesse procee[dings which] are and have bin used of "late dayes, contrary to the old awncient & honor- "able course of Justice of this realme in former tymes, "with an earnest desyre of the restitution & restaw- "ration of such things as have bin an honour & "renowne to our noble nation in tymes past." *Begins*, "I take it for granted as a thing cleare & out of "controversy that in regard of the princesse herself "under whom we live." *Ends*, "the peace & union "of the whole commonwealth, which the Lord prolong "& maintain to his glory, maulgre the contrarye "practises of all those disguised & malicious plat "framers." (Folio, 16th century.)

A comparison of the translations of the Bible; the vulgar Latin and that which is out of the original Latin and Greek.

There is a folio volume in which have been placed various original letters, amongst which are—

James 1 (sign manual) to Sir Jno. Fortescue, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster (dated, Hampton Court, 7 Feb., 1 Jac.), directing him to "survey the "lands upon the borders of England & Scotland, "betwixt the rivers Sark & Leven, lately inhabited "by the Graymes & other disorderly persons, & "known in right to be our demesne," and to draw up a book for granting it to the Earl of Cumberland by the 40th part of a knight's fee; the rent to be left blank.

Copy of letter from Charles 1 to John, Bishop of Worcester, V.C. of the University of Oxford (18 July 1642), giving thanks for the loan of a very large sum of money in a time of imminent necessity.

Francis Atterbury to Wm. Bromley, Esq. (dated at Chelsea), gives the result of his researches for the discontinuance of burgesses; thanks him for an extract from the Lords' Journals for 1629.

Letter from Cottington and Hyde (to some person at Bilboa), dated at Madrid, 14th Dec. 1649, "have audi- "ence of the King of Spain, and are now ready to "appear in any business which may require our dili- "gence;" they ask for a list of names of merchants, His Majesty's subjects, who live at Bilboa, "that we "may better know to whom our assistance is due upon "all occasions."

Letter from Middleton to the Earl of Gainsborough, Governor of Portsmouth and Commander-in-Chief, dated 7 Feb. 16[5]. Tells of the death of King Chas. 2, proclamation of the King, and proclamation for continuing all persons in their employments. Tells him to read this to the garrison, and then give a volley of small shot and cannon.

Letter from Sunderland to the same, 17 Feb. 168[4], asking him to use his influence in the Hampshire elections.

Letter from Atterbury, dated Tower April 9, 1723, (signed Fra. Roffen) . . . I flatter myself with none that can be done me in Parliament, but something can be done by my friends towards making my life easyer abroad. . . .

Copy of Atterbury's petition to the House of Lords. (Indorsed April 5, 1723.)

Letter from Francis (Gastrell) Bishop of Chester, dated Nov. 26; on University matters.

Council letter to the Sheriff of Rutland, directing search for and disarming of Papists, Sept. 26, 1689.

Another to the same; orders him to return a list of horses belonging to Papists and reputed Papists received by him pursuant to the above letter, Nov. 21, 1689.

Letter from William Croft to Sir Thos. Coventry. As he is to goe into Spain, he wishes Sir Thos. to put his grants from the King into the names of two sets of trustees. Dated, St. James, 1 March 1622.

Contemporary copy of Charles 1st's confirmation of the liberties of the University of Oxford, March 3, 16 C. 1.

And letter of the King, 27 Jan., 12 Car. 1, to the Vice-Chancellor, &c., appointing visitors.

Directions from a learned lawyer how to act before the pretended visitors of the University in the rebellion. (1 page.)

A musicke lecture at the Schools, 1642. (3½ pages.) *Begins*, "Foole that I was to thinke the practize "musicke."

Certificate of Abraham Wright having taken the oaths, and signed the Articles of Religion. Dated Nov. 13, 1629.

* The correspondence was printed at the time in an 8vo pamphlet of 30 pp.; but the King's reply by Lord Dunmore is not there.

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Letter by Wm. London (Bishop Juxon) appointing Abraham Wright to preach at Paul's on a certain day.

The proceeding to the Christening of the Prince, 27 June 1630. (Copy addressed to Mr. Abraham Wright.) (6¼ pages.)

A paper respecting certain privateers acting under King James's commission in 1692, who were taken and try'd as pirates.

Copy of Instructions for levying Ship money, Whitehall, 12 Aug. 1635. (3¾ pages.)

Privy Council letter issued on the prayer of the Duchess of Buckingham. A conspiracy was carried on by one La Meer and his mother, and divers other persons, against the Duke. The Attorney General is ordered to take to his assistance Sir James Butler, Kt., or any other Justice of the Peace, and take depositions and make report. Dated 3 March 1679.

Another Privy Council letter. Two of His Majesty's physicians, or any other appointed by the Attorney General, are to repair to John Gadbury at his house in Westminster, and report on his health to the Justices of the King's Bench on Friday, the 14th, by 8 a.m. Dated 12 May 1680.

Copy of Thos. Allured's letter to the Duke of Buckingham concerning the match with Spain, A.D. 1620. (Thos. Alured was Secretary to Ralph Lord Eure, President of Wales. See Wood's Athenæ Oxonienses, 2. 66.)

A letter, dated Rome, 3 Sept. 1681, addressed to M. de Barillon, Ambassadeur extraordinaire de France à Londres, from le Cardinal Depres, recommending the bearer to the Ambassador's protection.

Another letter, dated Rome, 15 Oct. 1685. *Beginning*, "Very Reverend P. Confessor;" *signed*, "your "brother Vincent B." . . . . The person addressed will shortly have to go to England; the writer gives curious directions for dress and behaviour. The person addressed was the Rev. Ambrose Grimes, Confessor to the Nuns of St. Dominic at Brussels.

Original sealed order, dated 5 Jan. 1686, by Vincentius de Torre Martini, Provincial in England, ordering Grimes to come to England.

Memorandum by Lord Chief Justice Heath, of what took place on Strafford's impeachment, between the King, the Judges, and Bishops.

Original holograph letter by Ben Jonson, addressed, "To my right worthy friend, Mr. Geo. Garrard," sending an Epitaph (of 14 lines, also holograph) on 'Sell Boulstred. The lady's epitaph is rather poor, although Jonson, by his letter, thought well of it. I do not find it among his printed works, and therefore subjoin it—

Stay, view this stone, and if thou beest not such,
Read here a little that thou may'st know much;
It covers first a Virgin, and then one
That durst be that in Court; a virtu 'alone
To fill an Epitaph. But she had more,
She might have claym'd t' have made the Graces four,
Taught Pallas language, Cynthia modesty,
As fit to have increas'd the harmony
Of spheares, as light of Starres: she was earth's
Eye,
The sole religious House and Votary,
With rites not bound, but conscience. Would'st
thou all?
She was 'Sell Boulstred. In which name I call
Up so much truth as could I *here** pursue
Might make the fable of Good Women true.

From Ben Jonson's letter it would seem that he composed and wrote the verses while Mr. Garrard's man waited.

Privy Seal Warrant by Anne, Queen of James 1, for John Woolf to be apothecarie to provide sweet powders, waters, perfumes, &c. 26 Nov. 1604.

Another, directing a patent for Sir Robt. Arton, our Secretarie of the offices of Secretary and Master of our Requests. Oct. 20, 1612.

Warrant, signed Jane Drummond, ordering patents for inalienable annuities for four musicians, viz., Lewis Richart, 155*l.*; Camille Prevost, 130*l.*; Claude Olivier, 100*l.*; and Peter de la Mare, 115*l.*, during their lives and service. Whitehall, 7 April 1612.

Petition by Alice Walter and others (to the Judges appointed to hear and determine differences) to summon Wm. Wall on matters regarding the rebuilding a house in Fleet Street, burned in the great fire; and

The summons, signed by M. Hale, E. Atkyns, and Thomas Twysden.

Copy of letter of James 2; summons to witness the "labour of the Queen at St. James about the middle "of May next." Dated April 2, 1692.

* In the margin Jouson proposes the word *it* in substitution for *here*.

Copy of Latin letter from George Louis and Sophia (of Hanover) to Queen Anne. 1713.

Original letter from the Electress Sophia to Mr. Bromley, complimenting him on his son. (Indorsed—Received 25 May 1714.)

Copy of a letter from Hanover, giving an account of the death of the Electress Sophia on the Thursday preceding the date (dated June 13, 1714), in her 84th year.

Copy of a letter by J. Throckmorton to his cousin Arthur.

Letter from John Hastings to Clement Throckmorton. Dated from Macklin (1557).

Copy of a letter signed Albemarle to Sir E. Turner, Speaker of the House of Commons, giving an account of his interview with Sir Arthur Hasolrigg before the King came back; of his (Albemarle's) promises, and how Sir Arthur had kept to his engagements. July 4, 1661.

Copy of Atterbury's letter to the Speaker of the House of Commons, declining to answer to the House of Commons, but saying that he will, if the Bill goes on, make his defence before another (House), of which he has the honour to be a member. Dated Tower, 4 April 1723.

A copy, in folio, of Lord Hale's treatise on the power and jurisdiction of Parliament. (This has been printed.)

Folio, 17th century. Arguments at the Conference about the liberty of a freeman, and copies of the records used. (Temp. Car. 1.) This has been printed in Cotton's Posthuma.

Folio, one vol. Copy of the Parliament Rolls, Edw. 3 to Richard 2.

A folio volume of Journals of Parliament. 1627, 1628.

Another for 1640; and another from Nov. 1640 to May 1641.

Diurnall occurrences in Parliament, June to Sept., 164 .

Proceedings in the House of Commons. 1672.

Copies of the Journals. 1673.

Extracts from the Commons Journals, 1661 to 1685, commonly called the Long Parliament.

Journals of the House of Commons, 1660 to 1681, in 17 vols. folio.

Folio, 18th century. Remembrances for order and decency to be kept in the Upper House of Parliament by the Lords when His Majesty is not there. (15 leaves.)

Folio. A collection of certain cases and proceedings at law from the death of King Charles 2 to the end of the reign of King William 3. *Begins*, "Mem. The "King died on the 6th of February, about ¾ after 11. "King James was proclaimed at 3." The volume contains 92 leaves, and is, I think, written by James Wright, whose autograph is on the cover.

Serjeant Richardson's treatise on Parliament. He was Speaker in 1620. This was a copy for Sir John Trevor, M.R. A folio of about 320 pages.

Reports of proceedings in the Star Chamber, temp. Charles 1. A folio of 120 pages.

Journal of proceedings in 1700 at Spring Gardens before the Commissioners for Public Accounts; and several other volumes in this matter for later years.

Copies of credentials to ambassadors to different States, temp. Queen Anne. Folio, 108 pages.

Copies of letters by William Bromley while Secretary of State, 1713–14. Folio, several volumes. A letter in one of them gives an account of Queen Anne's death.

Extracts and copies of letters from the Duke of Marlborough and Lord Townshend to Mr. Secretary Boyle, May 1709 to June 27, 1710, N.S.; and from Boyle to the Duke of Marlborough and Lord Townshend from May 18, 1709, to July 21, 1710. A folio volume.

A quarto volume of 20 leaves, intituled Iter boreale; Journey to York, Durham, and Newcastle, begun the 3rd and ended 19th August 1696. The journey began at Bottesford, two miles beyond Belvoir.

A folio volume, intituled Benefices and Ecclesiastical Preferments granted by A. Whitelocke, Richard Keeble, and John Lisle, Lords of Commission. 1649 to 1654.

A small folio volume contains A particular State of the Receipts and Issues of the public Revenue, Taxes, and Loans during the reign of King William 3.

A political tract of about 30 quarto leaves, intituled Second and last Advice to the Freeholders of England.

Book of the Court of Exchequer officers and their duties and revenues. 1692. A folio volume.

Pedigrees of Warwickshire and Leicestershire families. A folio volume of 58 leaves (from Sir George Naylor's library).

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Copy of Visitation of Staffordshire, 1583. A folio volume, from Sir George Naylor's library.

Visitation of Cheshire, by Glover, 1580; by St. George, 1613; by Flower, 1566. A folio volume, having the autograph, "Sylvanus Morgan,* his book."

Translation of Charters of the Borough of Warwick, and observations thereon. A folio volume of the 17th century.

Speculum Sacerdotum in English; a paper folio of 284 pages, temp. H. 6. *Begins*, "The olde fadres a "foretymes."

Fabian's Chronicle. Folio, paper. Down to 17 Hen. 6 it is by one hand of the 15th century; the remainder, ending 3 Henry 8, is by a hand of the 16th century. *Ends*, "It was then sold for 12*d.*; and for a mark a "quarter."

There are several MS. volumes by James Wright, a barrister of the Temple in the 17th and 18th centuries, as follow:—

Pedigrees and extracts from books. Folio.

Prosapiæ majores: baronial pedegrees from the Conquest to 1707. A thick folio.

Poems by James Wright. In quarto.

Historical Collections, in four 4to. volumes, from the death of King Charles 2 to 1714. These seem to be James Wright's original composition and the results of his own observation.

A translation of the Père d'Orleans' account of the Revolution.

Miscellaneous Collections relating to the County of Rutland.

Miscellanea and Collectanea (biographical, genealogical, literrary, and historical). A folio volume.

There is also a 12° volume of sermons by Abraham Wright (whose appointment to preach at Paul's has been previously noticed).

ALFRED J. HORWOOD.

THE MANUSCRIPTS OF W. BROMLEY-DAVENPORT, ESQ., M.P., AT CAPESTHORNE, IN CHESHIRE.

The manuscripts here are not so numerous as those at Baginton, but are nevertheless interesting.

A folio volume, paper, partly of the 15th century, contains a miscellaneous collection, chiefly by Humphry Newton of Powmill, Co. Chester, Esq., born (according to entries of births, deaths, and marriages at the beginning of the volume) on Thursday, 3rd October 1466, and married to Elena, daughter and heir of Thomas Fiton, Esq., of Pennial, on the 7th April 1490. The contents are—

Genealogical and historical notes and copies of legal forms; an English tract on fee-farms (2½ pages); memoranda of the title of the heirs of Neuton (1 leaf).

A vision in a traunce of John Neuton (3 leaves).

Rental of the vill of Newton, made by Humphry Neuton and his counsel, 14 Henry 7.

A narrow slip of paper containing proverbs for every letter of the alphabet, to set in the larder of the hall.

A narrow leaf of Latin prayers before and after meals. Other rentals of Newton, temp. H. 6. An English tract "For to serve a Lord," (printed, from a copy made some years ago, with the Book of Curtesye, edited by Mr. Furnivall, for the Early English Text Society); the last page ends with the words "The second course;" the remainder of the tract is wanting.

An early English treatise on Urines (14 leaves).

Fabula de Yeogo (8½ lines).

Begins "Erat quidam magnus dominus."

An English poem of 68 lines.

Begins "My worshipfulle and reverent lady dere,
And ye that alle my lof is on
I me recommend to you my gentil fere
With hert and mothe accordyng in oon
If it be likynge you to here."

Ends "No more this tyme to yow I write
My sore sitte me full sore
Of my dethe I you endite,
Allas for lofe my lif is lore."

A "Bilet" of 11 lines.

Begins "Everlasting love."

Ends "I pray you remember me in your slepyng."

A poem in ten stanzas, each of four lines.

Begins "When zephiris sote with his freshe corage
Had concluded winter in a breef space
Yen is mere both for youth and age
To here mirth games and solace."

Ends "With melodyous tunys I shall meyne with
my mothe."

Another poem in a later hand, written down both margins. The first line is very indistinct at the end.

Begins "The God of love." The second column.

Ends "Then met I that may that was bright shene
And kist her and clipped her ever at my will.
She said that she loved me & that night then
I said that she myxt me let save & spil."

The remainder is very faded on the first margin of the next page.

Littera amandi, et nomen de illâ est expressum. Eight lines in English, *beginning*—
"Most soveren lady comfort of care."
(The initial letters make *Margaret.*)
Alia de alia. (The initials make *Elin*).
Alia de homine. (The initials make *Brian*).
Three stanzas of eight lines each, on the Month.
Three stanzas, eight lines each, *beginning*—
"Fare well that was my lof deare."

A poem of nearly 20 lines, *beginning*—
"I pray you . . . to me be true
For I will be true as long as I lif."

A long poem,

Beginning "O yo my Empres . . . servaunt I dyd you pray."

Ends "I dout not bot it shall be so bi Seint James
When ye are reuled by youre (youthe ?) et
may do as ye list."

At the top of the second column is a poem of 22 lines,

Beginning "Go littel bill & commend me to her
hertely."

Rules for a purchaser, headed *Fortescu.** Twenty lines,

Beginning "Whoso will be wise."

Ends "In x. yere day thou shalt agayn the money
see."

A short Law tract in Latin (1 page).

Beginning "Quid est carta? Carta est," &c.

A prophesy in verse (on English affairs), about 40 lines,

Beginning "A fedur on high shall falle in hast."

Copy petition to the King of Hugh Wiot, yeoman. He was with the King's father at Blackheath at peril of his life; afterwards at London against the Duke of Somerset that died at St. Albans; afterwards at Ludlow, was robbed of his cattle by rebels, went with the present King to Calais, and was made yeoman of the chamber; was with the King at the journey at Mortimers Cross, where he took Llewellyn ap Hulkyn, "squier of your shire of Anglesey in North Wales," and delivered him to the King. The petitioner prays to be bailiff of the towns of Cluton and Farlow.

A fragment of a religious poem in 2½ stanzas of four lines each.

Another religious poem in six stanzas of four lines each, intituled "Salterium caritatis fraterne."

Begins "Jhu for him I the beseche
That wrathen the in anywise
Withe hold from hom thi hond of wrecho
An let hom lif in thi service."

Ends "And spare that they have done amice.
Explicit liber quod Humphrey N."

An alliterative poem of 50 lines.

Begins "On clife yat castell so knettered
As cloude make knagged & knattered."

Philomena, Fabula. Fifty-six stanzas of 7 lines.

Begins "Meved of corage by virtue of the season
In pryme tens revolved yere by yere."

At the end "Explicit fab. de Philomena. Humfrey
Newton."

In this poem is an allusion to the death of "the Duke of Warwick."

An old table of contents at the beginning of the poetry contains amongst other items "Vera fabula "que Johannes Ludgate faciebat, et in octavo verau," which seems absent. At the end are some recipes for ink and colours. "Explicit liber quoth Humphridus del Newton." In the middle of this very curious manuscript volume was bound up a large portion (51 leaves) of the rare edition, printed at St. Alban's in 1486, of Dame Juliana Berners's Treatises.†

A folio volume, paper, of the 17th century, contains "Forma coronacionis regum et reginarum Angliæ," *beginning*, Imprimis princeps noster coronandus ante

* Author of The Sphere of Gentry.

* These are supposed to be by Sir John Fortescue, Chancellor to King Henry 6. See Viscount Clermont's Life and Works of Chancellor Fortescue.

† The printed portion and the MS. have lately been severed, and bound separately.

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diem coronationis sum nobili et decentissimo cultu apparetur, equitando a Turri Londoniensi usque ad palatium regium Westmonasterii, &c. (2 leaves).

The parliament of England. The form and manner of keeping the parliament of England in the time of King Edward, the son of King Ethelred, &c. &c. (This is an English version of the *Modus tenendi parliamentum*, but the sections are not in the same order.)

The same treatise in Latin.

Senescallus Angliæ. Hic notatur quis sit senescallus.—Ends with the execution of Gaveston "apud "le Blokelow in comitatu Warw."

The orders of the Earl Marshall of England. The manner, form, and usage of Gilbert Strogell (24 pages); ends with "A new ordinance by the King our Sovereign "Lord for the office & due execution of the Knight "Marshal's Office."

A short tract on the office of Marshall, headed "Here "followeth the manner and custom of the usages of "Thomas Brotherton which he had & used in the office "of Marshalsea, &c." There are 25 items, the first is of his rights ex officio, the 25th is of his rights in making Knights of the Bath.

The order of the taking the Assaies of the Mynte in the realm of England by the Queen's Majesties most honourable Councell in the Star Chamber of old tyme used (1 page).

Extract from the Roll of the Exchequer, 3 Elizabeth, Assaium Argenti.

Particulars of the Exchequer Revenue, 12 Elizabeth, showing the receipts, the allowances, and the profits.

Order of attendants and services appertaining to the state of an Archbishop (2½ pages). *Begins*, Gunt. Usher. In the morning before the Lord Archbishop his Grace removeth out of his sleeping chamber.

Accounts of the Chancery Files, the Chancery Rolls, and the officers of the Chancery. (2 pages.)

The search of the Records in the Tower. (Half a page, showing what the different rolls contain.)

Offices in the Court of Common Pleas at Westminster in the gift of the Chief Justice (except five): with their duties. (2 pages.)

The contents of the Patent to Dr. Chambers and Mr. Browne, for fines, &c., 5 Charles 1, 1629. (Dr. Brown, was Sewer in ordinary to the King.)

A folio volume, paper, 17th century, contains collections for the History of Cheshire. Grant to Macclesfield School by King Edward 6. Documents regarding the Forest of Macclesfield. Copy of Inventory made 3 Edward 6, of plate, church vestments, &c. at Alderley. Note of Alderley parish money (a Ralph Hollinshede of Heywood, gentleman, is party to a deed of 1580 as one of trustees of Charity land). Names of the Justices of the Peace, 1603. Account of Alderley and its lordship. Notes of the County Palatine. The myse of the county, 1502. Account of Nantwich, Prosbury, and Macclesfield. List of Sheriffs since 1574 to 1663.

There are loose papers, among which I noticed a Copy of Verses by Henry Marten on the death of his nephew, Chas. Edmonds, Esq., who died 7 July 1661, at 30. There are 36 lines, dated Tower, 21 July 1661. They are very poor. Marten was the regicide; he died at Chepstow in 1680.

Housekeepers and wardrobers fees at Whitehall, Hampton Court, and Theobalds. 1625. (1 page.)

Note of officers in the King's house and the auditors places.

Declaration by Sir George Booth, 1659–60, against the Parliamentary Government.

Certificate, signed and sealed by P. Venables and H. Lucy, that Philip Ward and his servant had not been in any place infected by the plague. Sept. 7, 1665: and

Warrant by Robert Napper, Mayor of Dorchester, to allow them to fetch something of Ward's from Dorchester and go to Capesthorne. Sept. 25, 1665.

These two last items show the prudent care taken to prevent contagion.

Besides the above are several manuscripts which deserve a short notice.

A Book of Offices, 15th century, Grolier binding. Another, of French origin, 15th century, with most exquisite paintings.

Psalter and Service Book, large 8vo, beautiful.

Petrarch's Sonnets and Triumphs. Folio, vellum, 15th century, in fine condition; but about a quire is wanting at the end.

Geoffrey de Imola de arte loquendi liber ad papam Innocentium III.; accedit Amphitrion sive de Jovis et Alcmenæ amoribus. 14th century. The first work was printed by Leyser. Roscoe says that the second is not in the Holkham MS.

Speculum humanæ salvationis. Large quarto, German work of the 15th century. A remarkable volume. The latin text seems to be that of the celebrated block book. Each of the 45 chapters has at its head four coloured drawings.

Roman Missal, folio, vellum, 15th century. The first page is illuminated in a most gorgeous and beautiful manner.

Clementis V. Papæ Constitutiones a Johanne XXI. confirmatæ et Avinione publicatæ, 1318. This is of the 15th century, with the commentary of John Andreas.

There are a great number of deeds of the 13th and 14th centuries, concerning lands now or formerly the property of the Davenports at Capesthorne, Merton, Somerford, &c.; and concerning the serjeanty of the forest of Macclesfield; and a roll 3 inches wide and nearly 2 feet long, giving an account of robbers beheaded by the Davenports who held the office; the roll is, I think, of the time of Edward 2.

Among the deeds I noted especially the following:—

An Inquisition (temp. Hen. 3), with seals of the jurors, returning that Vivian de Davenport had against his will exchanged with Ranulph, formerly Earl of Chester, his park, &c. of Macclesfield for the serjeanty of Macclesfield and the puture to the said serjeanty belonging. This feudal office, formerly involving the power of life and death, without appeal, has ever since remained in the family, and is now vested in Mr. Bromley-Davenport.

A deed (temp. Ed. 1), being a promise by Hugh de Calveleigh to let certain land go to his son; penalty of 20*l.* of gold to the Queen, and the like to the relief of the Holy Land; and he renounces all exceptions by the civil and canon law.

A document (temp. Hen. 4), dated Candelwikstret, London, 7th Nov., being the admission of Roger Calveley of Kyllingale, co. York, who was apprentice of John Creek, citizen and tailor of London, and was sworn temp. Richard Merlawe, Mayor, and John Proffyt, Chamberlain. Entered in book C. of purchase of liberties and of franchises. Seal of red wax with device and legend.

Order, by Edward son of Henry 6, as Earl of Chester, to take the outlawed persons named in the schedule. It is addressed to John Davenport, and is dated 37 Hen. 6. The schedule contains many names.

A parchment roll of the 15th century, containing general and English history down to Hen. 5. It is enclosed in a case with glass front, about 2 feet high. Each end of the roll is on a roller, so that it can be unfolded and any part be consulted without opening the case.

A roll of the 8 James 1, containing the taxation money, for Macclesfield, Wm. Davenport being principal collector.

Letters patent (8 Hen. 6) appointing John de Davenport to collect the proportion of the Northwich hundred of the subsidy of 1,000 marks for the support of the King in his wars.

In a cabinet are numerous letters of the last century; but the few mentioned here are all that require notice.

Several letters from E. Digby, M.P. in 1741, 1742 and 1743, to J. Davenport, Esq., of Capesthorne, giving him news and accounts of proceedings in Parliament. One dated from Coleshill, in 1741, comments on the Duchess of Marlborough's will, her legacy to Pitt, &c. One in 1742 comments on the votes in the House of Lords on the Gin Act.

A letter from D. Davenport to his maternal grandfather, John Wood of Capesthorne, dated Feb. 1, 1745, states that "the infection among cattle about town (London) is "very bad, and has carried off most of the cows, but "has not affected any oxen, so that people eat beef as "usual and drink milk; for the cattle that are infected "it is said give no milk. Veal is the only thing objected "to, and I believe very few eat that."

Digby's letters contain much about the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort's divorce. One letter notices changes in ministerial posts.

A letter from Liverpool in 1746 is noticeable, having regard to recent discussions on the etymology of the name, because the stamped post mark is *Leverpool*.

At both his houses Mr. Davenport so welcomed and entertained me and lightened my labours that I cannot in my remembrances place Baginton after Capesthorne, or Capesthorne before Baginton.

ALFRED J. HORWOOD.

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The Manuscripts of C. Cottrell Dormer, Esq., Rousham, near Oxford.

This is an interesting collection. In the 16th century William Dormer married Mary Sidney, an aunt of Sir Philip Sidney, and became by this marriage brother-in-law to one Earl of Leicester and uncle to another. In the next century the Cottrells were faithful to their king and his family when in trouble and in exile, and in that and the next century held office at Court. The letters and papers at Rousham are the results of those connexions and employments, and are of peculiar interest.

A packet of letters numbered—

1. Copy of a letter from the King of Navarre (on his departure) to his wife (no date). This is a translation into English. He regrets the unhappiness of his wife; mentions the injuries to those of his religion; "we "have received advice from the States that they will "make war upon us." Asks her to recommend the inhabitants of Navarre to make ready for her defence.

2. Sir Philip Sidney to the Earl of Leicester. Salisbury, 26 Dec. 1581. Thanks for his care of him; excuses his not coming.

3. John Talbott to the Earl of Leicester, 18 July 1581, Aldersgate Street. Asks his influence to procure the writer's liberty.

4. M. Southampton to the Earl of Leicester. Cowdry, 15 Dec. 1591. Bespeaks his favour for one of her children.

5. The same to the same. Cowdry, 25 Oct. 1591. Bespeaks favour for herself; is left so badly off by her husband.

6. The Countess of Bedford to the Earl of Leicester. 27 Dec. 1591. With a new year's gift.

7. Copy of a letter (neither date nor signature) to the Queen (Elizabeth), asking pardon and forgiveness.

8. W. Herle to the Queen. Greenwich, 1 July 1583. Asking pardon for one of his friends, John Herlle, of Oxfordshire, heir to the ancient house of Tilleglace, Brecknock.

9. Thomas Bromley (Attorney-General) to the Earl of Leicester, 14 Dec. 1575. Touching a complaint made against him to the Queen.

10. "Copy of my letter to Her Majesty the last of "April, sent by M. D. Clarke from Flushing." 1585. "Being here ready to take shipping when any wind "would serve me to return to your h[ighness]. Your "Majesty's letter with your last appointment sent by "Brown the messenger is commen to my hand and "hath brought (and that is the worst turn) more heavi- "ness to my heart than for anything to this hour I have "ever felt."—Defends himself, and speaks of his service of 30 years.

11. Copy of the Archbishop of Canterbury's submission. 19 Jan. 1590. He had refused to obey only for conscience.

12. Anthony Montagu to the Earl of Leicester. Cowdrey, 4 Dec. 1581. About the affairs of the late Earl of Southampton; puts forward his cousin, Edward Gage, as the most likely person to manage the affairs, and asks for his liberation from prison.

13. Sir Philip Sidney to the Earl of Leicester. Salisbury, 15 Dec. 1591. Asking (seemingly) for penalties on papists to the extent of 3,000*l.*; less will not suit him. "Truly I like not their persons and much worse their "religion, but I think my fortune very hard that my "fortune must be built upon other men's punishments."

14. Katherine Suffolk to the Earl of Leicester (March 1580/1579). Complains of her sons unadvised marriage to an unpleasant woman; defends herself; has retired for quiet to her little unwholesome house of Hampstead.

15. H. Pembroke to the Queen. Wilton, 24 Oct. 1591. Wants to renew a lease of the Manor of Downton held of the Bishop of Winchester which Mr. Thomas George is seeking to get over his head.

16. Philip Dormer's verses on Easthampstead House: *begin*, "Adieu ye tollsome pleasures of the town" (about 50 lines).

17. M. Southampton to the Earl of Leicester. 14 Oct. 1592. About her late husband's affairs.

18. F. Walsingham to the Earl of Leicester. 6 Nov. 1578. Hopes to get leave to meet him on Friday seunight, "and to entertain your Lordship with a Friday's "drinking after the ancient and catholic order." Incloses a copy of the Emperor's Ambassador's letter betraying the broken state of that country.

19. W. Burghley to Sir Christopher Hatton, Kt., vice-chamberlain to Her Majesty. 2 July 1581. Says that her Majesty will have his (Burghley's) opinion for the allowance of M. Bullyngton to be Bishop of Gloster; the bishops of Sarum and Rochester commend him; speaks against the marriage of bishops, as preventing hospitality.

20. Sir Philip Sidney to the Earl of Leicester. Charinton, 2 Aug. 1580. Has brought home [his] sister; has a bad cold which keeps him from Court; doubts not her Majesty will ask for him, "but so long as she sees a silk doublett upon me her Highness will thinke me in good cace."

There are a considerable number of letters from Sir Chas Cottrell to Robert Dormer, Esq., of Rousham, his son-in-law; Peregrine Bertie to the same; John Dormer to his father Robert, nearly all on family matters, and all at the latter part of the 17th century.

In a letter from Sir Chas. Cottrell to Robt. Dormer, Nov. 15, 1683. He says, "Charles was touched by the "King yesterday, by which and his drink together his "lip is now very well, and will I hope be no worse."

In a letter dated 24 Nov. 1683, he says, "The Duke "of Monmouth his peace is made and is come this "night to Whitehall."

On Dec. 8, 1683, Chas. L. Cottrell tells Robert Dormer that yesterday he was "at Tower Hill to see Col. "Sidney beheaded, who said nothing to the people, but "delivered a speech in writing to the sheriff." The head was severed at one blow "It is said that the "Duke of Monmouth, but a few days since restored to "favour, is now forbid the Court."

On the 7 Feb. 1685, Chas. Cottrell mentions the death of Charles II., and the quiet accession of James II.

On Jan. 5, 1683 he notices that the small-pox is rife.

There are also some letters from Sir Wm. Trumbull, son-in-law of Sir Chas. Cottrell.

A folio volume contains letters from Sir Chas. Cottrell to C. L. Cottrell, while abroad at Paris and elsewhere in 1674 and 1675, and to a son, who died young, of the latter; and

Two letters from Frankfort, 30 Sept. and 9 Nov. 1676 from R. Rockwood (who was in the service of the Elector Palatine). In the second he says that the Elector would be happy for C. L. Cottrell to come to Germany.

Reasons against repealing the Test Act, 1687; *begins*, "[t]he just apprehension."

Le conjuration du Chevalier de Rohan (12 pp.).

Account of the Court and Electoral family of Hanover (26 pp.); *begins*, "Sir, it would be hardly worth the while."

Another account of the same (11 pp.).

A folio volume contains many original letters by and relating to members of the royal family while in exile during the protectorate. Sir C. Cottrell was steward of the household to the unfortunate Queen of Bohemia, daughter of James I., and it was much wished that he should be tutor to her nephew the Duke of Gloucester. Thus, as might be expected, Mr. Cottrell-Dormer possesses many interesting letters and papers of and relating to the royal family during their residence abroad. There are letters from Queen Henrietta Maria to the Duke of Gloster, from the Queen of Bohemia to the same, from the Princess Henrietta and from (apparently) the Duke of York. The letters of Queen Henrietta Maria are dated in the year 1660, but the others have no year. They are dated from Paris, the Hague, Breda, and other places, and do not contain much of public interest. Two letters from Charles II. in 1652 are respecting the intended appointment of Charles Cottrell, and are addressed to the Queen of Bohemia.

Two letters from N. Oudart in 1646 about payments of money for the Duke of Gloster and Charles II., order dated 21 Jan. 1660 for the payment of money to the late Duke of Gloster's servants, giving their names.

A letter from E. N. to Chas. Cottrell dated Hague 7/17 Dec. 1652, notices that the French King was about to acknowledge the English republic. Several letters from Edward Hyde (afterwards Earl of Clarendon) to to Sir C. Cottrell, some on personal matters and some containing notices of public matters.

Several letters from M. Maurice (in the Queen of Bohemia's) to C. Cottrell. In one dated Cologne, 3 Sept. 1655, he says that he thinks when Cromwell is made King, there will be an oath of allegiance to that villain and of abjuration of the King and his family. A few days later he notices the bad state of the French army in Flanders.

Several letters from Morley, afterwards Bishop of Winchester.

On the 11th Sept. 1655, Hyde announces the King's choice of C. Cottrell to be Secretary to the Duke of

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Gloster, and in a postscript, says "you will have a jolly "journey."

In June 1656, the King at Bruges, signs an order for 500 guilders per month to the Duke of Gloster, C. Cottrell to keep 2,000 annually as his salary.

Another folio volume contains letters from Sir C. Cottrell to his grandson, about 1650; and

Memoires des assistances et liberalités faites en consideration de la reyne de Boheme par les deux rois de la Grande Bretagne derniers defuntz a la maison electorale palatine en ses adversités et aux princes et princesses de la dite maison en leur exile. 1620 to 1641 (6½ pp.)

Sir Abraham Williams's account of the Queen of Bohemia's arrears and demands in consequence on England, June 6, 1651. In French, signed by A. Williams. And a translation into English.

Original commission by the Queen of Bohemia to C. Cottrell concerning her demand for her jointure on her son the Elector, Nov. 2, 1651. Memoranda for C. Cottrell's assistance, signed by Elizabeth (8½ pp.).

Passport for C. Cottrell, signed and sealed by Elizabeth, and a passport by the elector.

Other papers on the subject, propositions and offers by the elector.

Papers about the Queen of Bohemia's debts. 1651, &c.

Instructions signed and sealed by her, for C. Cottrell on his entering her service.

Accounts of what he sold and what he paid, and list of jewels.

Order for the government of the Queen of Bohemia's family, sealed by the Queen (11 leaves).

A list of her household.

List of new year's gifts, 1632, signed by her.

Directions signed and sealed to pay C. Cottrell's arrears.

C. Cottrell's letter of vindication to the Queen of Bohemia, Nov. 1, 1656 (5 pp.).

Many letters to him by the Queen, the elector her son and his Minister, the Princess Elizabeth, the Abbess of Maubuisson. Several from the Princess Sophia, with answers to several. Some by the Queen of Bohemia are in cypher. Some have been written partly with invisible ink made legible by application of heat.

There are letters by Charles the Elector while at Heidelberg in 1655.

Several letters from Charles the Elector at Ratisbon 1653 and at Heidelberg 1654.

Many letters from the Princess Sophia ranging from 1654 to 1706.

Another folio volume contains Pym's speech in the Parliament dissolved in 1640; *begins*, "He that takes "away."

A true relation of the taking of the Spanish Plate ships, 9 Sept. 1656, by Captain Stayner (3 pp.).

A true relation of the destroying of the Spanish ships about the island of Tenariff, 20 April 1657, from the first intelligence we had of them as we lay before Cadiz (6 pp.). This has a note written on the back "For the "Duke of Gloster."

Voyage to the Indies, 1655 (3¾ pp.); *begins*, "7 April "1655. I went aboard the John and Susan, Stephen "Limberg master."

Copy of the Protest, 1677, of Peers on the commitment of the Earl of Clarendon.

The King's speech 8 March 1672 to the Lords and Commons.

Copy petition against Popish recusants by the Parliament.

Copy of the King's speech in 1677.

The Earl of Shaftesbury's case, 1677.

Copies of two of Danby's letters, 1677.

Order by Charles II. for (some person) to go beyond seas for the present. Whitehall, Feb. 28, 1678/1679.

The Earl of Shaftesbury's speech in the House of Lords, 31 March 1679.

The Earl of Ossory's reply thereto.

Names of conspirators discovered by Titus Oates.

Notes of the King's speech to the Council about the Duke of Monmouth, 12 Dec. 1683.

Copy of the Duke of Monmouth's letter.

Copy of Sir John Fenwick's letter to his lady immediately after he was taken.

Copy of a recantation by a papist embracing the reformed religion (8 or 9 leaves).

Copy of a letter by Father Peters, Almoner to the King of England, to Pere la Chaise, Confessor to the King of France, touching the present affairs of England (5½ pp.). *Begins*, "Si j'ai manqué."

Observations of most towns and harbours and landing places round the coast of England, from Barwick Roade to Carlyll. *Signed*, "Your Highnes most humble "servant, Johne Strachan." (6 leaves.)

The Office of Master of the Ceremonies was no sinecure under the Stuart Kings. The "Observations of "Sir John Finett" published by Howell in 1656 show the serious and often ludicrous labours and anxieties of him who held the office. Sir Charles Cottrell succeeded Sir John Finett, having first been his Deputy. A fair manuscript copy of Sir John's Observations is at Rousham; it contains 590 folio pages besides the table. As his death and epitaph are given at p. 576 it would seem to contain a little more than Howell printed. Sir Charles Cottrell and his successor Sir Clement Cottrell kept notes of their doings in office and of the presents which they bore from the Sovereign to Ambassadors, and of what they received in return from Ambassadors.

A folio volume contains,—

Fees to be paid by a Baronet or by a Knight.

Certificate of Sir C. Cottrell being sworn Master of the Ceremonies, 1660.

Copy of the patent revoking Sir B. Gerbier's patent and granting both offices to Sir C. Cottrell, and other papers respecting the office down to 1727.

A folio volume contains,—

List of presents given by Kings Charles II. and James II. to Ambassadors and foreign Ministers. (31 pages.)

The like by King William and Queen Mary. (15 pp.).

The like to foreign Ministers by Queen Anne, delivered by my father, then Master of the Ceremonies, July 6, 1702. (5 pp.)

Presents to foreign Ministers, &c., 1710, and by Kings George I. and George II. (Ends in 1758.)

Another folio volume contains,—

A Journal by Sir C. C. Dormer, Master of the Ceremonies to King George III. It begins in 1741 when he was assistant, and ends in 1779. (116 folios.)

Accounts of Ambassadors sent to his Majesty since his re-establishment in 1660. (454 pp. and index.)

The above MSS. by the Masters of the Ceremonies are full of curious and amusing anecdotes and remarks.

There is a box labelled "Correspondence relating to "Prince George of Denmark, husband of Queen Anne." But it contains only receipts for presents, copies of royal answers to addresses by Ambassadors and Presidents, mostly marked *entered*. They have been imported probably into the folio collections.

A folio volume contains a Journal by Sir C. Cottrell in London and on the continent for 15 months, commencing in 1740. (About 12 leaves.)

Papers relating to the affairs of Villiers, 2d Duke of Buckingham.

A letter from Lord Henry Jermyn, 1650, concerning the Duke's debts.

A folio volume contains letters of Lord Carnarvon, H. Jay, Stephen Gough, and J. Hewson, a servant of the Duke of Buckingham, 1650–1654. The letters of Gough touch on the Duke's pictures, including one of Mercury, Venus, and Cupid. There is a receipt by Abraham Cowley for 150 agates for the use of Lord Jermyn. This volume relates chiefly to the Duke of Buckingham's affairs and the sale of his effects.

Another folio volume contains some letters on political affairs by Sir Clement Cottrell, about 1711; and

A copy of the harangue by the Marquis Sauli, Envoy Extraordinary from Genoa, to the Queen Anne, at his public audience in 1711;—and of the Queen's answer, —and a translation into French of the harangue.

Copy of the speech to Queen Anne of the Germanic Ambassador from Vienna at his public audience in 1711; and of the Queen's answer.

Account of Count Galla's reception.

Copy of letter by Sir C. Cottrell to Grimani, the Venetian Ambassador, about going to Westminster Abbey;—and His Excellency's answer.

Many papers on State Ceremonies and forms, and letters about Ambassadors' audiences, down to 1733.

Another folio volume contains a copy (temp. Geo. I.) of a journal of a tour abroad.

Journals of Sir C. Lodowick Cottrell, in 1669 and later years, in France and elsewhere. At p. 283 is an account of Sir Wm. Trumbull's receptions at Leghorn, Pisa, and Florence, 1687 and 1690.

Eight small quarto volumes contain letters addressed to Charles Cæsar commencing in 1710, and to his widow commencing in 1717. Charles Cæsar was M.P. for Hertford, was sent to the Tower in 1705, and was Treasurer of the Navy in 1711. His wife was in correspondence with many political and literary persons. In

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this series of letters I noticed several from the Duchess of Marlborough and Pope. Others are by Robt. Harley, Bolingbroke, Wm. Shippen, and H. Bromley, and Mrs. Masham. And there is one letter (complimentary only) from Jonathan Swift, dated Dublin 1730. There is an index to the entire collection of the Cæsar letters.

I must be permitted to add that Mr. Cottrell-Dormer's hospitality and urbanity at Rousham left me nothing to desire.

ALFRED J. HORWOOD.

THE MANUSCRIPTS OF J. R. ORMSBY-GORE, Esq., M.P., OF BROGYNTYN, CO. SALOP.

The manuscripts at Porkington consist of forty volumes numbered, and numerous letters of the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries. As will be seen from the brief sketch below, they afford much interesting matter illustrative of English and Welsh history and literature. The volumes within the scope of the commission will be first briefly described.

No. 1. A folio volume, paper, 16th century, in Welsh. It contains a few chronological stanzas, genealogies of N. Wales; computum manuale, by David Nanmor; a tract on heraldry; and genealogies of families of North and South Wales.

No. 2. A folio volume, paper, 16th century, contains Welsh poetry to p. 433, by various persons; a table, seven leaves of Welsh heraldry, and a few more poems.

No. 3. A folio volume, paper, 16th century, 578 leaves; contains Welsh poetry of the 14th and 15th centuries. At the beginning is a list, in pencil, of the authors.

No. 4. A folio volume, paper, 16th century. A Latin and Welsh dictionary to the end of the letter D.

No. 7. A folio volume, paper, 17th century. Welsh poetry by various authors.

No. 8. A 4to volume, paper, 17th century. Welsh proverbs translated into Latin (Welsh & Latin), by Dr. John Davies, of Mallwyd (about 103 leaves).

No. 9. A 4to volume, paper, 17th century. The laws of Hoel dha, transcribed from the library of Thomas Allen, of Gloster Hall, Oxford.

No. 10. A small 4to volume of 211 leaves, of which the first 25 are vellum, and the others are paper, 15th century. The volume has been described by Sir F. Madden in his preface to the romance of Sir Gawain, printed for the Roxburghe Club; but as only a few copies were printed, it is well here to give a fresh description.

Fol. 1. Secundum Anticos Grecorum; being short prognostications for the results of sickness; lucky and unlucky days, and astrological notes; all in English.

Fol. 2*a*. Chronological and historical notes ending on 3*b*, the last being of the battle of Agincourt.

Fol. 4*a*.–8*b*. Kalendar, description of the veins in the human body, and a table of eclipses.

Fol. 8*b*.–4*a*. The knowledge of the impressions concerning the wedyring (a tract on the weather in English).

Fol. 12*a*.–27*a*. Romance in verse of Sir Gawain and the earle of Carliste (printed by Sir F. Madden).

Fol. 28*a*.–53*b*. A treatise of grafting and planting trees, and the craft of limning of books (printed by the Warton Club, 1855, p. 66). At the end, on a scroll, the name H. Hattii is written.

Fol. 54*a*.–57*a*. A poem *beginning* "Lovely lordyngs ladys lyke." (Warton Club, p. 1.)

" 57*b*. The ten wives tale, *beginning* "Love lystynes to " me" *ends*, " He is not worth a nay."

60*b*.–62*a*. A poem *beginning* "Lord, how shall I me " complayne." (Warton Club, p. 6.)

Fol. 62*a*.–64*a*. A poem, *beginning* "As I went on my " playing." " Under an holt upon an lylle."

It may be remarked that in Leicestershire is a place called Holt-on-the-Hill. It is possible that the author's locality may be thus indicated. Printed by Warton Club, p. 9.

Fol. 646.–79*a*. A poem in seven stanzas, *beginning* "The fadyr of pytte and most of mysericord;" it is the vision of Philibert the hermit giving a conversation between the soul and body. (Warton Club, p. 12.) A French poetical version of this vision was printed at Paris, 1486, at the end of the Danse Macabre. Similar in spirit are some of the beautiful coplas of Don Jorge Manrique, a Spanish poet of the 15th century.

Fol. 79*b*.–81*b*. A poem, *beginning* "Lo worldly folkus, " though this processe of dethe." (Warton Club, p. 39.) These poems contain the verses, "Earth upon earth."

Fol. 81*b*.–83*b*. A poem, *beginning* "Bi a forest as I " gan fare." (Warton Club, p. 43.) It is a lamentation by a hare.

Fol. 83*b*.–86*b*. The Knight and his Wife, a poem, *beginning* "Ther was a knyit in a cutre,
"That a ryche man was wont to be."

86*b*.–89*b*. Two short poems on the virtue of meekness, illustrated by stories of St. Martayne and St. Anthony, and a poem in honour of the Virgin, *beginning* "Of alle " the briddes that ever theyt were." After, a few medical receipts come

91*a*.–129*a*. The life of Saint Catherine. After a short prologue, the text *begins* "In the greate cite of " Alexandyr."

Fol. 130*a*.–132*a*. A poem, *beginning* "Be trewe and " hold that ye bave hyite."

Fol. 132*a*.–135*b*. The Stacyons of Rome. (Printed by Early English Text Society, 1867.)

135*b*.–138*b*. The Wife's Advice to her Daughter, a poem, *beginning* "The good wyf wold a pylgrimage."

Fol. 139*a*.–150*a*. The story of the friar and the boy, *begins* "God that dyed for us all." (Warton Club, p. 46.)

Fol. 150*a*.–152*a*. A poem, *beginning* "As I stod in a " ryalle haulle." (Warton Club, p. 62.)

Fol. 152*a*.–154*a*. A short comic poem, *beginning* "Harkens to my tale that I schall here schow."

154*a*.–155*b*. Two love letters in verse, one *begins* "Homoure wit all manneres of heylle;" the other *begins* "Have alle my herte and be in peys."

Fol. 155*b*.–157*a*. A poem, *beginning* "As I cam by a " forest syde."

Fol. 157*b*.–184*a*. The siege of Jerusalem in prose, *begins* "Al men that wil here of the sege of Jerusalem."

Fol. 184*a*.–188*a*. The technical words for numbers of animals, birds, &c.

Fol. 188*a*.–199*b*. Characteristics and qualities of men, beasts, and birds.

Fol. 191*a*.–193*b*. A prophecy in verse, *beginning* "when " the cocke in the northe hath lyld his neste."

Fol. 195*a*.–197*b*. An English poem, headed with, and every verse ending with, the words Timor mortis conturbat me. It *begins* "Timor mortis conturbat me. This is my song in my olde age.

Fol. 198.–202. Two or three Christmas carols, and the song of bringing in the boar's head.

Fol. 203*a*.–207*b*. A poem, called Mercy and Righteousness, *begins* "Bi a forest as I gan walke;" *ends* "for " mercy passes ryzttusnys.

Fol. 207*b*.–211*b*. A tale of the merchant, *beginning* "Lystens, lordynges, I yow pray, How a merchand can " his wyf betray."

No. 12. A 4to volume, paper, 17th century, Welsh poetry.

No. 14. A 4to volume, paper, 17th century. History of the Gwydor family, by Sir J. Wynne, with additional pedigrees and notes. At the end of the volumes is the autograph signature "Ellis Humphrey." Mr. Wynne, of Penarth, tells me that the pedigrees are by R. Humphreys, Bishop of Bangor, afterwards Bishop of Hereford.

No. 16. A small folio volume, vellum, 13th century, by an English scribe. The Psalter glossed, Latin, double columns; imperfect, beginning in the middle of the 16th Psalm.

No. 17. A 4to volume, vellum, 13th century, Latin, double columns. Geoffrey of Monmouth's British history, not divided into books. On flyleaves at the end of the volume are seven columns of French verse of the 14th century, headed "Co est la chartre an diable fet al " Cuveitus."

Begins "Beau mester le mi direz,
Le tenure sicum entendez.
Volunters le vus dirrai,
A la manere ke jo sai.
Sachent tresuz ceu ke oir mettunt. . . .

Ends "De quor o de dreit amur
Vers son prince e vers nostre seignur.

No. 19. A small folio, vellum 15th century. Tretyse of the seven poyntes of trewe love and everlastynge wisdom drawen out of the booke that is wretten in latyne and clepede Orologium Sapientie. Table and proemium of 7 leaves and 91 leaves of text. The introduction or address is to a lady (not named) by her chaplain (not named). The author of the Latin work was John of Suabia; the French translation by an unknown person has been several times printed.

No. 20. A 4to volume, vellum, 15th century, 105 leaves. This volume contains The Pricke of Conscience by Richard Hampole.

Begins "The mirie of the fadyr alle mystihy,
"The wyrth of the sone alle wytty,"

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Ends (93 b.) " To the wuche place than he alle us bryng.
" That for oure hele on rode gan hyng.
Amen."

Then follows: Trigentale de matre cujusdam pape."

Begins " Some tyme in Rome a pope ther was
" That had a moder full fayr of face."

Ends (95 b.) " God of hevene brynges us thedyr
" That we may evere have joye togeder.
Amen."

The remaining nine leaves are occupied with the seven penitential psalms in English verse, probably by Hampole.

The Pricke of Conscience and the Trental of Pope Gregory have been printed from other manuscripts.

No. 21. A folio volume, vellum, 14th century.

At the head of the first page is written, in a hand a little later than the text of the volume, " Liber " epistolaris quondam Ricardi de Bury, Episcopi " Dunelmensis;" and there is also the note " liber " monachorum Sancti Edmundi regis martiris." The volume according to a second numeration of the leaves begins now at fo. 53; after 199 comes 1000, and the numeration is continued to 1094 where the volume ends imperfectly. Five leaves, between 113 and 119, are absent. It is a beautiful specimen of writing of the reign of Edward III. The contents are copies of letters by and to different Popes to and by various Kings of England and other countries, letters to and by archbishops, bishops, and other ecclesiastics; many of the letters are to the King's officers in Gascony. With very few exceptions, the dates of the letters are not given; but the name or initial letter of the Pope or King, or Archbishop or Bishop, in the case may be, and the names of the persons mentioned in the body of the letter, would, I believe, with some trouble, and aided by reference to Rymer's Fœdera and various Chronicles, render it possible to add the dates to most of the letters. That the letters are not here dated may be thus explained. The volume was doubtless compiled as a book of reference for the Bishop of Durham and his Secretary, when a formal letter was required to be written. There are marginal notes showing the occasions of the letters, and now and then noting the merit of the style: and in the middle of the volume is a collection of blank forms for harangues and letters on various occasions composed apparently in A.D. 1255 by P. de . . .

Some of the letters are of the time of Henry II.; some of the time of Richard I., and those of the times of Kinge Edward I. II. and III. are numerous. It is probable that some of the letters are little, if at all, known. For instance, it is well known that Richard I. declared Arthur, Duke of Brittany, his heir, if he himself should die without issne; and he arranged with Tancred, King of Sicily, a marriage between a daughter of that King and the young duke; and Tancred paid 20,000 ounces of gold to Richard in consideration (partly) of the arrangement. (See Radulphus de Diceto col. 657, ed. Twysden.) The Fœdera, however, does not mention (although Hoveden does) Richard's letter to Pope Clement at fol. 33 *bis* of this volume, which shews that Richard agreed that he would repay the money if the marriage did not take place by reason of the death of either the Duke or the young lady, or by reason of the death of Richard or the Duke. Mr. Ormsby-Gore has very kindly entrusted this volume to me for the purpose of fully examining the contents, for the use of the Commission.

No. 22. A 12° volume, vellum and paper, 15th century, in Latin.

Early history of Britain, succession of Kings, and accounts of writers and saints (16 leaves). Here a new foliation begins, " Quasdam omissa in subsequentibus et " hic merito inserenda: de notatibus mundi. Begins with the Deluge, A.M. 1656, fol. 3. De orbis divisione; fol. 4*a*. De Europa et ejus provinciis; fol. 5. Gallia; fol. 6. De Wallia et ejus origine; fol. 7. De Britannia et ejus partibus vide in altero parvo libello qui intitulatur Sic adest Britannia juxta promissum novissime describenda. De quibusdam peroquis sive regibus famosis que non fuerunt de regno Anglie; 12*b*. de Civitate Lincolnie et ejus preconiis (the author refers to Geoffrey of Monmouth, and gives the succession of the Bishops of Lincoln); fol. 19. The preface of Peter Comestor, and extracts from his work, and from Henry of Huntingdon; and other early history of the world down to Brutus; fol. 35. Incipiunt annales de gestis Britonum, Saxonum, Danorum, Normannorum, qui diversis temporibus regnaverunt in Anglia (begins with Æneas and ends fol. 78. with Ethelred).

No. 24. A 12° volume, paper, 16th century, in the original binding of dark leather; on each are the royal arms, in gold, and the inscription Rex Henricus VIII. Dieu et mon droit. Most likely it was the presentation copy to the King. On fol. 1. is the following dedication, " Unto our most Christian King, supreme head of the " Churche of England, and of our happy remembrance " King Henry the VIII. The contents three dialogues: " The 1st, concerning a governance of the Church; the " 2nd, is between the poore man and fortune; the 3rd " between deth and the goer by the way. God keepe " the Kynge." On fol. 2, " The interpreters of this " speeche be three, the Chyrche, the two bysschoppes, " the three dissemblars, the foole, the harlotte, and the " ryche man." At the end of the third part are the words, " Your Grace's humble subject, Robert Radcliff, " professor of Artes and scholemaster of Jesus Collegg, " in Cambrygg." An interesting little volume for its dealings with ecclesiastical and social matters.

No. 28. A 4to volume, paper, 16th century. Poems in Greek, Latin, and Italian, by Charles Bill. Among these I noticed poems on the death of Parr, Marquis of Northampton, 1569; on the death of Walter Haddon, 1569; and on the death of a son of Walter Haddon, who was drowned in the same year.

No. 29. A 4to volume, paper, 17th century, contains an account of Sir Walter Raleigh's trial, in 28½ pages; *beginning* " After that Sir Walter Raleigh was brought " to the bar, he sat down upon a stoole . . ;" ended " with his going back to prison, 'as a condemned man " 'should do;' followed by two letters by him to the " King and Queen."

Objections against the change of the name or style of England and Scotland into the name or style of Great Britain, to be moved and debated in the Conference. 44 pages.

The mappe or survey of a kingdom. *Begins* " The " understanding painter describing a battaile in the " livelie colours. . . . 16 pages."

A discourse of the first beginning and continuance of the traffique of the subject of the realme with forrayn nations (21 fos.) *Begins* " Whosoever shall enter into " consideration of the present state of the intercourse." . . . *Ends* " and humbly desire it may receive no " other interpretation."

The life of Mahomet, the Conquest of Spain, and the Ruin of the Saracen Empire (31 fos.) *Begins* " Most " writers accord that Mahomet. . . *Ends* " with " No. 34 of the Articles agreed in 1491, 'shall treat the " 'Moors with love and kindness.'"

" Life of Tiberius (64 fos.) *Begins* " Augustus of " famous memorie having concluded the last act of his " life and empire. . . . *Ends* " the lot of a wicked " prince to be unlamented."

No. 30. A 4to volume, paper, 17th century. Essaies of conjecture upon certain negotiations touching peace between the Archduke and the States in Anno Salutis, 1607, by C. F. An offer made by the Archduke, and accepted by the States the 25th April 1607. *Begins* " The " Archduke affecting nothing. . . (3 pp.)"

Essaies of conjecture upon the aforesaid propositions and negotiations touching cessation of armes, and peace between the Archduke and the States, by C. F., " veri- " tate et reverentia." " *Begins* " The scope of my con- " jectures." . . *Ends* (fos. 27.) " it seems of worth " to be preferred, else not."

A politique dispute about the happiest match for the noble Prince Henry (21 pp.) *Begins* " There is no body " that persuaded our Prince to match with Savoy." . . . *Ends* " for those that depend on others, to wit the " Savoyards and the Florentines, W. R. (Walter " Raleigh)."

March 30, 1613. The present for the King of Spaine.

A tract of 5 leaves, *beginning* " The charge which I " hold having so necessary a relation and dependency " on that place." . . . *Ends* " That a daughter, whose " sex giveth ever the privilege to be sought, being " offered hath not been accepted." (This is about the proposed marriage of Prince Henry.)

Some points to be noted for Secretaries (4 leaves). *Begins* " When one negotiates."

Instructions to the Right Honourable Lord Peter Caietan when he went into Flanders to the Prince of Parma (13 leaves). *Begins* " Your honorable Lordship " shall in your voyage. . . *Ends* " and show it in " your actions."

A discourse of Don Scipio de Castro about the Archduke going into Flanders (4 leaves). *Begins* " This " going of Prince M. into Flanders. . . *Ends* " God " send you happiness and encrease of state."

A discourse of the same Don Scipio de Castro concerning the Duke of Alençon going into Flanders (3 fos.) *Begins* " Your honourable Lordship demands of me

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"three poyntes. . . . *Ends* "the three aforesaid "poynts." (About the Duke of Alençon succouring the Flemings.)

General remembrances for the ministers of the Princes Ligier about the other Princes, and other observations meete for Secretaries (5¼ leaves). *Begins* "First to "shew himself both toward prince and people. . . . *Ends* "both to expostulate and request a favour."

No. 35. Thomas Alured's letter to the Marquis of Buckingham (against the Spanish match).

No. 39. A folio volume, paper, 17th century. Considerations for repressing the increase of Priests, Jesuits, and Recusants without drawing of blood; written by Sir Robert Cotton, Kt. and Bart. (24 leaves). *Begins* "I am not ignorant that this latter age. . . . *Ends* "and others disbartened and counsell gravelie."

No. 40. A folio volume, vellum, 15th century, Latin, double columns, Higden's Polichronicon, ends at A.D. 1377. Higden's text ends at A.D. 1344, with the sentence, "Qua causa rex Anglie offensus sub anno gracie, "1344, provisiones per papam factas cassavit, et sic "quis deinceps tales provisiones afferret sub pena "capitis et carceris interdixit. Explicit polycronicon se- "cundum Ranulfum monachum Cestrensem completa." &c. The additions begin, "Hoc anno nonas Junii "natus est regi Ed. 3° Edmundus apud Langeley" (13 leaves), ending with a character of Edward III.; the concluding words are, "quod defunctum est longum con- "tinuicionem diu postea habuerunt." Then follow 1½ columns of a summary of the ages of the world.

There is a folio volume (not numbered), paper, 16th century, containing copies of letters and documents about the proposed marriage of Queen Elizabeth with the Duc d'Anjou. It begins with a protestation by the Queen and the Duke, that the contract was not to bind them until they had had personal explanations. Dated 11th June 1581. Instructions to Walsingham, 22nd July 1581, &c. &c. Ends with a letter dated 13th Sept. 1581, *beginning* "It may please you, my good lord, to under- "stand that on Sunday the 11th of this month." The volume is of 28 leaves.

A vellum roll of the 13th century, about 40 feet long, with delicate drawings, coloured chiefly green. It contains Scripture History down to the resurrection of Christ. At the commencement is an explanation of the Golden Candlestick, and at the end is an exposition of the Lord's Prayer. All in Latin.

A vellum roll of the 15th century, between 30 and 40 feet long. History from the Creation to Edward IV. Harold is lauded. King John is said to have been poisoned. All in Latin.

A vellum roll upwards of 30 feet long. The funerall proceeding of Queen Anne from Denmark House in the Stronde to Westminster Abbey the 27th date of May, 1619. It gives the order of the procession with banners beautifully drawn and coloured.

Letters.

The letters are numerous. Most of them are of the 16th and 17th centuries; and a few are of the 18th century.

There are two large volumes with letters and papers between the blank leaves.

One of these volumes contains, amongst other things, copy of instructions to the Commissioners for levying and collecting the Aid money due to His Majesty for the marriage of the Lady Elizabeth, His Majesty's (James I.) eldest daughter.

Papers about Masters (end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth); copy of a Council letter, and copy of Lord Pembroke's letter to the Deputy Lieutenant of Carnarvonshire, on the same subject.

1593, the last of December. Copy of Council letter to ascertain what sons of gentlemen are sent beyond sea for education; it breeds corruption in religion and manners. And a copy of letter in answer.

1595. Copies of letters about the relief of maimed soldiers.

1595. Copy of Council letter about sending men to Ireland from divers counties in Wales.

1598. Receipt for 25 able soldiers for Ireland.

1612. Note of armour rated on the clergy; signed, H. Bangor.

1612. Copy of Council letter to seize the arms, &c. of recusants and ill-affected.

1636. Original Council letter to the Sheriff of Monmouthshire; to provide a ship of 400 tons, for North Wales; its value is 4,000*l.*, the County of Merioneth to bear 400*l.* Instructions (4¾ pp.)

1637, July. Council letter calling for the arrears of the above.

1639, April 29. Edinburgh. The Covenanters to the Earl of Essex, on his assembling forces at the Borders. Signed by Argyle and thirteen others.

The Civil War letters are nearly all to Sir John Owen, Sheriff of Carnarvonshire.

1644, Aug. 3. From Prince Rupert at Chester, to Sir John Mennes, Kt., Governor of N. Wales and others;—

Enquire what moneys have been levied for the King for armes, powder, repaire of bridges, poll money, &c.; what is unexpended pay to the High Sheriff to be employed in the public service.

1644, March 29. Prince Rupert to Sir John Owen; to receive the contributions of the hundred of Grethin, &c. for the support of the garrison and town of Conway.

1644, Oct 23. Prince Maurice to Sir John Owen; orders him to march to-morrow with all foot, &c. to Rnabon and rendezvous in the first great field between that and the river Dee, by 9 o'clock on the way to Newbridge.

1643, Nov 10. Rowland Vaughan (Sheriff), Owen Salisbury, and Edmund Meyrick to . . . . . the Parliament forces have taken Wrexham and those parts, ... fear an advance, ... are going to raise 100 musketeers to repair to Edyrnion, to be billeted there on the charge of the county.

1643, Feb 14. Oxford. Sign Manual of King Charles to a printed proclamation. Asks Mr. Wynne for a loan of 20*l.*

19 Car. 1. Nov 13. Copy of a letter from King Charles (not addressed); expects soldiers from Ireland to provide clothes, shoes, stockings, and apparel for 500 men, and victuals for 4,000 for 15 days, or money sufficient for the same use, to be brought to Conway, where he has appointed a magazine.

1644, May 16. From Prince Rupert at Salop. He will confirm the appointment of John Morgan to be Governor of Harleeh Castle.

20 Car. 1, Dec. 10. Prince Rupert appoints Sir John Owen to be Governor of the Castle of Conway (parchment, with seal).

1644, Jan. 27. John Byron to Sir John Owen; complains of having made journies and written volumes of letters to Wales, and only received promises but no performance to help to retrieve Chester; makes another appeal. Brereton, Middelton, and Miller are drawn about the city; the garrison weak.

Numerous letters and notes by King Charles, Prince Rupert, and Prince Maurice, and John Byron in 1644 and 1645, relative to the rebellion in Wales, the siege of Chester, &c.

1644, Feb. 17. From Prince Maurice (at Ruthen). A proclamation about his soldiers who had deserted; all mayors, &c. to seize them.

1644, March 2, 3, 7, 12, 16. Five letters from Prince Rupert to Sir John Owen about the enemy, and with regard to Sir John Owen's troops.

1644, March 3. Prince Maurice (at Chester) to Sir John Owen; hears that the enemy intend to force their passage into Wales, either by Hoult pass or some of the fords; tells him to draw all his foot together to be at the rendezvous on Common Wood at four that afternoon, where he is to expect further orders from him; when drawn together he is to send the Prince an exact list of his number of foot.

1644, March 20. Prince Maurice (at Chester) to the Sheriffs and Commissioners of Array for the counties of Denbigh and Flint; to search for arms left by the soldiers of Anglesey, Merioneth, and Carnarvon in several houses of those counties, and bring them to Wrexham for the King's service.

1645, April 2. Prince Rupert to Sir John Owen and Col. Thelwall. Order to march, with the 1,000 men which were to be raised out of the counties of N. Wales, and all others they can get, to Hereford, and then to receive further orders from him.

1645, April 7. King Charles (at Oxford) to the High Sheriff of Carnarvon. Asks for a list of all persons who have come into Carnarvonshire from other counties (countersigned by George Digbye).

1645, April 12. John Byron to the Sheriff and Commissioners of Array of the counties of N. Wales. Directs them to have troops ready at an hour's notice to aid the Prince in the relief of Chester. *Indorsed*, Received the 20th April.

1645, July 20. King Charles (at Ragland) to Sir John Owen. Endeavours to effect a reconciliation between Sir John and the Archbishop of York (Williams).

Copy of articles of high treason exhibited against the Archbishop by Sir John Owen.

Extracts from Hacket's life of Williams. Counter-charge by the Archbishop.

1645, July 20. King Charles (at Ragland) to the

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Sheriff of Anglesey, Carnarvon, and Merioneth. Asks them to enter into an association with South Wales to raise forces, place garrisons, &c. against the Scots and other invaders and rebels.

1645, July 27. King Charles (at Raperry) orders the goods in the castle of Aberconway to be kept safe from embezzlement, and to let the respective owners have them; they were put there for safety while in the Archbishop's hands.

1645, Aug. 3. John Byron at Llueny to Sir John Owen. He is to harass the rebels in their incursions into Merionethshire.

1645, Sept. 28. Renewal of Sir John Owen's Commission to be governor of the castle and town of Conway.

1645, Oct. 2. John Byron (at Chester) to Sir J. Owen and the Mayor. Orders them to draw together the forces of the three counties of N. Wales, and go to Chester and keep open the markets on that side, and annoy the enemy; has ordered his regiment of horse to join Sir John; tells him to add what gentlemen and other are possible.

1645, Dec. 8. Copy of King Charles's pass for Col. Tushell; provide a barque for him to go to Ireland.

1645, Dec. 21. William Neale to Byron. Tells that Capt. Dutton got into Chester safe with the money and ammunition, and the enemy had left Chester and gone over the bridge. Asks for forces.

(1645) Dec. 31. Gilbert Byron to Sir J. Owen, enclosing copy of letter from Sir W. Nealle. Asks that his forces will come with speed (since the enemy are drawing off) toward Ruthland.

1646, April 24. John Ebor. (the Archbishop of York) to Sir John Owen. Tells him to make use of the writer's provisions and arms at Llanrwst (in Gwydyr) against the rebels.

16 . . , Sept. 3. The archbishop of York to several Welsh gentlemen. A long letter suggesting a meeting to consider the King's letter, &c.

1646, Nov. 9. Copy of agreement between my Lord of York and other Commissioners appointed on behalf of Major-General Written and Col. Richard Lloyd and others, Commissioners for Sir John Owen, Governor of the castle of Conway, for surrender of the castle.

16 . . , Sept. 9. Winchcome. Sir John Owen to his wife. The King has raised the siege of Chester to their general joy; he hopes soon to write of the passage between the King and that traitor Essex; . . . he has borrowed of David Lloyd the drover 10*l.*, "which I "desire you of all love to pay upon sight of this my "letter. Essex is here in a straite and wishes himself "att London again."

1647, April 10. Prince Rupert (at Paris) to Sir John Owen. Invites him to enter the King of France's service, where he had taken service to command the English.

1649, Dec. 30. John Carter to Robert Anwill, Esq. Demands the 1,200*l.* due to Mr. Owen and ordered by the Committee. (Copy.)

1650, May 17. J. Carter and George Twiselton to Edward Meyrick. Demands 150*l.*, for which he stood bound, part of the 1,200*l.*

Other letters about it. (Carter wanted the money to pay his soldiers.)

Copy of a letter to O. Cromwell by W. Allen with his tract "Killing no Murder."

Copy of charges against Sir John Carter. He petitioned for the execution of the King, when Cromwell turned out the Parliament. Carter, with others, was entrusted with the command of Wales, and for his services was knighted; he was one of the Commissioners for the propagation of the Gospel in Wales, and acted violently; gloried in his actions; was active in the service of Richard Cromwell, and served as a Parliament man in Richard's time. After Richard Cromwell was removed by the Rump Parliament, Carter was entrusted by them; when the army turned out the Rump, he was active in their service and employed by them; being burgess of the Parliament did sit, and own his title of knighthood given him by Oliver Cromwell for one month after his Majesty's happy arrival.

The other large volume contains many letters of the 16th and 17th centuries; amongst others—

Letters and Council letters about musters, troops for Ireland under the Earl of Essex, 1596; the purveyance for her Majesty's house; and—

1587, Aug. 9. Copy Council letter with reference to a large fleet, supposed to be Spaniards, said to be seen off the Scilly Isles.

1589, Jan 9. Copy Council letter. The Queen thinks the King of Spain will make another attempt the spring or summer; trained bands to be kept in readiness.

1593, Dec. 31. Copy Council letter, about sending of children out of the kingdom for education.

1594, Nov. 21. Lord Pembroke to the Sheriff, &c. of Carnarvon. With this they will receive copies of Council letters for restraining the high price of grain, and Her Majesty's printed book of orders concerning the same.

1596, Nov. 7. Copy Council letter. Intelligence of great preparations of the King of Spain; musters; none of the gentry are to leave.

1598, June 18. Copy Council letter, about forces for Ireland.

Copy letter (34 leaves) from Charles Howard to the Lord Treasurer; gives account of his engagement with the Spaniards; action against the fleet of Calles (Cadiz). Sir Walter Raleigh several times mentioned. It is dated aboard the Ark, 8th July.

Another portfolio of letters contains, amongst others,

1615, Oct. 23. Rowland White (at London) to the Bishop of Bangor. The Earl of Somerset is committed to the Dean of Westminster, and Sir Oliver St. John appointed to be his keeper; the Lady Somerset confined to the Lady Knollys house, great with child and near her tyme. Mrs. Thomas, a gentlewoman of the Lady Somerset, committed to the Sheriff of London. Whitemore, a gentleman of the Earl of Somerset's committed. Weston, a fellow preferred by Mrs. Turner's medicines to the Lieutenant of the Tower, was appointed to wait on Sir Thomas Overburie when he lived a prisoner in the Tower; the man was examined and confesses to have received by the hands of some of the above-named three or four sorts of poison, which he gave Overburie, of which he died, and had for his reward 200*l.* This fellow is indicted for the poisoning of him, and upon his arraignment stands mute and refuses the ordnance triall. Tyme will discover more. Mallory and Massy competitors for the bishoprick of Chester. Massy is too strong and hath taken a better way.

1645, March 30. John Byron to Sir John Meanes and Sir John Owen and others. Order to administer the protestation accompanying.

Protestation that he believes the Earl of Essex, Sir W. Brereton, Sir Thomas Middelton, and Sir Thomas Mitton and their adherents to be in rebellion against their King, and agreeing to uphold the King.

1646, June 20. Water Eaton. Copy of Articles for surrender of Oxford to Fairfax.

1646, Sept. 14. Copy letter of King Charles to Col. Salisbury authorizing the surrender of the Castle of Denbigh.

1646. Many letters by John Byron.

1655. Several original papers relating to an intended insurrection.

1657, April 30. Copy of Oliver Cromwell's speech to the Parliament. *Begins* "I think you very well remem- "ber what was the issue of the last conference."

1680, Feb. 18. Council letter (signed by Lord Chancellor Hatten and others) to W. Maurice, Deputy Lieutenant, and to the Sheriff of Carnarvon, about a ship lately taken in prize.

1611. Ralph Eure to Sir Wm. Morris.

1612, April 4. Copy of a Council letter to look out for Lord Maxwell (whose son a few years before brake prison and fled beyond seas), who was at Bourdeaux a few days ago.

1612, April 6. Letter from Ralph Lord Eure communicating the above.

1624, Sept. 13. Copy of Council letter for general musters à propos of Spinola's army in Cleveland, and parts thereabouts; danger to the Protestant cause; preservation of our dominions.

1648, March 9. Copy letter from Ormond to Col. Michael Jones, Governor of Dublin, inviting him to join the King; and copy of the Colonel's reply.

Another portfolio contains historical letters and papers from about the time of the restoration to the revolution. They are mostly addressed to Sir John Owen and Sir Robert Owen.

1659, July 22. Holograph letter by James Duke of York (at Brussels) to ——. Hears of his affection for the King; the time draws near for action; is resolved to have his part in it.

12 Car. 2., Oct. 18. King Charles II. to the Dean and Chapter of Winchester. Requests that Wm. Owen may have the church of Grafford.

1685, June 13. W., Bishop of St. Asaph, to Sir Robt. Owen, about the Duke of Monmouth's intended invasion.

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No date. The same to the same. On a question whether he ought to give an oath on a treaty for marriage.

1685, June 13. The Duke of Beaufort to the same. Monmouth has landed at Lime; tells him to have the militia ready, to communicate this letter, and seize dangerous persons.

1687–8, March 24. Lord Chancellor Jeffreys to Sir Robert Owen. The King has made him Lord Lieutenant of Salop.

1688, January 3. A news letter. Accounts of riots in different parts of the kingdom; doings of the Prince of Orange; his visit to the Queen Dowager. Lord Dartmouth searched a yacht and found a priest who confessed he said Mass to Lady Scott, the Governor's wife.

List of the officers slain and wounded before Limerick at the taking of the Counterscarp, and storming the town, August 27.

A printed broadside. Petition of Major-General Harrison, Mr. Cooke, Mr. Cary, Mr. Hugh Peters, and the rest of the Regicides to the Court of Parliament. Satirical; defending their conduct by comparison with those who deposed King James II., and praying that they may be restored to their lives, limbs, and estates, and that a suitable monument be erected to their merit.

A portfolio containing lots of Welsh poetry on separate sheets of paper, much of it in the handwriting of the bards, 16th and 17th century. These poems are valuable for pedigree. Many of the poems being gratulatory and for special occasions, and giving notice of the dates of births, deaths, and marriages.

There are a great many papers of pedigrees of the Godolphins, Middeltons, and others.

Many letters of the Godolphins and by O. Wynne and Sir Rich. Myddelton.

A letter by Ellen Godolphin gives town news. A quarrel between Mr. Andrews and the Duke of Wharton about Mr. Andrews' wife; he challenged the Duke; the Duke would not accept it; but at last they met; the Duke would not draw his sword.

Many very interesting letters by O. Wynne to Sir Robert Owen in the last quarter of the 17th century. They are, with one exception, unsigned and sealed with the arms of Scotland, surmounted by an Earl's coronet.

1586. Some law papers between Robert Earl of Leicester and other persons show that red deer were then common in the wild districts of Carnarvonshire.

1590, last of September. Copy of Council letter. Doubt of an attempt by the enemy is taken away; beacon watches to be discharged.

1590, Oct. 9. Original letter by Lord Pembroke sending the above copy to the Deputy Lieutenants.

1590, Oct. 13. Henry IV. of France (at the camp at Gisors). Certifies that he has knighted William Sackville for his service in Spain, &c. Autograph of the King. Seal gone (See Milles's Catalogue of Honour, p. 413).

1602, Feb. 19. Ann Wynne Brynker to Sir William Maurice her brother. She says that Sir William was His Majesty's godfather, and intituled his Highness King of Great Britain.

(1616). William ap William to Sir William Maurice. My Lord Chief Justice was disappointed of his place, and Sir Harry Montacue, the recorder of London, is sworne Lord Chief Justice; and as soon as my Lord Cook hard that he was to be sworn, he took his horses, and to the country he went. One of the Masters of the Chancery was killed; his mume was John Tindall . . . . going home from his coach to his chambers at Lincoln's Inn, he was killed by an old man of 60 years, whom he dealt very hardly withal; and so the old fellow hanged himself in prison.

1620, May 17. William Brinker tells Sir William Maurice that last week he was at Bangor and drawn "by my Lord" to give a double teuth to maintain the wars in Bohemia; it came to 6l. 12s. 4d.

1621, Dec. 18. Copy of the protest of the House of Commons, entered in the clerk's book. (King James went to the House and tore this protest from the Clerk's book.)

1621. Copy letter of James I. to Secretary Calvert (dated from Royston). He reproves the Commons about their assertion of their privileges. They said it was their inheritance. He says that it was by the grace and permission of his ancestors.

9 Car. I. Letter under seal for the repair of St. Paul's Cathedral.

1665, Sept. 24. Lord Carbery to Sir Richard Wynn, Bart., and other Deputy Lieutenants for Carnarvon. On examination of persons engaged in the rising late attempted in London, finds that they had correspondence in Wales with Vavasour Powell; bids them seize and imprison the disaffected.

1692, May 21. Letter by Trevor Lloyd (at Redriff). Mobs in London; thinks the town will be in a blaze before morning; notices the success of the English fleet, and design for a descent into Normandy.

1714. A large collection of letters in French, from Elizabeth Poulteney to Monsieur or Madame de Ners; dated from Twickenham and London. The person addressed seems to have been instructor of Miss Poulteney.

1743, March 10. A. S. Cotton, Custos Rotulorum for the Co. of Denbigh, to Wm. Owen, J.P. for Denbigh. The King has received news of the Pretender's arrival in France, and of the preparations at Dunkirk for an invasion.

A large portfolio of News Letters for the year 1688 and beginning of 1689. These are full of interest.

A portfolio of letters by members of the Godolphin family, at the end of the 17th century and during the 18th century. They are chiefly of a domestic nature. One from Sidney Godolphin to his wife is dated from the camp at Oudenarde in August 1694; another from Bruges, July 13, 1695, gives notice of fighting.

1733, Sept. 6. F. Godolphin (at Thames Ditton) to Mrs. Owen (his sister).—They now say the Prince of Orange will not come till the beginning of October. Lady Suffolk buys all the Princess Royal's clothes, and has an unlimited expense allowed her. She has bought six gowns, six sacks, and six night-gowns and laced heads, and every thing else in proportion; in short she is to be as fine as hands can make her; she is to be married in her robes the night he arrives.

1741, Feb. 22. Margaret Godolphin to Mrs. Owen. The Prince of Wales has the measles . . a pretty sight to see the King and the Princess meet at St. James's . . . very moving . . she had cryed all night, her eyes were all swelled; she knelt and kissed his hand; could not speak, would not let his hand go; ho kissed her; came three or four times and spoke to her.

1749, June 28. F. Godolphin to his sister. Prince George was carried off by the Prince of Wales to Kensington on Sunday, and was sent for into the King's closet before chapel, where his Majesty knighted him and invested him with the riband, assisted by the Dukes of Dorset and Grafton; and the little man was sent to stay with his Aunt Caroline till chapel was over; which prevented her hearing prayers and sermon which was to have been performed that day by the Provost of Eton, who was not sorry to be excused, having an aguish disposition upon him, and can never be well long together in London.

1608. Bond from Griffith Vaughan to Ralph Lord Eure, in the penal sum of 60l. The condition is that if Griffith Vaughan, on the grant of Lord Eure, had obtained by the King's Patent the confirmation of the Charter of Harlech, for having the two great sessions, and the four quarter sessions, to be always held at Harlech, and should pay 30l., then the bond was to be void.

Exemplification under the Great Seal, March 5. 1st James I. of a release by Henry VII. of several customs in Wales. (This is printed in the Archæological Journal, vol. 21., p. 64.)

Narrative of sundry remarkable accidents which befel cattle in the county of Merioneth, these four years last past (5 pp. 4to.). The accidents were caused by certain mysterious vapours. (Quære, printed in the Philosophical Transactions.)

Court Rolls of Breannyarth, county of Montgomery, temp. Hen. VI., and court-books for the same manor, of later date. (This manor was granted to an ancestor of Mr. Ormshy-Gore for taking prisoner, Oldcastle Lord Cobham.)

Before closing this paper I must record my obligations to Mr. Ormsby-Gore, who although Brogyntyn was under repair and not occupied, yet made me his guest in his temporary residence on the borders of the park. And I had the advantage of the assistance of Mr. Wynne of Peniarth, then a visitor, whose MSS. are described on other pages of this Appendix.

ALFRED J. HORWOOD.

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List of Additional MSS., &c. belonging to J. I. Harvey, Esq., of Ickwell Bury, Bedfordshire.

Since the publication of the last report of the Historical Commission, Mr. Harvey has sent up another collection of old MSS. which is in his possession as well as that reported on last year. The following is an account of its contents.

Volume 1, indorsed "Old Manuscripts" (relates entirely to Ecclesiastical Affairs and) contains :—

1. A pamphlet entitled "A Compleat Parson; or, a "description of Advowsons, or Church-living. Where- "in is set forth, the interests of the Parson, Patron, "and Ordinarie, &c. With many other things con- "cerning the same matter, as they were delivered at "severall Readings at New Inne, by J. Doderidge, "Anno 1602, 1603. And now Published for a Common "good by W. J." Printed, London, 1630.

It is divided into 16 Lectures, filling 95 pages. There is a short Preface, and a table of the contents of the Lectures. In the Brit. Mus.

2. Is a MS. of 23 pages, entitled "A Summarie "Collection of such Statuts as materially conduce to "the proofe of his Ma^ties^ right to the Tenthes accord- "ing to the Taxation of all Lands, Revenues, &c., "which the third day of Novem., 26 Hen. 8, or any "tyme since weere belonging to any Archbishopp, "Bishopricke, Abbey, Monastery, &c., and w^ch^ be "nowe in temporall hands, by Patent from the Crowne "or otherwise, npon which Land, &c. nothing is re- "served Nomine Decimæ." The three last pages con- tain extracts of "Records taken out of the Tower & "bookes of Lawe." Not printed.

3. A MS. of 34 pages, headed "John Donne, Patron "of St. Bennets Grace Church, London, Richard Bur- "rell & William Gough, defendants. The case as it "stands upon the Bill of Appeale in Chancery." Not printed.

4. A MS. of 4 pages { "Tho. Hitchin, pl', } in Eject- { Jo. Glover, el', deft. } "tione firmæ. Upon a lease made by Mr. Rone, parson "of the Church of Dalingho of the Parsonage house "and gleab lands in Dalingho in Suff." Not printed.

5. A MS. of 15 pages, containing lists of "Rents "due at these feastes" (given). "Rents of Assize." "An estimate of all the yearlie profitts of the Bishop- "ricke." An entry of three leases made by D. Fletcher, Treasurer of Paul's, and D. Duporte. "Epis- "scopi London., Dignitates. Prebendæ." "Beneficia "Curat., &c. in London, Midd. Essex.", "Vicaridges "in Essex of my lo. noinc'on to the Patrons who are "to p'sent accordingly," also in "Hertfordshire, Rut- landshire, Northamptonshire, Oxfordshire, Hunting- tonshire, Gloucestershire, Surrey, Barkshire, Wor- cestershire, and Nottinghamshire." "These Bene- "fices following are of his Mat^ies^ Patronage." Not printed.

6. A MS. of 7 pages, being "An Estimate of the "State of Westm' Colledge as it was at the Audit "held in December last, Anno D'ni 1619." Not printed.

7. A MS. of 15 pages, being "Severall Directions "and instructions touching the Mawndy, the severall "offices, allowances, & Fees to the Bishop Almoner "& his Deputie, with all the Fees due at the Homage "making & Consecration of a Bishop to every officer "& Minister theire." Not printed.

8. A MS. of 92 pages, containing "The valuation of "the severall Deaneries in England with the Tenthes "that every one of them payeth." "The valuation of "the severall Livcinge of all the Bishoppes in England "with the tenthes that every of them payeth." "A "note of the Bishops, and how they are to take place, "each before or after other." "An Estimate of all "the Benefices Presentative, within this realme, with "their valuations in the King's bookes." "Out of "the Office of the First Fruites, Spirituall Promotions "& Liveinge." "The Proportion of all the Benefices "in England." "The Proportion of the Churches of "the late Foundation, what they yearely give in pios "usus." "The Number of Churches within every Shire "as they are in the Booke of First Fruicts." "The "yearly value of all and singuler Dignities, Spirituall "Promotions, & other Eccliasticall Benofices of the "yearely value of xx^li^ & upwards, being within the "Realme of England and Wales," &c. Not printed.

9. A MS. of 13 pages, headed "Extract Primiciar' "omniū Beneficiorū ac promoc'oum Eccl'iar' quorū- "cunq' infra Dioc Meneven'. Ex Record D'no R^o^." Not printed.

10. A MS. of 6 pages, being "Funerall Charges in "Powles." "The Orders for duties for Church Parson "& Clerke of the parish of St. Marie, Newington, in "the County of Surrey," &c. Not printed.

11. A MS. of 10 pages, headed "Tabula Feodorum "Reverendi in Christi Patris Domini Richardi Lon- "don Episcopi Vicarii ejus in sp'ualibus generalis & "officialis Principalis Registrarii Apparatoris gene- "ralis et reliquorum dicti R^di^ p'ris ministror." Not printed.

12. A MS. of 13 pages, headed "Extract è Reg'ro "prin'li Sedis Archiepalis Cantuar.," &c. Not printed.

13. A small piece of paper pinned to a blank leaf, upon which is written the names of the Archbishops of York from 1066, commencing with Aldred and ending with Tobias Mathew. [1606.] Not printed.

14. A MS. of 167 pages, divided into 27 chapters, entitled "The Parsons Lawe, collected out of the whole "Body of the Lawe & some late Reports. By W. H., "of Grayes Inne, Esq. October 14^th^ 1637," &c. There is a Table of the Contents of each Chapter. Not printed.

15. A MS. of 32 pages, being "An Abstract of Divers "things out of the Statutes of this Land, touching "Eccl'iaall Courts & the suite & Jurisdiction thereof." Not printed.

16. A MS. of 4 pages, entitled "An Order & Direc- "tion sett downe by Doctors of the Civill Lawes to "the Number of 15 Assembled together in the Comon "Dyneing Hall of Doctor Comons, Lond. Touching "a course to be taken & observed by the Assessors "of theire Taxations of the Church & Walls of the "Church Yards in & about Lond. & Midd', & to be "applyed generally (upon occasions of Reparations) "to all Places in England whatsoever." Not printed.

Volume 2, endorsed "Old Manuscript," relates entirely to Legal Matters, and contains :—

1. A MS. of 4 pages, entitled "The Charges of "Proveing; Concerning Wills & Administrations both "in the Prerogative & other inferiour Courts in & "about the Citty of London." Not printed.

2. A MS. of 10 pages, entitled "Directions for Sol- "liciting of Causes in the King's Bench." Not printed.

3. A MS. of 16 pages, entitled "A Form of the "Charge to be given by the Steward at the holding a "Court of Survey." Not printed.

4. A pamphlet of 230 pages, printed, London, 1630, entitled "The Attourney's Academy; or the manner "and forme of proceeding practically upon any suite, "plaint, or action whatsoever, in any Court of Record," &c. &c., written by Tho. Powell.

At the end there is a Table of Contents (61 pages unnumbered).

After page 88 there is a pamphlet of 16 pages, entitled "The Marshalsey, or Verge Court." This is evidently misplaced. Not in the Brit. Mus.

5. A pamphlet of 72 pages, entitled "The Attornies "Almanacke, provided and desired for the generall "ease and daily use of all such as shall have occasion "to remove any person, cause or record from an in- "feriour Court to any the higher Courts at West- "minster, by Thomas Powell." Printed, London, 1627. Not in Brit. Mus.

6. A pamphlet of 14 pages, entitled "Instructions "and Directions given by His Majestie under His "great Seale of England, bearing date the 9 day of "January 1610, to the Master and Counsell of the "Court of Wards and Liveries." Printed, London, 1610.

7. A MS. of 21 pages, headed "A Brevint concerning "the memorable condic'ons of his Mat^ies^ Courts of "Record kept in & about London & Westm' apptinent "to the Com'on Lawes of England, viz., what Magis- "trats and Officers are therein placed & imployed to "the glorie of God, Honor of his Ma^tie^ & Com'ouwealth "of his subjects." Not printed.

8. A MS. of 14 pages, headed "The Constitutions & "Orders Revived & Established in the Prison of the "Fleet, Anno D'ni 1561, Anno 3° Eliz. Regine." Not printed.

9. A MS. of 48 pages, headed "The Presentment of "John Skulkburgh (and 16 others, names given), "chosen out and sworne by the Right ho^ble^ Sir Thomas "Egerton, K', Lo. Keeper of the great seale of Engl. "to inquire and present upon these Articles following "for the better Reformac'on of Sundry Exactions and "abuses supposed to be com'itted by Officers, Clerks, "and Ministers in her Ma^tie^ high Court of Chancery, "&c., made and given up the eight day of March in the

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" 40th yeare of the raigne of our Soveraigne Ladie " Queene Elizabeth." Not printed.

10. A MS. of 9 pages, headed "The Office of an " Atturney in the King's Bench." Not printed.

11. A MS. of 21 pages, headed "A Breife Collection " of certaine rules and orders, actions, writts, and " processes and what cases an Attornie of the Common " Pleas may usuallie there pleade." Not printed.

12. A MS. of 14 pages, headed "The Office of an " Attorney."

13. A letter (copy) of 7 pages, addressed "To my " Sonne." and signed "Th. G." explaining how to obtain the knowledge to be an Attorney at Common Law, &c. The letter is followed by a MS. of 94 pages, showing how to draw up forms, declarations, &c., &c. Not printed.

14. A MS. of 5 pages, headed "How to proceed in " Chancery," Not printed,

15. A MS. of 106 pages, headed "The office of an " Attorney at the Com'on Lawe, or a booke of Directions " and Instructions for an Attorney, shewing the order " of Proceeding in all the severall Courts at West- " minster & what an Attorney may or ought to doe for " his Clyent in every of the said Courts in any action, " suite, or cause whatsoever." Not printed.

VOLUME 3, indorsed "Old Manuscript," relates to the Exchequer and Court of the same.

1. A MS. of 8 pages, entitled "A short Compendium " or breife Declaration what every officer of his Ma^ties " Exchequour ought to doe by vertue of his office in " England; As also the Articles of the unitting of the " late Courts of Augmentac'on & Revenues of the " Crowns & the late Court of First Fruits and Tenthes " to the Court of Exchequour at Westminster." Written at the request of Lord Buckhurst in the latter end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Not printed.

2. A MS. of 18 pages, headed "A Tractat touching " the originall of the Court of Exchequour, the Erection " of that office & the officers therein, with their titles, " places, & what every officer in his proper place ought " and should performe according to his place and " degree in the same Court." Not printed.

3. A MS. of 43 pages, entitled "The Office of the " King's Remembrancer, what it was in antient tyme " & is now, why hee is called Rememorator Regis, " what his principall care & charg is, what kinde of " Debts those are that requireth his cheifest care & " circumspection, how he cometh to the knowledg & " vieve of them, what processe he sendeth forth there- " upon. The manner of discharges he alloweth and " maketh for the same, & lastly of some fewe things " within his office which falleth not essentially but " accidentally within his care & cha[r]ge, as Inroll- " ments of Com'issions of Privy Seales for any matters " of the Court of Exchequer, of Informations of all " kindes, & the proceedings thereupon of writts of " outlary & pleadings thereupon, of the Inrollments of " Fynes & amerciements, of Assignements & Revo- " cations thereupon, & such like." Not printed.

6. A MS. of 51 pages, headed "The Court of Exche- " quor," and commences "It is said that this Court or " Office tooke the name à Tabulis ad quam assidebant, " proved out of Gervasius Tilburiensis, and more of " this matter read of Doctor Cowell's Interpreter " Titulo Exchequor," &c. Not printed.

7. A MS. of 3 pages, headed "Certaine officers " accomptable to the Kinge shal be bound with Surcties " for their true Accompt & Payment." Not printed.

8. A MS. of 52 pages, being "An Historicall & " Legall Discourse upon a case taken out of the 26 " Assiz. Pl. 60 by Recorder Fleetwood, Dedicated to " the right wor^ll S^r. William Cordell, Knight, M^r. of " the Rolls of the high Court of Chancery." Not printed.

6. A MS. of 30 pages, written by a Thomas Wilson, entitled "A book for my Lord Treasurer shewing how " all the Kings of Engl' from Will'm the Conq. to thend " of Queene Eliz. have made meanes for money in the " tyme of theire wants & necessities. Also a breife " abstract of the Revenues of most of the Princes of " Christendome, Anno D'ni 1636."

The abstract consists of two pages.

This volume contains a great many blank leaves. Not printed.

VOLUME 4, indorsed "Old Manuscript," relates entirely to Papal Affairs.

1. A MS. of 71 pages, giving a very full description of the form and ceremony used at the election of Cardinal Adrian bishop of Dercluso, to the Papacy as Adrian VI. The state of Italy at this period [1521-2] is also described. [It likewise gives the character of Wolsey as mentioned in the conclave.] Not printed

2. A MS. of 148 pages, headed "The conclave of " Pope Gregory XIV^th wherein are Recompted dis- " tinctly and orderly all the actions that happened in " the same, Anno D'ni 1591." Not printed.

3. A MS. of 5 pages, headed "The manner of the " carriage of Pope Gregorie 14^th on his Death Bedd; " of which there were Divers Coppies inclosed in the " former letters intercepted." Not printed.

4. A MS. of 6 pages, being "A list of the Cardinalls " of Rome taken in October Anno 1590." This list gives the age, name, by what Pope they were created, the country they belong to, and the year of their pro- motion, commencing 1553-1589; also a list of Cardinals in 1591. Not printed.

A pamphlet of 38 pages, entitled "The last Conclave, " containing a Relation of such Occurrents as happened " in the Conclave, wherein was chosen the present " Pope Urban the eighth, the sixth of August 1623, " together with some preceding Affaires about the end " of the Papacy of Gregory the fifteenth." Printed, London, 1642.

These MSS. are in all probability the work of an ancestor of Mr. Harvey, who travelled extensively in Southern and Eastern Europe in the 16th century, and to whom may probably be traced a curious picture of J. C., now at Ickwell Bury, which purports to be a copy of the engraved "Vatican Emerald" sent by Bajazet II. to Pope Innocent VIII. as a ransom for his brother Djem, taken captive by the Knights of Malta. (See von Hammer's History of Turkey, vol 3, p. 365, and C. W. King's Engraved gems, p. 103.

VOLUME 5 is indorsed "MSS. of Sir Robert Cotton and " O." [etc.]

1. A MS. of 17 pages, entitled "A Breife abstract " of the Question of Precedencie betweene England and " and Spaine. Occasioned by S^r. Henry Nevile the " Queene of England's Ambassador, & the Ambassador " of Spaine at Callais, before Commissioners appointed " by the French King who had moved a Treatie of " Peace in the 42^th yeare of the same Queene. Col- " lected by Robert Cotton, Esq., Att the Commandment " of her Majestie, Anno Domini 1590."

[One of these dates must be wrong, if it is 42 Eliz. it should be 1600, and not 1590; if it is 1590, it should be the 32d Eliz.]

2. A MS. of 14 pages, entitled "A Discourse of the " Lawfulnes of Combats to be performed in the pre- " sence of the King, or the Constable and Marshall of " England. Written by Sir Robert Cotton, Knight & " Baronett, Anno Domini 1609."

3. A MS. of 16 pages, entitled "An Answeare to " certaine Arguments raised from supposed Antiquitie " & practise by some members of the Lower House of " Parliament, to prove that Ecclesiasticall Lawes ought " to be enacted by temporall Men. Written by Sir " Robert Cotton Bruceus, Knight & Baronett."

4. A MS. of 58 pages, entitled "The Manner & " Meanes how the Kings of England have from tyme " to tyme supported and repaired theire Estates." 1609.

5. A MS. of 54 pages, entitled "24 Arguments; " whether it be more Expedient to suppresse Popish " Practizes against the due alleadgance of his Ma^tie by " the strict Execution touchinge Jesuits & Seminary " Preists, or to restraine them to close Prisons during " life if no Reformation followe." 11 Aug. 1613.

6. A MS. of 150 pages, entitled "An Answere made " by Com'aund of Prince Henry to certaine Proposi- " tions of War and Peace, delivered to her highness " by some of his Millitarie Servants." Printed.

7. A MS. of 43 pages, entitled "A short viewe of the " long life & Raigne of King Hen. 3." Presented to King James, April 29th 1614. Printed.

8. A MS. of 12 pages, headed "A Relation to prove " That the howse of com'ons had equall power with the " Peeres in point of Judicature." Written for Sir Edward Mountague, 1621.

9. A MS. of 36 pages, headed "That the Kings of " England have been pleased usually to consult with " theire Peeres in the great Counsell & Com'ons in " Parliament, of Marriage, Peace, and Warr." 1621.

10. A MS. of 12 pages, being "A Relation of the " Proceedings against Ambassadors who have mis- " carried themselves & exceeded their Com'ission " wherein they are employed in acting against the " state, out of the power of their Negotiation." Written, 27th April 1624.

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11. A MS. of 16 pages, being "A Remonstrance of " the Treaties of Amitie & Marriage before tyme & of " late of the howse of Austria & Spaine with the Kings " of England to advance themselves to the Monarchy " of Europe."

12. A MS. of 10 pages, being "A Speach delivered " in the Lower house of Parliament assembled at " Oxford, in the first yeare of the raigne of our most " gratious Soveraigne, King Charles, Anno D'ni 1625."

13. A MS. of 18 pages, headed "That the Soveraignes " person is required in the great Counsells or Assem- " blies of the State, as well at the Consultations as at " the Conclusions."

14. A MS. of 30 pages, being "A Discourse touching " alteration of Coyne, 2° Septembris, 2° Caroli Regis."

15. A MS. of 66 pages, headed "The Daingers " wherein the kingdome now standeth, and the Reme- " die." 1629. Printed.

[The above 15 MSS. are copies of those written by Sir Robert Cotton.]

16. At the end of this volume is a MS. commencing, " Viro Clarissimo Rob. Cottono ab antiquâ Regum. " Prosapia oriundo Epicedium."

17. Also a genealogical table commencing with Edmund Ironside, [A.D. 1017].

VOLUME 7. A MS. of 3 pages, of an imperfect list of Members returned to sit in Parliament, 3rd Sept. 1654.

1. Part of a diary kept in 1710 by John Harvey, giving an account of his stay in Rome and his introducing Dr. Newton, the first secretary of Florence, to the Pope. The MS. vol. relates their reception; that it was considered advisable that with a view to Dr. Newton preserving his character of envoy *from England*, he should not kiss the Pope's foot, but only make an obeisance, and that at the interview which ensued "the Pope told us " that he gave his missionaries in England strict orders " not to meddle with political matters, and desired us " to acquaint Her Majesty of these facts, and called on " Cardinal Paduucci to witness to the fact, and recom- " mended the Catholics in England to Her Majesty." This paper was quoted in the House of Lords' debate a few years ago on the question of the position of the English representative at Rome.

2. A MS. containing the account of some great riots which arose in Bedfordshire in 1757, owing to the enlistments for the militia.

Since the publication of the report of last year, Mr. Harvey's collection of printed pamphlets, broadsides, &c. relating to the political history of the 17th century has been examined and catalogued. Owing to the enormous number of papers contained in this collection, it would be quite impossible to give any adequate account of their contents. Your Commissioners, however, see no reason for departing from the opinion expressed last year by Mr. Horwood, that the collection is very valuable. It is probably as complete a collection as any can be of the publications of that time relating to the current events of the day, and is luckily also in an admirable state of preservation. It may be mentioned that amongst other pamphlets contained in it there is a very perfect copy of the "King's Cabinet opened" (see Report of 1870, p. 12); a Report of the proceedings at the Common hall, whither the captured letters were sent (see Report of last year on the House of Lord Papers, Clarendon, IX. and Rushworth, VI. 42); and a pamphlet containing the letters of King Charles I. captured at the battle of *Sherborne*, of which Clarendon speaks in the following terms, Bk. IX. 1645. "Lord " Digby and those officers and gentlemen who remained " about him were compelled to retreat to Skipton, with " the loss of the Lord Digby's baggage, in which was " his cabinet of papers, which being published by the " Parliament, administered afterwards so much occa- " sion of discourse." (See too Rushworth, VI., 66-82, where two of the letters are printed.)

A complete catalogue being now in existence, this collection is thereby thrown open to historical investigation without any further difficulty.

EDMOND FITZMAURICE.

THE MANUSCRIPTS OF H. B. MACKESON, ESQ., OF HYTHE, CO. KENT.

These are miscellaneous letters and papers, chiefly of the 17th century, relating to the town of Hythe; they throw some light on the internal management of the town, and on its relations with others of the Cinque Ports, and will supplement the information to be derived from the corporation books and records.

The earliest document is a fragment of a roll of expenses, of the first half of the 14th century. The next (No. 82) is a fragment of four leaves of vellum of accounts of payment of the Brodhulle of the Cinque Ports (temp. Ed. 3).

The next is a computus (in Latin) for one year from 1 May 1412, of John Colyn and William Palmer, wardens of the goods and chattels of the chapel of St. Leonard of Hythe. They account for arrears; rents (ending with 20*d.* from Margaret Chesseman for the farm of one cow), 17*s.*; collections at feast days, Sundays, &c., 33*s.* 7½*d.*; indulgences, 16*d.* (a few pence each, most likely for dispensations); legacies, &c., 66*s.*; the sum total of receipts was 6*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.* Among the expenses are outlays for mending the great cup; the correction of the Missal and Antiphonary; stuff for church ornaments; a burner; cleaning the church; oil and tallow for greasing the bell; for the exchange of six old viols for six new ones, 12*d.*; making a bier to carry the dead to the church; for a chest in the chancel of St. Mary, 6*d.*; a fan for the clock (le vane pro le clokke), 4*d.*; for the rack by the high altar, on which the towel hangs, 8*d.*; for a piece of leather called buckskin (bokkeskyn) bought of William Waltone for the Gradual, 13*d.*; for ribands of red leather for the said Gradual and for mending the clasps, 6*d.*; for binding the great Missal and old Gradual, 4*s.* in part of 6*s.*; in the purchase of one book called "Legende" 6*s.* The total of expenses was 7*l.* 0*s.* 9½*d.*

Fragments of a book of accounts of the Guild of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary for the reigns of Edw. 4, Hen. 7, and Hen. 8. The accounts are on narrow slips of paper. The first is for 6 Edw. 4 and the last is for 24 Hen. 8. The Guild was evidently small in number, and the contributions and expenses were small. The first entry contains the names of the brethren and sisters of the Guild and their contributions; a man and his wife paid 6*d.*; a man or a woman paid 3*d.* or 2*d.* The expenses were for wax 6 lb. at 7*d.* per lb., making up the same, 6*d.*; fire for the same, id.; ale during the making thereof, 1*d.*; *pro sippis* in the church, 4*d.*; bread, 9*d.*; ale, 9*d.*; meat, spices, and vinegar; and for the writing the account. Other accounts give the names of new members and their payments. In the 12 Edw. 4 are payments to the cook, dishwashers, turnspits, and for spits. In the 7 Hen. 8, a bushel of wheat cost 8*d.*; and the payment for mass, dirige, and bell was 15*d.*

Fragment of assembly book for 22 & 23 & and 24 Hen. 8, showing the election of jurats, &c., bye-laws, notes of leases of town lands, &c. &c.

34. Writ or proclamation by King Richard 3 to William, Earl of Arundel, Constable of Dover Castle and Warden of the Cinque Ports, that no person is to fit out any ship without giving security not to attempt anything against the King's subjects, friends, or confederates, namely, the Kings of Spain and Portugal, the subjects of the Duke of Austriche, &c. &c., under pain of forfeiture as rebels and traitors. If any Mayor or &c. suffer any ship of war to depart without oath being taken, then he is to satisfy the persons damaged. Dated at Westminster, 2 & 3 Ric. 3. 11 August.

A letter from William, Earl of Arundel, to the Mayor, jurats, and bailiffs of the Cinque Ports, on the above subject. Dated 2 Ric. 3.

35. January, 1 Ric. 3. Copy of letter by William Earl of Arundel, Constable of Dover Castle, directing the Mayor, &c. to elect two persons to the Parliament to meet on the 23d January.

21 January, 1 Ric. 3. Copy reply by the Mayor, &c., saying they have chosen John Sonde and William Waryn.

186. Fragment of Chamberlain's account of the 15th century.

185. Computus Villæ et portus de Hithe, 37 Hen. 8.

203 and 11*. Jurat's accounts, temp. Ed. 4 and Hen. 7, and Chamberlain's accounts, temp. H. 6 and later.

9 Hen. 7. Admission of Freemen. 5*.

1 & 2 Edw. 4. Account of — Fisher before four of the jurats, in the Common Hall. These relate to town matters.

No. 26. 1570, March. Letter from Henry William Crispe (at Dover Castle) to the bailiff, jurats, and commonalty of Hithe; complains that they have not attended to the Lord Treasurer's request to elect William Cromer as one of the burgesses of the Parliament, and advising them to elect Mr. John Rede.

Draft of a letter [by the bailiff, &c.] to their Right Honble. and singular good Lord, acknowledging his

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letter of the 3d instant (March); they plead their liberties and deprecate his anger.

1570, Feb. Draft of a letter from the bailiff, &c. of Hythe to their Right worshipful, . . . acknowledging a notice from Thomas Honywood that he requested that Mr. John Heles or Mr. Robert Honywood might be returned that Parliament for one of the burgesses.

Drafts of other letters to the Lord Treasurer about election of Members of Parliament.

The above evidently form part of a letter book.

1620. A receipt for 5*l.*, the proportion for Hythe of 100*l.* charged to the Cinque Ports for suppressing the pirates of Argim and Tunis. They were charged at the rate of 33*s.* per ship. (No. 1.)

1619. Copies of letters between the Cinque Ports. (39.)

1644, May 13. Draft of letter from the jurats of Hythe to ——, justifying Curteis the town clerk about appointing a bailiff to Yarmouth (in the herring season).

1641. Bond from Andrew Palcologus of the port of St. Katherine, near the Tower of London, and another.

Form of condition on a bond against eating flesh in Lent, 1636. (187.)

Fragments of court book, 1642. It was the King's court before the Mayor, &c. (143.)

Large bundle of legal proceedings in the court of the Mayor during the reigns of Charles 1 and 2 and the protectorate; showing the progress of the suits, which seem chiefly Trespass and Debt.

When the suit was between persons in distinct jurisdictions, the process was more tedious. A letter dated in 1688 is from the bailiff and jurats of Lydd to the Right Worshipful their very loving com-barons and friends the mayor and jurats of the port of Hythe. The writers acknowledge the receipt of the Original, Alias and Pluries, in a suit of their addressees brother and com-baron Geo. Thurburn of Hythe, jurat against their resesant and justiceable John Collyer of Lydd, innholder. The Lydd authorities explain the suit to the defendant; they relate how he pleaded, and thereupon he puts himself on the approvement of the said brothers and combarons according to the ancient usage and custom of the Cinque Ports, two ancient towns, and their members time out of mind, &c.; whereupon according to the said custom they have appointed the said brother and com-baron to be before them in the King's Court of Record to be holden at Lydd at the Guildhall on, &c., with such witnesses as he can produce and make his said approvement; request them to advertise their com-barons of this. Under the seal of the bayliage.

There are many others of like character with the above, in the 17th century, and numerous papers in lawsuits during the same period, and writs to Commissioners to try causes.

A letter from Dover Castle, 20 Juno 1668, states that Nic. Bland, the King's polterer, has embezzled 2,000*l.* of the King's; directs the seizure of him and the woman with him; his description follows.

1659. Letter to the Corporation with a proclamation by Richard the Protector, for Papists and supporters of the late King to repair to their abodes; and a writ for the posting it up in public places. (42.)

1658, Dec. 9. Copy writ by Richard the Protector, for election of a Member of Parliament.

1656. Letter of the Mayor, &c. of Sandwich to John Lambert, Esq., John Disbrowe, and Robert Blake, Constable of Dover and Warden of the Cinque Ports, certifying the choice of John Thurbarne to be a Baron to sit in Parliament. (49.)

Copy of letter by James Duke of York, about election of Corporation Officers, 1668. (54.)

Large bundles of proceedings in law-suits in the 17th century.

Fragments of assembly books and chamberlain's accounts for the 17th and 18th centuries, and of letter books for the 17th century.

Letters and copies of letters regarding election of Members of Parliament, 17th century, and election of Corporation Officers.

No. 69 is a fragment of the accounts of the Corporation, and in No. 29 is an item of a payment for the proclamation to apprehend Col. Ludlow.

No. 3*. A book of presentments, 1636.

No. 4*. Copy of Council letter dated 31 December 1634, not to suffer any subsidy man to embark in any of the Cinque Ports without licence from the King.

No. 2*. Copy of order dated Whitehall, 28 March 1655, for imbargo on vessels.

No. 72. Fragment of a muster roll for Winchelsea, 1644.

There are a number of letters and copies of letters from private persons of the 16th and 17th centuries on town matters.

Mr. Mackeson has made some progress in arranging these fragmentary and miscellaneous papers. I beg to acknowledge his very kind attentions to me during my stay at his house.

ALFRED J. HORWOOD.

DOCUMENTS SENT BY FREDERICK PEAKE, ESQ., OF BEDFORD ROW.

The documents sent for examination are, it seems, all that remain of the charters of the Standish family, seated in Lancashire at an early period. They are 55 in number; 51 are of the reign of Edward 3d, and are important for the history of the family and parish and church of Standish during this reign, for which the latest County History (that of Mr. Baines) gives little or no information.

2 Edw. 3. Feb. 2. The King's charter under his great seal giving license of John le Waleys chaplain, to grant 2 messuages and 60 acres of land in Standish and Longetre to a chaplain to celebrate divine service at St. Mary's altar in the parish Church of St. Wilfrid, in Standish, for the souls of himself and his ancestors, and license to the chaplain to take and hold to him and his successors. Tested at York. The fine paid was 40*s.* Great part of the seal in green wax remains. Inrolled, Hil. Term, 4 Edw., ro. 124.

(2 Edw. 3.) The next document is the deed of foundation of the Chantry; it is not dated, but must have followed close on the license to amortize. After stating that the Chantry was to be served perpetually by a chaplain, Henry le Waleys grants the 2 messuages and 60 acres of land, to be holden by the said chaplains and their successors. Henry was to be patron for his life, then Richard le Waleys and his heirs; but in default of due appointment of a chaplain for one month, the right was to go to John de Standish and his heirs, and in default of due appointment by him or them for 15 days, to the Prior of Barstoghe for the time being, saving otherwise the right of the heirs of Henry. (It is noticeable that it is not said that a chaplain had been appointed, and the grant of the land is not made to any certain person.)

In 1329, John, the son of William, lord of Standish, grants by deed to a man, his heirs and assigns, (*i.e.*, in fee simple,) two places of land in Standish and elsewhere; to be holden *of the grantor and his heirs* by homage and service, and a rent of 6*d.* (This was long after the statute Quia Emptores.)

In the 6 Edw. 3, John, the son of William de Standish, had succeeded to the manor; for a fine is levied, whereby the manor was settled on John, the son of William, for life; with remainder to his son William and the heirs of his body by Margaret, daughter of Adam de Holecroft; with remainder to the heirs of the body of the said William; with remainder to Henry, the brother of William, and the heirs of his body; with remainder to Edmund, brother of Henry, and the heirs of his body; with remainder to Ralph, brother of Edmund, and the heirs of his body; with remainder to the right heirs of the said John, the son of William.

In 9 Edw. 3, Henry le Waloys was rector of the church of Standish, and in the 37th year Gilbert de Standish was parson of the church.

In 10 Edw. 3, John de Standish and Thomas de Longetre ratify past approvements, and agree that neither will in future approve without the consent of the other. (From a deed in the 36 Edw. 3 it appears that Longetre was a hamlet of Standish.)

In 1337 is a deed by Henry, son of John le Waleys, declaring the foundation of the Chantry, the service, the assignment of the messuages and lands, and regulations of patronage as before.

In 22 Edw. 3, Richard de Longetre grants to John de Standish that he and his heirs may have a mill or mills on the water of Dogles. In consideration thereof John grants to Richard some land to hold to *him and his assigns for ever*. (The word *heirs* seems to be omitted by mistake.)

27 Edw. 3. Fragment of a pardon to Ralph, son of John de Standish, for having killed some person or persons, or having been concerned in their deaths.

38 Edw. 3. Geoffrey de Urmestone and Adam his brother grant to Robert, son of Edmund de Standish,

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and David de Yrlond, chaplain, and their assigns, the wardship and marriage of the lands and of the heir of Monsire John de Arderne, *i.e.*, of Ysabel, daughter of the said Sir John, which they had in lease from Thomas Abel and John Comin of Nubold, to be holden by the said Robert and David of the noble Thomas de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, until the full age of Ysabel, paying to the Earl 5 marks yearly.

In 19 Edw. 4, Sir Thos. Gerard, Kt., Thos. Gerard of Ince, Esq., Gilbert Langton, and Edmund Wynstanley give a bond for 200*l.* to Alexander Standish, Esq., with a condition, in English, to keep the peace until the first day of the next session for Lancaster, there to be holden before the King's Justice of the Assize.

In 20 Edw. 4, is an award by (and signed and sealed by) Thomas Stanley,* steward of the King's house, on certain differences between the four persons who gave the bond and others (named) on the one part, and the said Alexander Standish and William Longtree on the other part, directing payment of money to be distributed among such persons, tenants and servants of the said Gilbert Longtree, "as have had blody stroke in the "said matter."

In 9 Hen. 8, John, Abbat of the monastery of St. Mary of Cumbermere and of the convent of the same place, collector of the first moiety of the tenth of the two whole tenths of the King, by the clergy of Canterbury in the last Convocation granted in the archdeaconry of Chester, deputed, testifies that he has received of the rector of the church of Standish 13*s.* 4*d.* for the first moiety of the said tenths, and acquits him. Under seal of office. (Seal gone.)

The deeds give valuable information for the pedigrees of the Standish and Bradeshaghe and other families in Lancashire, the incumbencies of the churches of Standish, Hexham, and Hyton, and the names of lands in Standish, Longetree, and places adjacent.

ALFRED J. HORWOOD.

P.S.—I have placed the deeds in their proper sequence, and numbered them. Some of the seals are nearly detached from their labels and should be secured.

A. J. H.

THE CHARTER CHESTS OF THE FAMILY OF NEVILLE OF HOLT, IN THE COUNTY OF LEICESTER. (F. PEAKE, Esq.)

Two large boxes full of deeds and papers were submitted for inspection by Frederick Peake, Esq. The contents are the old charters and evidences of and documents relating and belonging to the ancient family of Neville of Holt.

The deeds of the end of the 12th century are numerous, of the 13th century still more so, and of the 14th century multitudinous; and are very valuable for the family and topographical history of Leicestershire and places in other counties. Some of the grants are to and by the Chaworths: in a deed of the 12th century the name is given as "de Chawrciis."

There are about 20 ancient grants to the Monastery of Bradeley.

A long and interesting letter, in Latin, under seal, by Walter, Archbishop of Rouen, to Richard the Dean of Lichfield and the precentor of the same church, with reference to the patronage of the Church of Chakenden. Walter was Archbishop of Rouen from 1183 to 1207, and had previously been Archdeacon of Oxford.

A deed of the 12th century is curious, because on the inner sides of the label, to which the seal was attached, are written the names of the witnesses, just the same as in the body of the deed.

The pedigree of the Courtenays has always been a matter of interest; therefore, I notice a deed of the 12th century by John de Curteney, son of William son of Audelin, witnessing that he is bound to acquit Alexander of Ledes (Leeds) against suit to the Court of Roger Mubray demanded in respect of lands of the said Alexander, and whereof John is mesne between them.

In the 44th year of Henry III. is a certificate of admeasurement of the whole pasture of Kirkby in the Moor (in Yorkshire) by twelve persons named. They declare that every bovate of land can support one horse, one ox, one cow, one calf, 20 sheep, four pigs, viz., one sow and three male pigs, and three geese, and no more animals or cattle. Some of the twelve seals remain.

* He was first Earl of Derby.

Two Charters by Henry III., one in the 41st year of his reign, tested at Chester 12 Sept., granting to Thomas de Chaworth free warren in several manors, including Medburn. A large portion of the Great Seal in green wax still remains.

Two Charters by Edward I., one in the 35th year of his reign, tested at Carlile 26th May, granting to Jollan de Nevill and his heirs a market every week in his manor of Pykehale in the County of York, and a fair there for 10 days in every year commencing on Lady Day.

In the 15th Edward II. is a Letter of Attorney from Sir John Cantelowe authorising a person (named) to deliver seisin of the Castle of Rossesys and other lands in Scotland (granted to him by Edward I.) to Sir John de Bishopsdene, according to the terms of his charter to Sir John. The charter granting the lands &c. does not appear; it would have been interesting to have known whether it was in English or Scotch form.

In the 7th Edward III., Sunday after the feast of St. Philip and St. James, is a deed in French between Sir Geoffry Ridel of Wittering and John of Layntone. John undertakes to go in person well mounted, armed, and attired as befits a man-at-arms, to aid Sir Edward de Baliolf, King of Scotland, and remain in his wars, and to prosecute and challenge the right of Sir Geoffry in Scotland. And if John cannot be received himself to perform his agreements, he will provide a sufficient substitute to the satisfaction of Sir William Marmion and the parson of Thorinhawe, and will cause the substitute to be received for the said Sir Geoffry before the Constable and Marshal of the host, and his name to be entered on the rolls as being received for a man-at-arms; and he has given a bond to Sir Geoffry, which bond is to remain with the parson.

In the 38th Edward III., is a conveyance of a messuage in Northampton. The wife of the grantor was examined in court, acknowledged the deed and released her dower. And because their seals were not well known, the seal of the mayoralty was attached. Laurence Hodden, the Mayor, and two of the bailiffs are among the witnesses. The seals remain.

Of the middle of the 14th century are some memoranda on vellum regarding the Chapel of Cressing in Essex, and the burdens of the rector of Witham in respect thereof.

In 1366 the perpetual vicar of Witham was found liable by custom to provide a proper missal for Cressing Chapel; and the certificate, with seal of the Archdeacon of Colchester, to that effect is there.

Anything new about William of Wykeham is welcome. A deed dated 8 July, 16 Richard II., in beautiful preservation, discloses the fact not mentioned by Bishop Lowth in his life of Wykeham that the Bishop made a settlement of considerable property in Oxfordshire on some of his kindred. By this deed Thomas Conk and John de Keten, clerks, grant to William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, all the lands, &c. in Broughton, Northnewenton, Wynescote, Stanlake, Brighthampton, Norton Brtyn, Bradewell, Wyttinge and Wilcote, in the county of Oxford, with the appurtenances; and moreover the manors of Broughton, Northnewenton, Wynescote and Stanlake, which manors they had granted to the Bishop by fine, to hold to the Bishop for his life, with remainder to Thomas of Wykeham (son of William Perot and Alice his wife), kinsman (consanguineo) of the Bishop, and his brothers John and William successively in tail male, with remainders to the said Thomas, John, and William successively in tail general, with remainder to Wm. Ryngebone and Edith his wife, and the heirs male of the body of Edith, with remainder to Thomas le Warrener, and Joan his wife, and the heirs male of the body of Joan, with remainder to Guy Ayno and Agnes his wife, and the heirs male of the body of Agnes, with remainder to William Manyel and Isabella his wife, and the heirs male of the body of Isabel, with remainder to John Beneyt of Bottele, and the heirs male of his body, with remainder to the said Edith, Joan, Agnes, Isabel, and John Beneyt successively in tail general, with remainder to the right heirs of the Bishop.

In the year 1414 John Seynulle, Knight of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, proctor of indulgences of the Castle of St. Peter, states that Pope Alexander V. has granted to all who contribute to their ability to the defence of the castle, liberty to choose a confessor to give full remission once, in the article of death, and certifies that two persons (named) had contributed, and might choose a confessor. Dated at Temple Bruere. The seal of indulgences for the Castle was affixed, but is now gone. The form of absolution is at the back.

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One letter of the 15th century has been preserved. It has no date, but I think it must be of the year 1417; it is of such interest that a copy cannot be dispensed with. It is as follows:—

My ryght worchypfull master and mastres, I recomend me unto you, desyr to here of your welffare evermore. Plesse hytt your gude mastercyp ye schalle understand be thys wrytteynge that the Kyng our sofran lord with all his lords and in a spechall my lord schambrylen the were in gude helthe and mere the xxvij. day in Julii, and the were att agyngcort at this day aboyff wretten, and there the were R. worshypfully in the cherches; and the mayre of the toun and the Kaptens of the frenshe men were in agyncort iij. days afore that the Kyng came thedur, and there was ij. lords among the frenche men that be a lii (allies) unto the Kyng of yngland; and when the understood that the Kyng wold cum thedyr, the brynt up all the small touns bettwene callis and agyncort und all the subbars of egyngcort; and as for all wallyd touns bettwyne egyncort and calles the be undur the Kynges abeschans, lowyd be god; and the lords wywys of france aboyf wreten lalyr un to the kyngs gude grace to have there lywys and there lyvelode, and the wyll be tru men unto the Kyng; and as for the french kyng, he ys in Paryshe as the understond, and the kyng of ynkland has mayde a woy that he wyll not ibyd ij. nyghts in a toun to be hawe understandyng whedur the frenche kyng wyll gywe hym batell or not; and yf he wyll not, he wyll gywe him batell, he wyll a say whedyr he may make the frenche kyng to remewe hys resetyng place, &c., this ys my fayll; for a man of yrech yfeld brouge thys tydynge to my ladie for ware troythe fro my lord chamburlene; that knoys god, who haiv yow in hys blessyd kypyng; wretten in hast

from John Albon youre one man.

(Addressed) Unto Master Thomas Palmer, sqwyere, Holt of the hyll.

Henry VI.—A long paper roll, the commencement is torn away. It consists of charges (in English) against William de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, by reason of his dissolute life, his corrupt dealings in France, bringing about the loss of Anjou and Maine, and his acquisitions of offices and property. It is most likely one of the charges referred to in the rolls of Parliament as having been made against him. It is not the same as that printed in the Paston Letters, vol. iii. p. 63. A copy of this Roll will be deposited in the Public Record Office.

Henry VI.—Petition, in English (on vellum, much decayed), by Sir Henry le Scrop, son and heir of Richard le Scrop, for seisin of certain lands of which Sir Richard died seised, under a grant in 6 Edw. II. to Sir Henry le Scrop, the petitioner's great grandfather.

21 Henry VI., Dec. 1. Commission to levy an aid granted to the King in a previous Parliament.

Henry VI.—In this reign are three charters by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, who styles himself "Regum filius frater et patruus."

3 Edward IV., July 6.—Mandate to the Sheriff of Rutlandshire to make proclamations in his bailiwick of the ordinance against the adulteration of wool made in the Parliament, 3 Edw. IV., and a similar ordinance made in the Parliament in the 8th year of Henry VI., late "de facto et non de jure" King of England.

3 Edward IV., July 1.—Commission to several persons to levy the share of the county of Rutland of an aid of 37,000*l.* granted by the Parliament then sitting.

9 Edward IV.—Grant (in English) by the Princess Cecille "the Kynges moodar, and late wyf unto Richard "rightfull Kyng of Englande and of Fraunce, and lord "of Irland," to Thomas Blacusley and his assigns, for 11 years, of the herbage of the park of Whaddon, in the county of Buckingham. The seal of red wax is perfect; France and England quarterly, impaled with Neville. This deed is noticeable, because of the grantor's assertion of the right of her late husband to the Crown.

Seals, with armorial bearings, are numerous on the deeds of the 14th and 15th centuries. I specify in particular those of Chaworth, Bishopesdon, Talbot, Nevile, Marmion, Hastings, West, Humphry Duke of Gloster, and Joan, widow of King Henry IV. Those of Chaworth are very remarkable. And specially noticeable is a very large seal of the Monastery of St. Andrew at Rochester; it is of green wax, and has on one side a finely executed representation of the martyrdom of St. Andrew. Attached to a document mentioned below is a seal (about five inches long, but broken) of Cardinal Pole, at the base is his shield of arms; the quarterings agreeing with those on his tomb. Attached to another document mentioned below is the seal of the Prerogative Court beautifully executed. Christ scourged, surmounted by a canopy, and the arms of the see impaled with the private arms of Thomas Cranmer, the then archbishop.

5 Henry VIII.—A certificate by the Abbat of the Monastery of our Lady without the walls of York, and the Mayor and four Aldermen of York, as to the identity and pedigree of certain persons who appeared before them.

13 Henry VIII.—A grant by Charles, Duke of Suffolk, with his seal and *autograph signature*.

2 Edward VI.—A vellum document of 11½ pages, in Latin, under the seal of Cardinal Pole, reciting malicious charges of immoralities against Thomas Nevill, of Holton, in the county of Leicester, and the proceedings thereon, and acquitting him. A notarial certificate is at the end.

1556, April 1.—An instrument of dissolution of the marriage between Anna Warde daughter of Christopher Warde of Cuerdale and John Wansford of Kirtlington, Esquire, by reason of a previous contract "per verba "de presenti" between her and Ralph Nevill, and declaring Ralph and Ann to be lawful man and wife: under the seal of the Prerogative Court, Cranmer being Archbishop. Notarial certificate of Thomas Argall is at the end.

In the 37 Eliz. is an inventory of the goods and chattels of Francis Paynell of Boothbie in the county of Leicester, Esquire, upwards of 10 feet long. A cast of goss hawks and a falcon were valued at 4*l.* A pair of virginals was valued at 10*s.*

In this large collection are the following wills and probates.

A.D. 1360. Will of John atte Well of Drayton.
40 Edw. 3. Another will of John atte Well.
10 Hen. 4. Will of Wm. Bishopsdon Esq.
23 Hen. 6. Will of Sir John Basynges at Empyngham.
4 Edw. 4. Will of John Jay of Witham.
1466. Will of William Hardyng of Witham.
1469. Another will of William Hardyng.
1485. Will of Hugh Smyth of Witham.
1508. Will of Isabell Nevill widow of Thomas Nevill, Esquire.
1610. Will of George Cliffe of Cressing in Essex, cook (a copy).

There is a pedigree on vellum (16th century) of the Carringtons of the North. This is a very interesting document. The pedigree ends with Sir John Carrington who died A.D. 1446 and contains a copy of his own statements to his wife Milicent; it is in old English, and the phraseology and spelling show that it must have been copied from a document of the 15th century. Sir John was a partisan of Richard II. Fearing the cruelty of Henry IV. he fled abroad and assumed the name of Smyth; after a time he returned to England, made himself known to the Abbat of St. Osyth in Essex, lived with him, and was by him supplied with money so that he was enabled to marry, and he died at an advanced age.

A folio volume, paper, 16th century, contains copies of various state papers in the reigns of Henry VIII. Edward VI., Mary and Elizabeth. The contents are as follow*:—

King Edw. VI., July 1550. Instructions given by the Kings Majestie with the advise of his Highnes Councell to H. M. trustie and well beloved Councellor Sir Anthonie St. Leger, Kt., and others (named) whom his Majestie hath appointed to be of his Highnes privie Councell in his Majestie's said realme of Ireland, for the better government of the said realme and the nobles and commons resiant within the same. pp. 1–9. (Carew MSS.)

Queene Elizabeth. — Instructions for S^r. Henrie Sidney, knight of the order of the garter, L. President of the Councell in the marches of Wales, our deputie of our realme of Ireland, and one of our privie Councell, to be communicated with our Councell in our said realme of Ireland. Signed by her Majestie at Lichfield the 2^d of August, 1575. pp. 11–17. (Carew MSS.)

* When any document could be found in the printed Calendars the reference is placed at the end.

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A brief memoriall of Instructions for Mr. Edmond Tremaine, being sent to the L. deputie of Ireland. pp. 19–21.

Queene Elizabeth, A° 1574.—Instructions given by the Queenes Majestie to her right trustie and welf-beloved S^r. Henrie Sidney, knight of the noble order of the garter, and President of her Ma^ties Councell within her Graces dominions and principalitie of Wales and the marches of the same, &c. &c., renewed, the . . . day of June, in the xvj^th yeare of her highnes raigne. pp. 23–43.—Cal. 482.

Orders sett downe by the Queenes most excellent Ma^tie, with the advice of her privie Councell, for the direction and reformation of her Highnes Court in the marches of Wales, viz.:—

The order concerning the Court.
For the Ministers of the said Court.
What matters shalbe heard in Conrt.
The fees of the Court (with items in marginal notes).
For the Porters lodge.

pp. 47–58.

The difference of the olde and newe Instructions for the marches of Wales. pp. 59, 60.

Instructions given by the Q^n. Maj^tie, to her right trustie and wellebeloved Cosen Hearie, Erle of Huntingdon, President of her Highnes Councell in the Northe parte, and to all hereafter named, appointed by her Ma^tie to be of the said Conncell, to be observed by them and everie of them, according as the same is hereafter declared in Maye 1574. An°. regni Elizabeth xvj°. Forty-five heads; followed by a letter of instruction to the Lord President in the North. pp. 61–85.

The ancient statutes of the towne and Castle of Barwick, signed by the Queenes Ma^tie, the first day of October 1560, and the 2^d yeare of her Highnes raigne. Fifty heads, with marginal notes to each heading, epitomising each order. pp. 87–100.—Cal. 329.

Newe orders for the towne of Berwike and garrison of the same, signed by the Q. Octob. an. 1560. Regno secondo. Begins with an address which is to be read so that every soldier may hear, and that it is to be repeated quarterly 3 days before the payes. Followed by Items with marginal headings. pp. 101–112.—Cal. 329.

An Instruction for our trusty and ryght welbeloved Cosen and Counsellor Fraunces Erle of Bedforde appointed to be our warden of the East Marches and governor of our towne of Barrwicke, xxvij^th of Februarie 1563. pp. 113–115.

A Summarie of certaine orders to be observed in our towne of Barwicke over and beside such ancient orders as have heretofore bine in force in the tymes of our deare father brother and syster, xxvij^th Febr. 1563. An° 6 Elizabeth Reg. Followed by the forms of oaths to be administered to the Governor, to the Marshall, to the Treasurer, to the Porter, the M^r of Ordinance, the Clerke of the Cherch, the Capt^n of Bande, or anye number of souldiers, no everie commoun souldier.

Other orders universall consisting of 20 items, dated 25 Febr. 1563. pp. 116–129.

The new establishment at my lorde of Bedfordes comminge to Barrwicke, beginninge from 25 of Marche 1569.

Certaine articles for the observation of this former establishment.

12 Items, dated 1563, Februarie, Anno ij^de Elizabeth. pp. 129–132.

Marye y^e Queene.—Instruction geven by the kinge and queenes ma^ties to there right trusty and right welbeloved Cosen the Earle of Bedforth, appointed their highnes lyevtenant of the counties of Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, and thier citie of Exeter, the xvij day of March, the fourth and fyfte yeares of there ma^ties Raignes.

Signed Marye the Queene. pp. 133–135.—Cal. p. 100.

Elizabeth R.—Instructions geven by the Queenes ma^tie unto her right trusty and right welbeloved Cosen and Counseller the Erle of Bedforth, lieutenant of hir Countyes of Devon, Cornewall, and her Cytie of Exceter.

Imprimis that the Earl is made and constituted hir mejesties lieutenant, and to give notice thereof to the Justices of Peace, &c. 5 items; followed by the price of armour and artillerie. pp. 135–140.—Cal. 480.

Instructions given to our right trustye and right welbeloved Cosen and Counsellor the Erle, &c., ut supra, the feirst of June 1574. 3 items. pp. 141, 142.—Cal. p. 480.

A privat memoriall for Williame Heele (Herle?) of charge gyven to hime by the Queenes ma^tie. Instructions had previously bene given him for the recovery of armour and munition, &c. remaining at Hamburg, Breame, &c., " but our speciall charge to you is to procure a bargaine " for the borrowing of a sum of money to the some of " iiij^m or c. thousthand poundes sterlinge, and to pay " for thinterest therefore for the space of one yeare not " above vj. in the husd, and if you cannot atteyne so " great a some, yet yf ye can obteyne a some above iij. " or iiij^m. thousand pounde upon such a reasonable " interest we shall allow of your service." &c. &c. Then follows a computacion of the charge of one hundreth thouthande pounds to be taken up at interest by her Ma^tie for vi. yeares, with table. pp. 143, 144.

Instructions for S^r Thomas Gresham, knight, sent to Andwarke for order in payment and prolongacion of such debte as the queenes ma^tie doth owe there to soundry straungers the xx^th of Desember 1563, 6 reg. 10 items. pp. 145–147.

Instructions geven by the Queenes ma^tie to hir trustie and welbeloved servant S^r Thomas Gresham, knight, beinge sent over for the prolongacion of hir ma^tie debts on thother side the seas, the xxij^th of februarie 1566. a° 9°. 12 items. pp. 148–150.

Instructions gyven by certayne of my lords and other of hir ma^tie most honourable privie Counsell to Rob^t Colshill, esquier, Christopher Hudson, and Edward Eastline beinge sent into Germanye for the takinge up of certyne sommes of monye for hir ma^tie the xj^th of June 1576.

Begine. " Whereas not only soundrie of the inhabi- " taunts of the Cities of Culline and Hamborough, but " also many other on the countries there about beinge " of great wealth and good qualitie have made offer " to lend to hir ma^tie good sommes of monye for a " reasonable interest hir maj^ties pleasure is that you " make your repaier to the s^d cities and countrie there " to decle, talke, and conclude with such as are willing " to leude the said sommes in manuer and forme " followinge." Then follow 13 items. pp. 150–153.

Copie of the Commission for the takinge up of the monye. In Latin, dated 21^st of May 1576. p. 154.

Copie of the safe conducte for the Commissioners appointed to take up the monye in Germanie. Latin, Dated 20 May 1576, 18^th year of her reign. Followed by "Forma obligacionis Maioris et Communitatis Civi- " tatis London," dated from Guildhall 1576, 18^th year of her reign.

Forma obligationis Serenissimæ Reginæ. pp. 155–157.

A memoriall of serteyne Inquisitions and orders committed to the chardge and execution of Sir Peter Carew and S^r Thomas Wrath, knights, M^r Henrie Knowles and the recorder of London, for things to be don in the Tower of London, dated the 15 of September 1572.—Cal. p. 450.

Instructions for Musters, n.d. 7 items. pp. 163–165.

Ed. VI.—Instructions for musters in the inland shires to A.B., consisting of

A form in blank of 8 items, followed by a letter (in blank) to haste the Certificats of the musters, dated xxv^th of July 1544. pp. 166–169.

Ed. VI.—A commission to take up men for defence of a forte. A form in blank. 1^st yeare of our raigne. p. 169.

Ed. VI.—A commisayon for Marshall Justice in a towne of warre. From Edw. VI. to S^r James Wilford, Knight, not dated. pp. 170, 171.

To revoke shippes from the sea, the warres being ended. A form in blank. p. 171.

To leavie men with armor and weapons and to goe to a Porte. Ditto. 1^st yeare of our raigne. p. 172.

To muster horses and geldings according to the Statute. xxix^th of July, in the 7^th yeare of our raigne. pp. 173, 174.

A letter from the kinges ma^tye for preparation to the warres. A blank form with no date. pp. 174, 175.

A letter from the counsell to have deue respecte and regard to the Instructions. p 175.

A speciall letter sent with Commission for musters. pp. 175, 176.

A letter to levie pioners. pp. 176, 177.

Instructions for a lewtenaunte of a Shire. 6 items; one for Trayninge of men. pp. 178–182.

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A letter to the Commissioners to appoint muster (Elizabeth, n. d.)

A letter to the Maior of Cambridge for mustring of the Towne.

A letter from the Queen of warning, to prepare shippes against the doubtful movements of the French. pp. 183–186.

Articles devised for the manner of musteringe of all the able men within the County of , to be delivered to the Queenes Ma^ties. Leivetenante or his deputies there, and the rest of the justices of peace sent thither as a muster m^r. for the same contrye. Articles for musters, consisting of various items. Prices of Artilerie and other items. pp. 187–192.

Instructions for leivetenants. 6 items. pp. 193–198.

A letter for levienge of certaine men to be sent into Irelande.

A form in blank dated of Marche, in the iij^d. yeare of our raigne. pp. 199–200.

A letter to will captens to stande ever upon their charges.

18mo. Martij. Anno Primo Regine Marie. pp. 200–201).

A letter to watche Beacons and to be in a readines with them. p. 202.

A letter to speciall men to see to the Beacons. pp. 203–204.

Instructions for the execucion of the Commission directed to all the Justices of peace in the Countie of for generall musters, and traininge of all manner of personnes able for the warre, to serve as well on horsebacke as one foote. pp. 205–232.—1573, Cal. p. 459, March 14.

A Commission for a Generall of Warre, n. d., in Latin. 1 p. p. 233.

Instructions for a lord Lieovetenaunte, n. d. 9 items.

From Her Majesty to the Earl of Arundell, whereby he is made hir Ma^tie. Levetenante of the County of Sussex. pp. 236–239.

A Comyssion to take Malyners, gonners, &c. Form of, from Henry, &c. pp. 240.

A Commission to take up workemen. A blank form. pp. 240–241.

A Commission in blanke form for the taking of Musters in County. pp. 241–242.

Articles.

Imprimis, the saide Luthemaker shalbe bounde to bringe to the Kinges Mat^s. service V^c. men of warre well trained and equipped for the warrs as shall apertaine, amonge whome he shall have CCC^l. launces, and of them C^l. harquebuz, the which men of ware carriinge launces shalbe armed with their ablyments of the heed, with vissardes and salladres, &c. (40 items); *ends* (with date in the margin, 2. December 1572) And to thintent thes articles be firme and stable it shalbe subscribed and sealed accordingly. pp. 243–247.—Marginal note. These Capitulacions seeme to have bene made with Mathewe Luthmaker, a duche Coranell, who served K. H. and E. 6, wyth certayn companies of Almons.

A m. To such as have chardge alongest the sea cost for the ease of wachinge of beacons. A form for the defence of the coast beacons, dated Hampton Court, 2nd of Dec. 1572. p. 248.

To S^r James Crofte to cause a perfecte declaration to be made in writynge of the armor and munytion in the Northe. n. d. pp. 248, 249.

To the Duke of Norfolke dischardginge hime of his Lewetenancy in the Northe, dated 22^d August ij. 1560. p. 249.

A letter from King Edwarde to the gentelmen of B. shire. To muster and resist attempts of the Scots to recover what they have of late lost. pp. 250–252.

A letter to provide for the Invasion of forren Enemyes; dated from our Manner of Greenwich, the xvj^th of June, 27 yeare of our raygne. pp. 252–255.

Here followede the lawe for Beacons from the Kinge.

M. n. A letter (in blank form) apointynge one to attende the defence of a certayn place.

This is for the towne of Portesmouthe, and appoints S^r A. B. to be Captain of the s^d town and Isle of Portesaye during the King's pleasure, having under him a certain number of men in garrison for the defence, &c. p. 256.

Articles of Instructions for William Holstocke, esquier, Comptroller of her Ma^ties Shippes, apointed by the Queenes Ma^y to repaier to the Leas with suche shippes as shalbe appointed by the L. Admirall: dated at Windsore, the firste of november 1576. 7 items. pp. 257–259.

Copy of a letter indorsed, To our trustie and right welbeloved Counsellor S^r Raffe Sadlyer, knight, one of our two principall Secretaries, and our Commissioners in Scotlund; from King Henry 8, dated from S^t James the xviij^th of Aprill the xxxiij^th yeare our ragine at sixe in the night. pp. 261–272. Relates to the marriage of Mary Queen of Scots.

Instructions given by the Queens Ma^tie unto hir right trustie and welbeloved Cosen and Counsellor, the Erle of Bedforthe, keper of hir Privie Seale, and hir right trustie and welbeloved the L. Fitzwaters, beinge presently sent as hir Highnes Ambassadors to the Prince of Spaine for the purpose ensuynge, the xij^th of Marche 1553. (Queene Marye in margin.) Relates to the proposal of the King of Spain for her marriage with his sonne. pp. 273–275.

A letter appointing S^r Thomas Cornwallis and S^r Robert Bowes to be Commissioners for the suppression of spoiles, roberies, murders, and other great enormities don upon frontiers of Scotland. pp. 277–279.

Instructions for S^r Thomas Challenor sent to the Dowager of Scotland in Februarie 1555. Relates to the same subject. pp. 280–280.

Queene Marye.—Instructions given to our trustie and welbeloved servaunte Shelley sent to our good brother the Kinge of Romans for the purposes ensuing. Delivered at Westminster, the xj^th day of Desember 1557. Asking his advice relative to her marriage with the Prince of Spaine. pp. 284–286. Cal. Scot. 1, 104?

Queene Elizabethe.—A memoriall of certaine matters committed to our servaunte Thomas Randolphe sente to our good syster the Queene of Scottes, the xx^th of August 1563. Concerninge the marriage of the Queen of Scots and its relation to Queen Elizabeth's interest. pp. 287–290.—Cal. 510. Cal. Scot. 1. 891.

A memoriall for Mester Thomas Randolphe sent by the Queene Ma^tie to the Queene of Scottes, the xviij. of November 1563. On the same subject. pp. 291–294.—Cal. 593. Cal. Scot. 1. 193.

A memoriall delivered to Thomas Randolphe beinge sent to the Queene of Scottes in message from the Queenes Ma^tie, the 4 of October 1564.

On the same subject; alludes to the coming of James Melvin, the Queen of Scots on her service. pp. 295–299. Cal. Scot. 1. 200.

A memoriall for Henrie Killigree beinge sent from the Queens Ma^tie in messauge to the Q. of Scotts for the things followinge, the xv^th of June 1566, anno vij. Elizabeth Regine. Cal. Scot. 1. 235.

Instructions regarding affairs of Scotland. Among other things complains about a "certaine booke newlie "made and written to the prejudice of hir title, The "other that an other should be secreatly made "touchinge the honor of the said Q. in soundrie pointes, "which last shee saith should be named Randolphes "Dreame. A 3^de matter is the openinge at Barwicke "of a packette of letters brought by a french man out "of France to hir, and at the same tyme a takinge "awaie of a perrot from the same man; the last was "the stayinge Robert Melvill at Barwick beinge sent "by the saide Q. to the Q. Ma^tie; of all which the "2^d Killigree shall saye that hir Ma^tie hath harde by "Robert Melvill, &c." . . . . He is to be most careful "to understand certaynly what is done by that "Q. in the matters of Shane Onele and Rokeby;" . . is to find out "what Shane Onele hath done with "the Erle of Argile, or with Mr. Eland, or any other "of the Irishe Scotes for his supporte. And as "soone as he can finish his message to the Q. and "procure answeare he shall returne with speede." Very interesting. pp. 300–307.

Instructions given by the Queenes Ma^tie to hir trustie servaunt Henry Killigree, beinge sent into Almaine to Fredericke, the Counte Palatine, for these thinges ensuinge: at Hampton Courte the 26 of Januarie 1568. pp. 307–312.

Instructions for Henrie Killigree, Esquier, beinge sent into Fraunce to supplie the place of Fraunce Walsingham, Esquier, hir Ma^ties Ambassador with the

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frenche kinge, duringe the tyme that the said Walsingham shalbe absente from the Courte of Fraunce to recover his healthe from suche infirmyties as presently he is trubled withall, the of anº 1571. pp. 313–315.

Instructions given to Henrie Killigree, esquier, touchinge the troubles in Scotland, beinge sent thither immediatly after the great murdre that was in Fraunce in August 1572, and the pacificatione thereof. pp. 316–318.

Instructions gyven to our trustie and welbeloved servaunte Henry Killigree, Esquier, presently sent into Scotland, the 22 of Maie 1574, in the xvjth. yeare of our raigne. pp. 319–320. Cal. Scot. 1. 382?

Other instructions given to the saide Mr. Henrie Killigree, the 27 of Maij 1575, beinge abonte that tyme sent into Scotland. pp. 321–324. Cal. Scot. 1. 390.

Elizabeth R.—Instructions for Frauncis Walsingham, esquire, beinge sent by the Quenes Maᵗᶦᵉ to the Frenche kinge for the matters followinge. The xjth day of August 1570, in the xijth year of hir Maᵗᵉ raigne. pp. 325–330.

A memorial of the matters to be intreated at the Colloquie to be holden at Bruges betwixt the Commissioners of hir Maᵗᶦᵉ, that is, the Vicount Montague, Mr. Doctor Wotten, and of hir Maᵗᵉ Privie Counsell, and Mr. Haddon, Master of Requests of the one parte, and the Commissioners of the King of Spaine of the other; made at Westmr, the xjth of March 1565, in the seventh yeare of hir Maᵗᵉ raigne. pp. 331–345, with marginal notes.

Instructions gyven the viij of June 1575 to Daniell Rogers, beinge then dispatched into Holland to the Prince of Aurange by hir Maᵗᵉ orders. 6 items, with marginal headings. pp. 346–349.

A letter from the Lordes and other of the Counsell, with a memoriall of instructions sent to Sr Humfray Gilbert and the English in the Lowe Countries by Fyckman, one of hir Maᵗᵉ ordinarie Captaynes at Barwycke. (Marginal heading "by the L. Thr.") pp. 351–352.

A memoriall for Piekman, one of his Maᵗᵉ ordinarye Captaines at Barwicke (with the same heading). pp. 352–355.

Instructions gyven by hir Maᵗᶦᵉ, the of Maij 1575, to Daniell Silvester, beinge then sent to the Emperor of Russia. pp. 357–360.

The answear delivered to the said Daniell by worde of mouthe to be mad by him in hir Maᵗᵉ name to the Emperor. Secreat message sent by Anthonie Jenkinsone fyrst, and afterward by the said Daniell. pp. 360–361.

Elizabeth.—Instructions gyven to Sr Henrie Cobham, Knight, the of Jnly 1575, beinge then sent from hir Maᵗᶦᵉ to the King of Spaine. pp. 362–370.

[1575.?]—Instructions given, the xxixth of October, unto Robert Corbette, esquier, beynge then sent from hir Maᵗᶦᵉ to the Governor for the Kinge of Spaine in the Lowe Contries. pp. 371–379.

Instructions for John Hastinges to be sent into Hollande to the Prince of Aurange, the xxixth of October 1575. pp. 380–387.

Elizabeth R.—Instructions for William Davison sent into the lowe Contries, the 29 of Marche 1576, to perswade an abstinence from warre betweene the King of Spaine and the Prince of Orandge and the States. pp. 389–394.

Instructions given by the Queenes Maᵗᶦᵉ to her trusty and welbeloved servant Thomas Randolphe, esquier, sent in speciall Ambassage to the Frenche Kinge, the second of Aprill 1576, to perswade him not to intermeddle with the protection of the lowe countries, and to advise him to assent to a peace for the finishinge of the civill warres. pp. 395–400.

Instructions given by the lords of the privy counsell to Mr. Robert Beale, dispatched to the Prince of Orange the xvjth of Aprill 1576. For the relesement of certeine marchantes ships staid at Flushinge. pp. 401–402.

Elizabeth, R.—Instructions geven by the lords of her Maᵗᵉ privy Counsell to Henry Palmer, esquier, appointed to be Capᵉⁿ of her Maᵗᵉ shippes set fourth for the clearinge of the seas, the xixth of Maye, 1570, with chardge to use the Prince of Oraindge ships and people well, and such others as are in league with her Maᵗᶦᵉ. pp. 403, 404.

F Elizabeth, R.—Instructions geven by the lords of the previe Counsell to Robert Hoddesdon and Edward Esslin, appointed to take up mouye lent unto hir Majesty in Germanie the xxvjth of Maij 1576. pp. 405–408.

Instrucions for William Hosstoke, esquire, Comptroller of her Maᵗᵉ Shippes appointed by her highnes to be at the seas by the fyrst of Angust, 1576. To skowre the narrowe seas for pirattes. pp. 409–412.—Cal. p. 526.

Instrucions for our trusty and welbeloved Sr. Anyas Poulet, knight, appointed to be our Ambassador resident with our good brother the French King. pp. 413–416.

Instrucions given to Mr. Docter Wilson sent into the lowe Countries to the States there the xxijth of October 1576. pp. 417–420.

Instrucions given to Sr. John Smyth, knight, beinge sent from us to our good brother the Kinge of Spaine for our affaires the xxviijth of November 1576. pp. 421–429.

Instrucions given by her Maᵗᶦᵉ to Edward Horssey, esquire, the xiijth of December, beinge sent to don John d'Austria. pp. 430–436.

Instrucions given to Phillippe Sidney, esquire, beinge sent to the Emperor the vijth of Februarie 1576. pp. 437–441.

Instrucions given by hir Majᵗᵉ to Edmond Huggines sent to the kinge of Marrucos and Fesse, the of Aprill 1577. pp. 442–443.

Instructions given to our lovinge frend Martine Forbusher, Gentilman, for orders to be observed in the viage now recommended to him for the Northe-weste parts and Cataia. pp. 444–447. [1576?]

Instructions for the better direction of suche as shall have licence to passe the seas for the takinge of Pyrates and Sea Rovers to be annexed to their Commission. p. 448.

Instruccions given by the lords of the Q. Maᵗᵉ Privie Councell by her Highnes order and commandement to George Winter, Esquire, now appointed to goe to the sea for her Maᵗᵉ service. pp. 449–453. 11 items. July 1577.

A letter from the Lords to sertayn Bishopps for the salfe custodie of Fecknam, Watson, and others committed unto them for Poperye. p. 455. [1577?]

A forme to be observed by my Lords the Bushoppes in the orderinge of suche as weare committed to their custodie for Poperie. 7 items. pp. 456–457.

Instrucions given to Mr. William Davison, Esquire, beinge sent to reside as her Maᵗᵉˢ Agente in the lowe Contries the seconde of August 1577. pp. 458–460.

Instructions given to Mr. D. Rogers and Mr. Jenkinson beinge sent to Embden to treat with the Kinge of Denmarkes Commissioners. pp. 461–462. Incomplete.

A shorte discourse wherein is set down the very truth of the K. of Spayne hys designs against this hole Ile, by the Master of Graye, 1589. 8 leaves. Wants a few lines at the end of the Epilogue.

ALFRED J. HORWOOD.*

THE MANUSCRIPTS OF MRS. PRESCOTT, OXFORD SQUARE.

Mrs. Prescott (née Cromwell Russell) is a lineal descendant of Oliver Cromwell, the Protector, and possesses some interesting letters and papers which she most obligingly submitted to my inspection. Besides the letters and papers relating to the family, Mrs. Prescott possesses some personal relics of the great man; a copy of a cartulary of Carisbrook, and some original documents relating to the distribution of the funds collected for the relief of the distressed and persecuted Vaudois. (Milton's fine sonnet on the persecution will occur to the reader's recollection.)

1628, April 28. Copy of the Lord Keeper's speech to the Lords, and of His Majesty's answer to the remonstrance.

A catalogue or schedule of the shipping of this Kingdom taken by the enemy in the last three years. (This gives the numbers of ships of different tonnages, their values in money and their respective ports. The total was 260 ships, value 197,000*l.*, besides other ships not named belonging to other ports. I have seen it in print.)

* After this Report was printed another parcel of papers was sent by Mr. Peake. It comprises some letters by Count Gastaldi (at London) Envoy from Genoa, during the years 1760 to 1760.

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1638, Oct. 13. Copy of letter by Oliver Cromwell to his cousin Mrs. St. John at Sir Wm. Masham's house, called Oates, in Essex. Religious and wordy.

(No year) Sept. 6 or 5, Sleeford. Oliver Cromwell to Col. Walton. Regrets the sad condition of the armies in the west.

13, Car. 1. The case of ship money. The arguments, &c. (a thick volume in folio).

1640. Diurnal occurrences in Parliament, from 6 Nov. to 26 July 1641. Includes the proceedings against Strafford

1641. Diurnall occurrences, or heads of proceedings in Parliament, from 2 August to 9 August 1641.

1644, July 5. Letter by Oliver Cromwell to his brother, after the battle of Marston Moor. (Printed by M. Daubigné.)

1647, Feb. 25. Copy of letter by Oliver Cromwell to Col. Richard Norton, about the marriage of one of his sons whom he has sent over to Norton.

1648, March 28. Copy of a letter by Oliver Cromwell to Richard Cromwell.

1649, Aug. 13. The same to Dorothea, wife of Richard Cromwell.

1652, Dec. 10. The like.

1655, August 14. Sir Francis Russell to his son-in-law Henry Cromwell (son of the Protector) in Ireland; promises to send him his hounds.

1655, Nov. 21. Oliver Cromwell to his son Henry; mentions that certain persons are dangerous and may be made the heads of a new rebellion.

1655, June 15. Order to Mr. Waterhouse to pay Mr. Robert Walker 24*l.* for a draught of his Highnesses picture; (signed, Simon Cannon); and the receipt below signed by R. Walker.

1655, Aug. 10. Lady Faunconberg to Henry Cromwell; raising of the siege of Londonderry; conversation between Lord Faucouberg and the King, who said he wanted money and did not intend to raise men.

1657, December 19. Katherine Russell (wife of Sir Francis) to her daughter Mrs. Reynolds; gives an account of the death of General Reynolds who was drowned on his return home.

1657, January 19. Sir Francis Russell to Henry Cromwell, Lord Deputy of Ireland, respecting his daughter Reynolds' claims on the estate of her late husband General Reynolds.

1658, January 18. Return signed by the Earl of Themond and others, of the revenues of public institutions in Ireland. Includes Trinity College, Dublin, the new college, allowance for public library, professors, schools, &c. (a large skin of parchment).

1658, May 1. Return (on parchment) of the state of the revenues of Ireland made in obedience to Oliver Cromwell's commands for one year ending 1658 (the assessment and parochial letters excepted). The balance towards pay of the army and special purposes was 18,465*l.* 1*s.* 3½*d.*

(1660, July 30). Case of Oliver St. John, Esquire, concerning his actions during the late troubles. A defeuce. 1. As to his friendship with Cromwell. 2. That Thurloe related to some of the army that Cromwell and St. John advised the King's death. 3. About his escaping to Holland.

(No date). An account of money disbursed for mending of the Toyle for his Highness the Lord Protector; for the service done in Greenwich park.

1660, June 9. Cockpitt, George Monck to Col. H. Cromwell, at Sir Francis Russell's, Chippenham, Cambridgeshire. Thinks it not yet convenient for him (Cromwell) to come up; when it is seasonable will acquaint him.

Papers relative to Henry Cromwell's pardon, and testimonials in favour of his conduct while he was Lord Deputy of Ireland.

1664, Feb. 20. License by Manchester, Ashley, and Anglesey to Henry Cromwell, of Spinney, to repair to London for his private occasions.

1684, April 16. Copy will of Benjamin Hewling of London, and letters by him. (His daughter Hannah married Henry Cromwell, second son of Henry 4th son of the Protector.)

1685, Sept. 16. A letter to Mrs. Hannah Moreley, relative to (inter alia) Mr. Hewling and his brother Benjamin Hewling, executed in the Duke of Monmouth's rebellion.

1690, December. Certificate of Henry Cromwell being sworn of His Majesty's (William 3rd) most Honourable Privy Chamber in Ordinary.

A letter undated, from Henry Cromwell to his wife; and one dated Dec. 18, 1690, from Richard Cromwell to his daughter Anne, and another in 1696 to Clark, Baron of the Exchequer.

Many papers, pedigrees, and memoranda, used by Mr. Oliver Cromwell for his published Memoirs of the Protector, and his sons Richard and Henry; and letters of a domestic nature by and to members of the family in the 17th century.

(No date). Copy Declaration of Sir Charles Coote, Lord President of Connaught, and the officers and soldiers under his command, against the oppression of the army, and saying that they will not side with those who uphold the oppression of the army, but will side with the Parliament.

A clear and exact account of the 16,500*l.* remitted by the order of his Highness and Council to be distributed among the poor distressed Protestants of Piedmont, &c., perfected by Samuel Morland during the time of his abode in Geneva, in qualitie of his Highness's Commissioner Extraordinary for the affairs of the Valleys; viz., $\frac{20}{30}$ Nov. 1655 to $\frac{21}{1}$ Nov. 1656. This is a large folio volume, and contains copies of letters by Thurloe, and of letters by Pell and Morland to Thurloe. At fo. 74 is the conclusion by Morland, and he submits his accounts to Cromwell. Signed by Morland. Appended are many original receipts and vouchers by Goldsmiths, and by Pastors of the Churches of the Valleys.

A large folio volume (about 80 leaves filled), begins with a memorandum that Tuesday, 24th Nov. 1657, the Right Honourable Lord Henry Cromwell was sworne Lord Deputy of Ireland. This is followed by copies of letters during Henry Cromwell's tenure of office. The first letter is dated Dublin, 25th Nov. 1657. The letters are to Secretary Thurloe, Lord Fleetwood, Lord Broghill, Oliver Cromwell, and others. In a letter to Lord Fleetwood, dated 20th December, 1658, the Lord Deputy says that he is very ill. The last is a letter to the Speaker of the Irish Parliament, dated 15th June 1659.

A small folio paper, 16th century, contains A trew copy of the black book of the priory of Carisbrook, and a survey of the manors and lands thereunto belonging. The cartulary ends at fo. 83*b*. It is all translated into English. Then follow The customs of the manor of the priory of Carisbrook delivered to me John Kingsmill, by some of the tenants of Carisbrook in a Court holden there, to be their customs for 40 years since.—After this comes a rent roll of the possessions of the late priory of Carisbrook, taken in 1573. Folios 174–231 are occupied by a copy of a survey of the manor of Freshwater. The site of the priory of Carisbrook was held by Sir Francis Walsingham. The volume seems to have been compiled by John Kingsmill.

After I had looked over the MSS., Mrs. Prescott was good enough to show me two swords formerly belonging to the Protector, and the very large hat worn by him when he dissolved the Long Parliament, and several other personal relics. One thing of great beauty is a small cabinet presented to him by the Grand Duke of Tuscany; it is of fine Florentine mosaic, enriched with fruit and flowers in pietra dura; its three drawers contain numerous vases of opal-coloured Venetian glass, filled with soaps, powders, and oils, the perfumes of which are still fragrant.

His medicine cabinet is of black wood, fitted with numerous silver cups, boxes, and instruments, but none of the drugs remain.

ALFRED J. HORWOOD.

THE MANUSCRIPTS OF J. J. ROGERS, ESQ., OF PENROSE, COUNTY OF CORNWALL.

The volume and papers sent by Mr. Rogers for examination contain transcripts and notes of letters of the 17th and 18th centuries, addressed to and by members of his family. The originals are in the possession of Mr. Rogers.

The letters noted in the papers relate to local politics and family matters.

The letters and fragments of letters copied into the 4to volume contain some matters of public interest, and the notes and illustrations which Mr. Rogers has added make them fully intelligible and interesting.

Eleven letters are from Charles Rogers to his father, John Rogers, who lived at Truthwall, near Godolphin House in Cornwall. A few are written to and by John, son of the said John Rogers. Fourteen or fifteen letters

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and fragments of letters are from Francis Godolphin, father of Sidney, afterwards Earl Godolphin and Lord High Treasurer in the reign of Queen Anne (Francis was a stout Royalist and in the service of King Charles I); letter and a fragment of a letter by Mrs. Godolphin, most probably the wife of Francis; and a copy of Queen Anne's letter, dated 10th (or 13th, see the Earl's reply) April 1710, to Earl Godolphin, on the occasion of her appointing the Duke of Shrewsbury to be Lord Chamberlain, and of the Earl's reply, dated she 15th of the same month.*

The first document copied, and which precedes the letters, is a printed form of application for a loan by King Charles I, before the meeting of his first Parliament. It is addressed to James Prade, of Lelant, and asks the loan of 20l. It was sealed with the privy seal, and has at the foot a receipt by Francis Godolphin (one of the persons named as receivers) for the 20l.

The letters from Francis Godolphin begin in 1638-9, and the last is probably to be dated in 1645.

They relate to the movements of the King and of the armies on both sides, the King's dealings with the Scots, the public events connected with Land, Strafford, and Finch (the Lord Keeper), and reports about them, parliamentary and other proceedings.

In one, undated, the writer mentions that the Londoners came daily to Whitehall and Westminster Hall in great numbers with swords and clubs, demanding justice against Strafford . . He adds, "The king shed "many teares to-day and is extreamly sadd."

In a letter of Aug. 1642 he recommends John Rogers to have powder and bullets needful for so many men as lie in the house.

In another, undated, he says that he has received the King's warrant to carry over 200 more for safeguard of the fort at Scilly for the summer; and that the estates of divers delinquents and the tithes of divers parishes were directed towards the maintenance of the place. That the woods of certain delinquents (named) were to be sold, and ont of the proceeds 600l. in the first place to be for provision of the magazines of victuals at Scilly.

Mrs. Godolphin in one of her letters says she hears that tin will sell but for 7d. a pound in Bristol (Aug. 1643).

23 May 1660. Letter from Chas. Rogers mentioning the appointment on that day of Sir John Vaughan to be Lord Chief Justice.

13 Nov. 1668. Says that the King was expected from Newmarket, where he had seen a horse race.

19 Feb. 1669. Has heard to-day, how true he knows not, that there was a vote in the House for 800,000l.

12 March 1669. Sir Peter Killigrow is getting an Act of Parliament for building a key (quay) at Falmouth, but Sir William, he thinks, will obtain a proviso for saving his rights in the harbour-dues to him, as lessee of the manors of Penryn and Minster. Nich. Courtney is endeavouring an Act for the regulating of attorneys. Great debate in the House of Peers about a separation endeavoured by Lord Roos from his lady, he designing to marry another woman. The Bill against Conventicles is past the House of Commons and gone up to the Lords: it is sharp, as the matter well requires, but yet without a premunire, which was once intended. . . A report that our countryman Kempthorne has behaved himself gloriously against the Turkish pyrates . . one ship against six . . . yet able to seize a very rich prize and bring her off.

28 Dec. 1669. Half a dozen highwaymen taken this week; some very eminent, such as Waldron, Da Val, &c. . . . four or five days very hard frost; the Thames nearly frozen over.

12 June 1685. John Rogers, junr., gives an account of his jornrey from London. About Branford (Brentford) he fell in with Mr. Hambleton (some time bedchamber man to the late king), with two servants and himself well armed. Reached Bagshot at night. On Thursday Capt. Saahfield, an Irishman, and 2 servants overtook him, and lay at Sutton that night. Friday at Salisbury, overtook 3 companies of foot with 8 pieces of cannon and ammunition, which came from Portsmouth. Saturday, at Dorchester, overtook Col. Kirke's regiment of foot, who, with about 60 lords and gentlemen with him, well hors'd and armed, marched Sunday all day to Chard, being informed that Monmouth was then at Taunton; but news coming that he had gone to Bridgwater, all the forces at Chard, about 2,500, Lord Oxford's regiment of volunteers, about 100, intended to join forces with the Duke of Albemarle; who with about 10,000 lay at Williton, and so to fight him as soon as possible. Friday last about 16 or 17 horse of Monmouth's met with about the same number of Lord Oxford's, in all but 2 of the former killed: on our side only the lieutenant killed; which makes Monmouth's party decline him every day. . . About 30 gentlemen of Honiton secured and kept prisoners to prevent rebellious actions.

3 Oct. 1685. A news letter containing town, county, and foreign news and gossip; and a particular account of persons condemned for the Monmouth rebellion, viz., at Taunton Castle, Taunton Gaol, Bridewell, Ilchester, Wells, Bridgwater, and Exeter and Dorchester. In all 839 to be transported, 322 to be executed, and 45 to be pardoned.

Queen Anne in her letter to Earl Godolphin thinks that the title of Duke will reconcile the Marquis of Kent to his loss of the office of Lord Chamberlain.

The Earl in his reply gives his reasons for not thinking the new appointment judicious.

ALFRED J. HORWOOD.

* See Earl Stanhope's History, p. 418.

MSS. VOLUMES of IRISH PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES in the possession of Mr. W. M. TORRENS, M.P. for Finsbury.

Mr. Torrens has in his possession 37 MSS. volumes, quarto, of the debates held in the Irish House of Commons, between 1776 and 1789, with the corresponding shorthand notes contained in oblong note books interleaved with blotting paper.

The history of these volumes, so far as it can be ascertained, is as follows:—

The notes are believed to have been confidentially made by a shorthand writer under the direction of the Government, to the influence of which he probably owed the possibility of his presence in the House, as regular reporters were not admitted at that period. The collection was preserved till 1817, at the Stamp Office, King William Street, Dublin, when it was sold as lumber on the Union of the two Exchequers in that year. In 1842 these MSS. volumes were advertised in a catalogue by Messrs. Grant and Bolton, booksellers, Grafton Street, Dublin, and purchased by Mr. Torrens, to whose kindness I am indebted for these particulars.

Mr. Torrens has before now expressed his willingness to place the collection at the disposal of the Governors of Trinity College, Dublin, or of the British Museum. No notice has, however, as yet been taken of this offer with a view to publication.

Previous to his purchase from Messrs. Grant and Bolton, Mr. Torrens, to satisfy himself of the identity of the matter contained in the shorthand notes with that contained in the MSS. vols., placed some of the former in the hands of experts to have them deciphered. The result of their labours was entirely conclusive as to the date of the stenographic cipher known to have been in use at the period, and of the accuracy of the transcript in the quarto volumes, so far as it goes; and they further expressed themselves satisfied that had they sufficient time allowed them, they would be able to supply the lacunæ, which to some extent impair the completeness of the transcript, which is otherwise clear. The existence of these lacunæ lead me to think that the transcript in the MSS. volumes is the work of a different hand from that of the writer of the original shorthand notes.

The hitherto published debates of the Irish House of Commons begin in 1782, six years later than the date of the earliest debate given in the MSS. vols.

The speeches in the published volumes, like those in the reports of the English Parliament, supposed to have been edited by Dr. Johnson, are essentially wanting in the marks of discussion as it occurs in a popular assembly. They bear the impress of having been to a certain extent arranged and revised according to the fancy of the editor, and the style characteristic of the different speakers is consequently in a great measure lost. In this respect the MSS. vols. present a marked contrast. I was able to appreciate the difference by a comparison of the accounts given respectively in the printed and the MSS. vols. of the debates on the repeal of Poyning's law in 1782, and the motion for retrenchment in 1783, during which the famous altercation between Flood and Grattan took place, which ultimately led to the arrest of the former by order of the Speaker to prevent a breach of the peace.

One of the speeches delivered on the latter occasion I have given below, as an example, with the speech as reported in the printed volumes placed in parallel

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columns. The difference between the two, it will be observed, is considerable. I have supplied the missing words wherever I thought it could do so with a probability of being right in my conjecture. The words so supplied are in brackets [ ]. Beyond this I did not like to go, the province of the Commissioners being rather to call attention to the existence of documents than to give any lengthy extracts from their contents.

Mr. Grattan's Speech on Oct. 28th, 1783, on Sir Henry Cavendish's motion for Retrenchment.

Printed Reports, Vol. 2, p. 39; also Mr. Grattan's Speeches edited by his son, Vol. 1, p. 177.

I shall not trouble you long nor take up the time of the House by apologizing for bodily infirmity or the affectation of infirmity. I shall not speak of myself or enter into a defence of my character, having never apostatized. I think it is not necessary for the House now to investigate what we know to be fact. I think it would be better to go into the business as the House did upon another occasion without waiting the formality of the report of a committee. As to myself, the honorable reward that a grateful nation has bestowed upon me for ever binds me to make every return in my power, and particularly to oppose every unnecessary expense. I am far from thinking with the honourable gentleman as to the Speech, and I believe he will find instances where economy has been recommended from the throne but prodigality practiced. This was the case in Lord Harcourt's administration, an administration which had the support of the honorable geutleman; therefore, he of all men cannot be at a loss to reject that illusory economy which has so often appeared in the speeches of Lord Lieutenants. With respect to the Genevese, I never could have thought it possible to give the speech such a bias as has been mentioned, and that people will be deceived if they give credit to any declamation that infers from the words of the speech anything but an honest economy in applying the public money fairly to their use. The nation has derived great honour from this transaction, and I would be sorry to have it tarnished by infereuce and insinuation. In 1778, when the burdens of this country were comparatively small, I made a motion similar to this; the honorable gentleman then opposed me. I have his sanction now that I was right and he was wrong; and if say this, that though gentlemen may for a while vote against retrenchments, they will at last see the necessity of them; yet though I think retrenchment absolutely necessary, I am not very sure that this is just the time to make it in the army, now when England has acted justly, I will not say generously, —now when she has lost her empire, when she still feels the wounds of the last unhappy war, and comforts herself only with the faithful friendship of Ireland. If in 1769, when the liberties of Ireland were denied and those of America in danger, it was thought unadvisable to retrench our army, there can be no such reason to reduce it now, when both are acknowledged and confirmed. When we voted 4,000 men to butcher our brethren in America, the honorable gentleman should have opposed that vote, but perhaps he will be able to explain the propriety of sending 4,000 Irishmen thither. But why not look for retrenchment in the revenue, and other departments. In my mind the proper mode would be to form a fair estimate of what would be a reasonable peace establishment, and reduce our several departments to it.

The MSS. vols.

[I shall not trouble you long nor take up the time of the House], not that I labour under any infirmity or affectation of infirmity. I shall not speak of myself, [I am] not reduced to an apology. I shall speak to the question, [I shall ask] merely this, shall the House now reject what we know to be a fact, [while] at the same time we may not have in point of order sufficient information. I know the House upon former occasions, before the report of the committee of accounts, voted that the expense of the country ought to be retrenched. [It may be] informal till that report, [it is] not with the context. Perhaps [it may be] more advantageous to let the motion pass declar[atory] [of] retrenchment, which every man must admit. I ought to be for Publick Retrenchment, because I have been the cause of public expense. [The] honour a great country has conferred upon me, my exertions which this House has been pleased to call meritorious—the public grant—so shall I deserve that reward by making compensation to this country by opposing every species of unnecessary expense. The [motion] does not go far enough. The Minister will not avail himself of it. I believe that the honorable gentleman will find instances of speeches where economy was promised and where that promise was violated in an administration favoured with his acquiescence. The administration of Lord Harcourt held out economy. I do also recollect that that promise was forgot. I recollect that the honorable gentleman was a supporter of the Government.* He of all men cannot be at a loss to know that illusory ideas of economy were held out in the speech of the Lord Lieutenant. It is necessary to come to particulars. I should be sorry [if] the Government were so misunderstood that it was supposed that it meant [anything disrespectful] to that glorious body of men [the Genevese]. Nothing was recommended but an honest disposition of publick money. [It is impossible] to conceive that either the Government or the Parliament meant to condemn the idea of a free country. This nation has derived honour from the transaction. I should be extremely sorry it should be tarnished by anything. Resolutions of retrenchment are in some things negative, they must be accompanied with something more. Notwithstanding the resolution of 1771, a monstrous expense was incurred. A mere resolution is in itself inadequate. There was such a resolution in 1773, by the committee of accounts, "that the expense ought greatly to be re- "trenched." I remember it was negatived. I believe that the hon^ble^ gentleman on the floor was one of its supporters. Another motion in 1777 I made, after every increase had been made in every article. The public expense had greatly increased. I remember the honorable gentlemen on the floor spoke against that motion. He spoke against that motion when [the public expense was] comparatively greater, for it [then was] comparatively greater. I do not agree [that] this country ever since 1771 in point of expense has been increasing egregiously, but recollect [that] during eight years Government was honoured with his support. I state this not to reflect upon him; when [though] men shall speak against it and vote against it they will see the necessity of deserting their uniformity and exclaiming against [further expenditure]. I am very far from saying a reduction of the number of your forces [is advisable] at this moment. The proposition would be inadmissible. When Great Britain has justly, I will not say generously liberally, when Great Britain has justly acknowledged the liberties of Ireland, opened the plantation trade, and has adopted the principles of a sister, and when Great Britain has lost part of her Empire, this is not the period when Ireland should withdraw her army. The army was to be increased in 1769 when the liberties of America were in danger, when the liberties of Ireland were denied.

I do allow England has diminished her army. That is a paltry argument. She has not diminished her expense. An addition of four millions! Is that not [the case]? Therefore I say the situation of England, so far from being an argument for diminishing the army of Ireland, is an argument against it. [While] sparing 4,000 men to butcher our brethren in America [the sentences that follow are imperfect]. The best method would be this,—let us see what would be a reasonable expense for our establishment, let us form an estimate upon it. It would be better than a resolution of retrenchment. I should concur with the idea of the hon^ble^ baronet. [It would] be better to recur to methods more forcible to put a stop to expense which is not supported by necessity but must impede our growing commerce.

The speeches, it may be mentioned, are all given in the first person. In some places such little points are mentioned as the fact of Mr. Flood's having been very hoarse when he rose to speak, the words "very hoarse" being written in brackets between the name of the speaker and his opening words.

These various considerations lead me to suppose that the contents of these volumes are genuine, and may be found to contain information of importance on a very interesting and brilliant period of the history of Ireland.

EDMOND FITZMAURICE.

* Mr. Flood was Vice-Treasurer in Ireland in the administration of Lord Harcourt.

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Inventory of Effects of John, Viscount Lisle, and Earl of Warwick, 1545–50.

Having had the pleasure of becoming acquainted with Mr. W. H. Turner, of Turl Street, Oxford, I have lately received from him, for inspection, a manuscript consisting of 14 closely written leaves of wire-wove foolscap paper, of the date probably of 1551; they were found by him, in the present year, neatly stitched together all round, and concealed, as a sort of padding, to give substance to the cover of some old book (now lost), which had lain unnoticed in the office of Mr. G. Dayman, Solicitor, of Oxford, and his predecessors in business, for probably upwards of a century.

When discovered by Mr. Turner, the leaves in general were in fair condition, though somewhat tattered at the margins. On examination by him, they were found to contain a series of Inventories (A. D. 1545–50) of the clothes, arms, trinkets, and furniture, mostly year by year, with the Library also, belonging to John, Viscount Lisle, afterwards Duke of Northumberland (beheaded in 1553), at Ely House, London, with an account, in most instances, of how the various items were ultimately disposed of. By the kind favour of Mr. Turner, who is always ready to further the cause of historical and antiquarian research, I have been enabled to extract from its items a few of the more interesting passages, for the purposes of this Report.

The writing (cursive), though pale and somewhat indistinct in some places, is legible throughout, of fair character, and apparently that of the same person from beginning to end; J Hough most probably, who seems to have held the office of either steward or valet, at Ely House, to Viscount Lisle. The first series of entries occupies pages 1 and 2, and has the following heading:—
"Thys apparell following my Lord Lisle had whan
" J Hough was put to attend on his L. first, which was
" Anno Domini 1545 and the 28th [sic] of December."
The second Inventory occupies pages 3, 4, and has this heading:—"An Yventory of all thapparell that my
" Lord Lisle had yn the yere of oure Lord 1546: which
" declareth on the one margyn whan any thereof was
" made, and on the other whan it was yeven awaye."
Similar Inventories occupy pages 5–17, for the following years, down to 1550 inclusive.

Page 18 has the following heading:—"A note of all
" the velvet shoes that my Lord Lisle hathe had since
" the 23 of December, which are in number 46 pare, and
" 2 pare of velvet slippers, 1545."

The items in p. 19 are entered under the following head:—"A note of all the buskyns, botes, and bote hose."

P. 20 commences,—"A note of rapires, daggers,
" swerdes, and bucklers, in the Yventorie omitted;"
the list extending to p. 22.

P. 23 is headed,—"A note of all the stuffe that my
" Lord Lisle hathe in the wardrope at Ely House, made
" the last of Januarie Anno 1550:" the Inventory extending to p. 27, and including, after a few articles of furniture, a list of his Lordship's wardrobe at that date, the books constituting his Library, and various articles of a miscellaneous nature.

One of the most interesting features in the Inventories of clothes in the earlier part of the manuscript (pp. 1–17) is the fact that in almost every instance the name is added of the person to whom the article was ultimately given, or how it was lost or otherwise disposed of. The items are some hundreds in number: a number of those which have seemed to me most deserving of transcription are here added,—"Item, a Spanishe cloke of broode
" cloth gardit with velvet, yeven to Mr Calverd at the
" White Hall 1545 [6] Mar. Item, a cote of black velvet
" therto, yeven to Mr Gilford Duddeley at Suffolck
" Place 1545 [6] Mar.;"—it needs perhaps hardly to be remarked that Guilford, the fourth son of Lord Lisle, afterwards became the unfortunate husband of Lady Jane Grey.—"Item, a frisadow cloke edged with a
" parement lace of black silke and goold, and a cote of
" black velvet therto, bothe cloke and cote were yeven
" to Mr Gilford Duddeley at Suffolk Place, 1545, [6],
" Mar 2. Item, a cote of crymsyn sattyn with 2 small
" gards, thone of sattyn, thother of veivit, yeven to Sir
" Ambros Duddeley at Suffolk Place 1545 [6] Mar. 2;"
—Ambrose, afterwards Earl of Warwick, was the third son of Lord Lisle; Harry, mentioned in the next item being his youngest son,—"Item, a white sattyn cote
" yeven to Mr Harry Duddeley at Michiltue [now Great
" Tew, in Oxfordshire] 1545, Septr. 2." "Item, a vel-
" vet nightcap stollen at my Lady Garnliches, 1545 [6]
" Febru. 23. Item, a white satyn doblet, one of the boyes
" of my Lord of Somersets kacnyn at Shene, 1547 Mar.
" Item, a doblet of crymsyn sattyn, stidchid ower
" thwart, yeven to Mr. Duddeley [probably John, the eldest surviving son of Lord Lisle] at Canbury, 1546
" Mai 31. Item, v shirtes, wherof foure were yeven
" to nurce Amias at Canburie, to make handkerchers of
" for my Lord, 1546 Julii 20. Item, the fift yeven to
" Dovers wiefe at Michiltwe, 1547 September 4. Item,
" an inamiled cheane, wherof the half or there abotes
" was lost in the parke by Ryshemount, and the rest
" was yeven to my Lady Duddeley, 1547 Maii 9. Item,
" a black rapire stollen at my Lady Garniches 1545 [6]
" Februar. 28. Item, a velvet cote sett with roses and
" ragged staves of goldsmithes worke, whiche my Lady
" of Warwick [Jane Guilford, wife of Lord Lisle, created Earl of Warwick in February 1547], had
" at Enveld, and yaue the cote to Sir Robert Dud-
" deley [fifth son, afterwards Earl of Leicester], 1548
" Janu. 8. Item, a doblet of black sattyn, and a pare
" of velvet hose, bothe yeven to one of my Lord
" of Somersets cokes at Shene, 1547 Mai. 1. Item,
" a white sattyn doblet, yeven to Homfray Yvans at
" Mr Ransfords to make a pare of briches and a pare
" of hose, 1547 Octr 4. Two [shirts] made in handker-
" chers at Peudley, 1548 Julii 20. Item, a crymsyn
" damaske gowne faced with luzernes, yeven Mr Harley
" for a gawshoke, 1549 November 3. Item, a gowne
" of black velvet with a square cape, faced with
" sattyn, transposed into foure pare of breches, and a
" pare of slippers, for my Lord, 1549 June 20. Item, xxxii
" poynted buttons, yeven to Mr. John Seamour for a
" velvet capp with xix pare of agglets, 1547 Apr. 8.
" Item, the same agletts sent to Mr. Seamour againe at
" Westminster by Homfray Yvans, 1548, Feb. 26; and
" the capp yeven to Thomas Lovell at Hackeney, 1548
" Mar. 28. Item, a velvet night capp, leut to Mr. John
" Harley at Enveld, and not restored, 1548 December 4.
" Item, a wodknife and girdle, yeven to Grice at
" Michiltue, 1547 Octo. 23. Item, a pare of velvet hose,
" yeven to Mr. Aglionbe at Sion, 1549 Aprill 2. Item,
" 4 shirts, wherof two were made in handkerchers at
" Bewdeley, 1548 Sept. 20; and thother two, of black
" work, yeven to Mr. Aglionbe at Ausherr [Esher] 1549,
" Apri. 12. Item, a velvet hatt, yeven to Mr. Aglionbe
" at Canburie, 1549 Mar. 27. Item, a cloke of frisado,
" yeven to Charles, the rider of my Lord of Somersets
" greate horses, at Sion, 1549 Mar. 28. Item, iii shirts,
" wherof one was made in bagg to put my Lordes
" shirtes in, at Canburie, 1548 Mar. 10. Item, a night
" gowne of caffa [? for 'taffa,' or 'taffata'] with tuffe
" conie, and garded with velvet, yeven to Harry Vaine
" at Westminster, 1549 Julii 14. Item, a Spanishe
" ierkyn gardit with velvet, yeven to Sir Rychard
" Verney at Westmister, 1549 Nov. 10. Another
" [handkercher] yeven to Catesbe at Westmister, 1550
" Mai 14. A velvet cappe lost in the previe chamber
" at Richemont, 1549 May 26. Item, a velvet cote,
" yeven to Gilbert Littelfone, at Ely House, 1549,
" Augu. 28. A black sattyn doblet, yeven to the Cartaker
" at Westmister, 1549 Dece. 2. Item, a pare of black
" velvet hose, yeven to Shawe, the poticaries man at
" Richemount, 1549 Julii 12. Item, 4 carchers, whereof
" one was lost in Sothwark 1549 July 10, other two lost
" at Reading 1550 Aug. and a other lost at Mr. Yorkes,
" 1550 Nov. 18. Item, 12 handkerchers, all worne and
" lost. Item, a white sattyn doublet, and a pare of
" white velvet hose therto, bothe yeven to Barnardyne
" Granado at Grenewich, 1549 Mar. 20. Item, a pare
" of black velvet hose, yeven to little Robyn that kepeth
" the Kyngs spaniells at Westmister, 1549 Febru. 19.
" Item a crymsyn sattyn doblet, yeven to my Lady
" Jobson at Westmister 1549, June 6. Item, 3 shirtes,
" wherof one was made in handkerchers at London,
" 1550 April 18; and another made in handkerchers,
" 1550 Octo. 16. Item, a doblet of black taffita, yeven
" to the Gromeporters man at Westmister, 1549 Decem-
" ber 25. Item, a hat of grograine, lent to Sir Ambrose
" Duddeley at Richemount, and a brush, not restored,
" 1549 Julii 8. Item, a doblet of black bustin, yeven
" to Robyn that kepeth the Kynges spaniels at Westmis-
" ter, 1549 Febru. 19. Item, a black sattyn doblet,
" yeven to Atkynson of the Kynges stable at Grenewich,
" 1549 Mar. 16. Item, a Spanishe cloke, stidched with
" stidchis, and faced with sarcenet, yeven to Steven
" trumpiter at Grenewich, 1550 June 18. Item, xii
" handkerchers, lost at sundry tymes. Item, a hat of
" knit silk, yeven to Merywether at Grenewich, 1550
" Mai 16. Item, a kerkyn of frise leithir, with a lace of
" black silke and goold, yeven to James foteman at
" Westmister, 1550 Mai 22. Item, two wastecotes of
" canvous, rent in pieces. Item, a shirt of blackworke,

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" which my Lady Duddeley yave my Lord, cut in to' " handkerchers at London, 1550 December 22. Item, " a shirt of blackwork, yeven to my Lord of Mistris " Cleffe, and after to Mr. Aglionbe at Grenewich, 1550 " Mali 2. Item, a velvet capp lost in the privie chamber " at Grenewich, 1550 April 23. Item, a brushe that " my Lady of Somerset yave my Lord, it was stollen at " S. James, 1550 Sept. 16. Item, a velvet cap, lost at " the White Frerse, 1550 June 9. Item, a velvet cap, " yeven to Sir Anthoni Kingstons lackey at Warwick " 1550 Octo. 16. Item, a single damaske gowne gardit " with velvet, yeven to one Wakfield, yeamon of my " Lord of Huntintons wardrope at Westminster, 1550 " December 8. Item, 4 dosen and 8 damiscene buttons, " eyze cornerd, wherof 2 doysn were yeven to Mr. " Gildford Duddeley at Westminster, 1550 Mali 18. Item, " 4 buttons were cut of my Lords gowne in the privie " chamber by Mr. Fuwilliams [Fitz-William], and " never gottin againe, 1550 June 29. Item, 36 bnttons " of goold, sex cornerd, and black enamiled, changed " for 31 pare of black enamiled agletes: which agletes " and 8 pare mo of the same makying and bought the " same tyme, and 39 black enamiled buttons, all sett on " a velvet cap, were stollen, cap and all, at Hatfeld, " 1550 June 24. Item, a sengle night gowne of russid " damaske, yeven to one Verney at Reading, 1550 " Aug. 20. Item, a black sattyn doblet, and a pare of " velvet hose therto, bothe yeven to a lackye of Mr. " Kyngstons at Warwick, 1550 Octo. 21. Item, a " wastcote lost at Sainct James, 1550 Julii 28. Item, a " rapire, dagger, and girdle, which my Lord of Somerset " yave my Lord, yeven to Mr. Duddeley at Warwick, " 1550 October 12. Item, 6 shirtes, wherof 3 were " of blackworke; of the which 3, one was lent to my " Lord of Rutland, and cold not be gotten agyne since, " at Hatfeld; an other changed at wassbing for a shirt " of my Lord of Warwicks, of white worke; and 3 of " white work, wherof 2 were lost at the landry at Ely " House, 1550 Sept. 15. Item, 12 handkerchers lost. " Item, a black velvet cap, lost [in a wager] to Mr. John " Seamour at Reading, 1550 Aug. 12. Item, a wod- " knyffe, yeven to yong Mr. Staunop at Reading. " Item, a black velvet capp, lost at my Lord of Huntin- " tones, 1550 October 23. Item, a velvet cap, lost in " lave [? wager] to Jakes Granado, at Westminster, for " running at the ringe, 1550 June 6. Item, a white " taffita doblet, yeven to Robert Fakener at Warwick, " 1550 October 12. Item, a canvons doblet, lost at Sanct " James, 1550 Julii 22. Item, a pare of red bote hose, " yeven to Sir Robert Duddeley in the way to Warwick, " 1550 Sept. 20. Item, a hat of musborne velvet, yeven " to Mr. Gildford Duddeley in the way to Warwick, 1550 " Sept. 18. Item, a velvet ierkyn, yeven to pompes (? " pageant) at Westminster, 1550 November 22. Item, 8 " handkerchers, all lost. Item, a buckeler sword, yeven " to Mounsienr Tusshipre at Grenewich, 1550 Janu. 6. " Item, a russed rapire, stollen at Mr. Yorkes, 1550 " November 14. Item, vi handkerchers, all lost. Item, " a shirt of blackwork, that my Lady yave my Lorde " for his L. newyeres yeft.

" Item, 30 pare of black velvet shoes; wherof Mr. " Aglionbe bathe had 3 pare, Mr. Beamont one pare, " Birkell a pare, a pare left at my Lord Marges " [? Marquess of Dorset] manor at Gildford, a pare given " to Lichefeld at Shene, a pare yeven to Mr. Lile, two " pare to Arnold, a pare to Hopton: and so ther is re- " maining 10 pare of black velvet shoes at the wardrope.

" Item, 9 pare of white velvet shoes; wherof Mr. " Aglionbe had a pare, Mr. Verney a pare, Mr. Granado " a pare, Mr Gildford Duddeley a pare, a pare left at " Mr. Williams; and so there is 3 pare remaining in " the wardrope.

" Item, 8 pare of crymsyn velvet shoes; wherof two " pare was yeven to Mr. Duddeley, and an pare to Mr. " Aglionbe; and so remaineth 5 pare in the wardrope.

" Item, a pare of yello velvet shoes, Thomas Richards " had.

" Item, 2 pare of velvet slippers, wherof Mr. " Aglio[n]be bath thone pare.

" Item, white frise buskyns, 4 pare; wherof Sir " Robert Duddeley had a pare, Pullyn had a pare, Mr. " Aglionbe had a pare, Best had a pare. Item, black " frise buskyns, 4 pare, . . . Item, white rouseskyne " buskyns 2 pare . . . Item, buskyns black on the " grane syde, 8 pare; wherof Mr. Duddeley had 2 " pare, Mr. Aglionbe 2 pare, the hosier a pare, Mr. " Mercinll a pare.

" Item, 15 pare of botes; wherof Grice had 2 pare, " Mr. Aglionbe 2 pare, Pullyn one pare, Mr. Harley a " pare, Julian Bominew a pare, T. Williams a pare, " Knagg had 2 pare, Nicholas Yrishe a pare, George " Nicholson a pare.

" Item, 5 pare of bote hose of red; wherof Sir " Robert had a pare, Mr. Aglionbe a pare, and two " pare in the wardrope."

Under the head of "Rapires, daggers, etc."—

" Imprimis, a rapire, dagger, and girdle, parcial " gilted, whiche was yeven to my Lord of a stranger, " and my Lord yave the same to Mr. Edward Blunt at " Michiltue. Item, a fine rapire, dagger, and girdle " of damiscene worke, which Mr. Harry Duddeley " gave my Lord, and my Lord sent the same to Mr. " Harrynton, from Ely House. Item, a rapire, dagger, " and girdle, black, bought at Richemont, yeven to Sir " Andrue Duddeley. Item, a rapire, dagger, and " girdle, black, bought at Richemont, yeven to Mr. " Duddeley at Westminster. Item, a rapire, dagger, " and girdle, black, bought at Richemont, the rapire " was broken at Westminster with plaing. Item, a " rapire, dagger and girdle, of damiscene worke, " bought at Westminster, yeven to Mr. Harley at West- " minster. Item, a dagger that Sir Richard Verney " yave my Lord, the same was stollen out of the " Chamber at Westminster. Item, a Turkie sword, " bought of Fissher at Hackeney, yeven to Mr. Thomas " Blunt. Item, a back sword yeven to Mr. Duddeley. " Item, a sword which Doctor Cocks gave my Lord, " and my Lord gave the same to Sir Andrew Duddeley. " Item, a sword bought of Fisaher, yeven to Mr. Harrie " Vaine, and a buckler. Item, a sword that my Lord " brake on a tre at Sion, which Mr. Conisbe yave my " Lord at Canburie."

After a long enumeration of articles of furniture and the various items then forming his Lordship's wardrobe, among which are,—" Item, a cupboard whare on my " Lorde's bokes to stand," and " Item, 2 pare of sloppes " of yellow cotten."—the books then forming his Library are enumerated, as follow.—" Item, thone part " of Tullie. Item, Loeci [" Flacci," meaning Horace] " et Ænendas. Item, Anthonius Luscus. Item, a boke " to play at Chistis, in Aglishe. Item, a boke to speake " and write Frenche. Item, 2 bokes of Cosmografye. " Item, a old paper boke. Item, Hormans Volgaries " [Vulgaria]. Item, the Kyngis Grammar. Item, " Sidrack and King Bockas. Item, a plaine declaration " of the Crede. Item, Carmen Buco Colphurnii [Baco- " licum Calphurnii]. Item, a paper boke. Item, " Epistles from Seneca to Paule. Item, apomapis [?] " of Mr. Monsons. Item, a Frenche boke of Christ and " the Pope. Item, a boke of Arthmetrik in Lattyn. " Item, a Tragidie in Anglishe of the unjust supremicie " of the Bisshope of Rome. Item, a Play of Love (by " John Heywood). Item, a play called the 4 pees [P's, " by Heywood]. Item, a play called Old Custome. " Item, a play of the Weither [by Heywood]. Item, a " boke to write the Roman hand. Item, a paper boke " of Synonimies. Item, a Greke Grammar. Item, a " Catachismus. Item, Apothegmata. Item, the Debate " between the Heraldes [*temp* Richard II., recently " published]. Item, Tullies Office. Item, Sententiæ " Veterum Poetarum. Item, a boke of Physick, in " Greeke. Item, Aurilius Augustinus. Item, a boke " of Conceite. Item, a Italian boke. Item, a Italian " boke. Item, ad Herenium. Item, a Terence. Item, " an Exposition of the Crede, in French. Item, a " Testament in Frenche, covered with black velvet. " Item, an Anglishe Testament. Item, 3 little tables." Against these books, the consecutive numbers 2, 4, 8, 16, are placed, denoting the shelves probably on which they stood.

The following are among the concluding items of the list (p. 27).—" Item, an habord [halberd] that my Lord " Admyrall gave my Lord. Item, an armyng sword " that Mr. Harry Duddeley yave my Lord. Item a " white horne tipped with silver at one end, and hanged " in a grene bawdrick. Item, a white brush for velvet. " Item, a diall sett in white bone. Item, 3 dosyn of " red reband poyntes. Item, 2 dosyn of purple reband " poyntes. Item, a bouffe leither girdle. Item, 2 " shotyng gloves. Item, a raket. Item, false " scaberds."

Since the above Report was written, I have learned that this document has become the property of the Bodleian Library.

HENRY THOMAS RILEY.

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Chief Baron Willes's Letters and Observations on Ireland.

In the collection of Mrs. Willes of Goodrest in Berkshire, widow of the late Edward Willes, Esq., of Newbold Comyn in Warwickshire, are two manuscripts relating to the social and economical condition of Ireland about the middle of the last century, which appear to me of very considerable value for the history of that country. Having, through the kind courtesy of the possessor, had the opportunity of examining these manuscripts, I venture to offer to the Commission a short account of their character and contents.

Both volumes are the work of an ancestor of the present owner, the Right Hon. Edward Willes, who was Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland, and afterwards a Justice of King's Bench in England, in the middle of the last century.

The first is a series of letters addressed by Chief Baron Willes from Ireland to his friend the Earl of Warwick, transcribed from the original, and, as it would seem from an allusion in one of the letters, collected into a volume, by direction of Lord Warwick.

The second is a collection of the autograph notes and memoranda made by the Chief Baron of his observations upon matters which fell under his notice during his residence in Ireland, with his reflections on the general condition of that country and its inhabitants. Many of these notes evidently served as the materials of the Chief Baron's letters to Lord Warwick, and are repeated or expanded in these letters. But a considerable proportion also are entirely independent, and relate to matters regarding which the letters are altogether silent.

Mr. Willes, after a successful career at the bar in England, was appointed, as was not uncommon for members of the English bar at the time, Chief Baron of the Irish Exchequer, in succession to Chief Baron Bowes, who in 1757 was promoted to the chancellorship of Ireland, with the title of Lord Clonlyon. Mr. Willes was appointed in the March of that year, and landed in Dublin on the 3rd of the following May. He held this office until the year 1758, when he returned to England, and died at Newbold-Comyn in the same year.

To this interval 1757–68, the Letters to Lord Warwick and the Notes and Observations both belong. Of the former only four bear dates, the first in 1757 and the fourth in 1762; but there can be no doubt that they all belong to the years between 1757 and 1768.

During this interval, beginning with the Lord Lieutenancy of the Duke of Bedford, and ending with that of Lord Townshend, was laid, as is well known, the foundation of the struggle which terminated in the assertion of the legislative independence of Ireland. But neither in the Letters of Chief Baron Willes nor in his Notes and Observations will any trace be found of the subject or the progress of this political contest. The interest of these papers is almost exclusively social and economic; and in this particular they supply a body of information which will be sought in vain in any of the printed sources of the history of Ireland in the eighteenth century. They go at least some way to fill up the almost total blank in the social records of Ireland which lies between the days of Dean Swift and of Arthur Young.

The Letters to Lord Warwick are six in number, and might better be called reports, being written from the several circuits through which the Chief Baron travelled in his capacity of Judge of Assize.

The first is dated from Carlow, August 11, 1757, and contains a brief account of the Leinster Circuit.

The second and third relate to the North Eastern Circuit, which comprised the counties of Louth, Monaghan, Armagh, Down, and Antrim, the second letter being dated from Dundalk, March 28, 1759, and the third (written at the close of the Circuit) from Dublin on the 25th of April in the same year.

The fourth relates to the North Western Circuit, comprising the counties of Longford, Cavan, Fermanagh, Tyrone, Donegal, and Londonderry. It is dated from Kochfield (the Chief Baron's suburban villa), the 23rd September 1762.

The fifth, which bears no date, was written from Clonmel, and relates to the Munster Circuit, which at that time comprised Waterford, Tipperary, Cork, Limerick, and Kerry. It is very minute and elaborate in its details, and enters at greater length than many of the others into the particulars of the natural history of the district which it regards.

The sixth (likewise undated) relates to the Connaught Circuit, in which, along with the five shires of the province, Leitrim, Roscommon, Mayo, Sligo, and Galway, the county of Clare was at that time included.

It is remarkable that these letters hardly contain a single allusion to what might have been expected to prove for a lawyer the most attractive topic—the legal business of the assize, or the state of the law and its administration in Ireland. Probably, in deference to the tastes of his correspondent, the Chief Baron avoids all professional topics, and confines himself entirely to the social, commercial, and agricultural condition of the country, with occasional reference to its scenery, natural history, and such of its antiquities as might be expected to interest his friend.

It would be out of place in a cursory notice like the present to enter into a minute criticism of these valuable Letters. It will be enough for the purposes of the Commission to have directed to them the attention of those who feel an interest in that phase of the more recent history of Ireland which they represent. The Notes and Observations are chiefly valuable as a supplement to the Letters, in respect of matters not directly treated therein. The first letter, for example, that upon the Leinster Circuit, which was written within a few weeks of the Chief Baron's first arrival in Ireland, is very meagre in its account of the country comprised within the limits of that circuit, and is especially disappointing upon the ancient and important counties and corporate towns of Kilkenny and Wexford. Now regarding both these, much additional information is given in the Notes, among which I may particularize those which refer to that fertile field for speculation among British ethnographers—the Baronies of Forth and Bargy in Wexford. In like manner, it is in the Notes that the Chief Baron treats of Dublin and its institutions. These notices of the capital, from the very form into which they are thrown, are loose and unfinished; but they contain many interesting minutiæ not noticed by other writers, some of them curiously illustrative of the spirit of the times.

It is on the more serious social and economical questions, however, that the judgment of so able and so disinterested a witness is especially valuable; and I cannot help regretting that Chief Baron Willes's Letters on Ireland were not made public during the animated discussions upon the state of Ireland last year. His account of the land system, such as he found it in his day, would have proved a most valuable contribution to the history of Irish land-tenure, and would have tended to show that the anomalies which last year's legislation was designed to remedy, were of ancient date, and had exercised from immemorial time that depressing influence on the fortunes of the country, which reached its crisis in the famine of 1846–7.

Even still, I venture to hope that they will attract the notice of some judicious editor. The Letters, although transcripts, are in a condition of completeness (with the exception of a few blanks which could be easily supplied), which might relieve an editor from almost all the trouble of supervision; and in experienced hands, the "Notes and Observations" might, with little difficulty, be thrown into such a form, as at once to complete the descriptive account which the Letters supply, and to fill in some illustrative particulars in which the Letters may appear deficient.

C. W. Russell.

The Hengwrt and Peniarth Manuscripts of Wm. W. E. Wynne, Esq., at Peniarth, co. Merioneth.

The Hengwrt Collection has been long and justly famed for its wealth in valuable Welsh MSS.; but its value is not limited by those. It also contains numerous volumes in English, Latin, and French, illustrating the Civil and Ecclesiastical History, the Jurisprudence, and Romance literature of this country.

The Peniarth Collection is now united with the above. The whole are in worthy hands. Mr. Wynne has himself recently compiled a brief catalogue,* which is printed in a recent volume of the Archæologia Cambrensis.

History.

Brut y Tywysogion. A 4to. volume on vellum, of the 15th century; used by Mr. Williams in compiling his edition (No. 10). Another copy also used by him is contained in No. 51.

Brut y Brenhinoedd. Seven copies, mostly rather imperfect, Nos. 15, 27, 50, 305, 313, 315, and 318. Of these the first three and the fifth are determined by

* Mr. Wynne gave me the use of this Catalogue as far as No. 334, all that was printed when I was at Peniarth, and a portion of the remainder then going through the press.

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Mr. Wynne to be of the 14th century, the fourth and seventh to be of the 15th century, and the sixth to be the 13th century.

Geoffrey of Monmouth. Two Latin copies, Nos. 316 and 317, respectively of the 13th and 15th centuries; and a copy in Welsh of the same history (No. 536), of the end of the 13th or beginning of the 14th century. The existence at any time of the British original, which the author says he had from Walter the Archdeacon, has long been matter of doubt and dispute. No. 546 of this Collection (a volume of Miscellanea) contains notes and memoranda concerning MSS. in the reign of James I. It seems as though the writer had noted down persons to whom he had lent, or from whom he had borrowed, or who possessed, or perhaps only to whom he intended to speak about MSS. One entry may raise a hope; it is "Hugh Turberville, the "Book of Walter Archdeacon."

Beda's Ecclesiastical History. Folio of the 12th century. (101.)

Henry of Huntingdon's Chronicle. Folio of the 12th century. (102.)

Alured of Beverley's History. 4to. of the 15th century. (145.)

Nennius. A 16th century copy. (228.)

The English Brut Chronicle. Folio, paper, of the 15th century; imperfect at the beginning; ends with the death of Henry V., and his burial; "nobly interred "at Westminster; on whos sowle Jhu have mercy." (115.)

Another copy of the same. Folio, paper, 15th century, imperfect at the beginning and the end; begins at cap. 35, after the death of King Lud; ends with part of cap. 270. "How Edmund of Woodstock, that "was Earl of Kent, and the King's brother, Edward "of Carnarvon, was beheded at Wyncestre." (320.)

This copy agrees with No. 115.

Another English Brut Chronicle. Folio, paper, 15th century, imperfect at the end; begins, "In the noble "land of Surrye;" ends in the reign of Henry V., cap. 4. "How King Henry landed at Toke and gate "the town and the castell, and after went to Caane "and gate ytte." (429.) The first 16 pages are supplied from another copy. The text towards the end in this copy is fuller than in No. 115.

Another copy is numbered 442.

A Life of William the Conqueror, composed seemingly temp. Hen. II., is in a 12mo. volume of the 14th century; *begins*, "Pater Willelmi Conquestoris fuit "Robertus dux Normannorum;" *ends* on the 15th leaf, "cum sanctis omnibus in æternum gaudent." (239.)

An account of the Kings of Scotland; begins, "Hec "est generacio regum Scociæ post tempus Pixtorum. "Kynethus filius Alpini . . . " ends with the English Barons' letter to the Pope, dated at Lincoln, A.D. 1300. (239.)

A folio volume, paper, end of the 16th century; contains excerpts from Giraldus Cambrensis' History of Wales, Henry of Huntingdon and other Latin writers on the early history of Britain. At the end, "De rebus "in Cambria gestis precipue a Maylgwyn Gwyneth;" from Saul to Owen Glendwr, temp. Hen. IV., about 100 leaves, followed by a few entries under Hen. V., ending with the marriage of Katherine to Owen Tudor, and his escape from Newgate in 1438. After this come about five pages of Welsh heraldy and pedigrees, and then four entries for the history, the last in 1457. (225.)

Cotemporary, or nearly cotemporary, Latin notes on a fly leaf in another volume (133), give the death of Owen Glendwr on the day of St. Matthew the Apostle, 1415; and an eclipse of the sun on Tuesday, the feast of St. Botulph, 1433.

A Collection for English and Welsh History to about 1003; and a long work on ancient British History, by John Lewis of Lynwern, who dedicates it to King James I. Chapter 1 is of the prophecies of the Britons. In chapter 3 he says, "Now I am foulne into a labyrinth; "heare I hold a wolf by the ears, being come to "Brutus whom White calls Brotas."

No. 85 of the Peniarth Collection is a vellum roll much damaged by damp; it is the original duplicate signed by Francis I. of France, of the treaty and contract between Henry VIII. and Francis for defence against the Turks, dated at Calais 18th year of the most Christian King and of the said Defender of the Faith, the . . . . . ; 80,000 men were to be raised, of which 10,000 were to be horsemen. The roll is about 2 feet long by 8 inches wide.

There is a vellum deed under the hand and Great Seal of Queen Elizabeth, A.D. 1563. It is much decayed and mutilated. The signatures of some of the Queen's Council are at the back. It seems to be a security for 21,000 florins, advanced by a merchant in Antwerp to Sir Thomas Gresham (the Queen's agent) in 1548.

Extracts and copies from the Red Book of Caus. These are copies and minutes of charters, appointments to offices, &c. &c., relating to the estates in England and Normandy, of Humphry Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, killed at Northampton, 1460. Appointments of stewards and receivers, orders for payments, presentations to benefices, engagements of military retainers (curious), lawyers and a physician, receipts for money, &c. They are in Latin, French, and English. The volume was written by Robert Vaughan of Hengwrt in the 17th century. (223.)

A folio volume, paper, 16th and 17th centuries, contains copies of—

Instructions for Sir Wm. Bowes, and letters to him regarding Border causes to be imparted to the Bishop of Durham; and Memorial for him when sent into Scotland in 1589; and Memorial for him when appointed Treasurer of Berwick, 1598.

Instructions for Lord Eure, Warden of the Middle Marshes, 1595.

Instructions from Lord Eure, for the government of the Borders against Scotland, delivered to Her Majesty, 1596.

Instructions for George Cary, of Cokington, co. Devon, Knight, to go to Ireland with the Earl of Essex as Treasurer at War, 1598.

Instructions for Sir Thomas Shirley appointed Treasurer of the Forces in the Low Countries, 1586.

Instructions to Lord Sheffield as Governor of Brill, 1598.

Answer to be delivered by Bowes, Her Majesty's Ambassador in Scotland, to Colonel Steward. (About Denmark and Scotland having agreed to let the King of Spain know that they disapproved of the invasion of 1588.)

Instructions for Mr. Bodley, as Councillor of State in the United Provinces.

Instructions for Sir John Norris and Sir J. Drake having the chief charge of the army to go to the coasts of Spain.

Duke of Buckingham's report of his negotiations in Spain. 11 pp.

The King's Speech, 19th Feb. 1623.

Other speeches of the King and the Speaker to the end of the reign of James I.

Some speeches by King Charles I.; and proceedings in the impeachments of the Earl of Bristol and the Duke of Buckingham.

In the same cover with the above is a petition to Charles I. by Sir Robert Heath, Attorney-General, for leave to subpœna Sir William Colton, Knight and Baronet, J. Selden, Esq., and Gilbert Burrell, gentleman, and for leave to signify the King's pleasure to John, Earl of Clare, Robert, Earl of Somerset, and Francis, Earl of Bedford, to appear to answer for copying and disseminating a tract which led people to suppose that the King was to reign unconstitutionally (a copy of which is given in 19 pages, beginning, "The proposition for your Majesty's service containeth "two parts").

A transcript of Leland's Commentaries (66*), slightly imperfect, will supply the passages left blank in Hearne's edition of the Itinerary.

Extents of the Lordship of Denbigh, county of Carnarvon and county of Merioneth, folio, paper, 17th century. (87.)

Extents of the Lordships of Bromfield and Yale, 8 Edw. II. to 7 Hen. VI. (103 and 222.)

There are many volumes of transcripts (by Robert Vaughan, of Hengwrt, in the 17th century) of historical matter, chiefly relating to Wales.

The volume 3 P. contains a copy from the original (believed to be at Mostyn) of a short account of the Rebellion in North and South Wales in Oliver Cromwell's time (47 pages). The chronological series ends at p. 21, 1642 to 1650 and 1651; and from 1645 is in Welsh. Then follow short notes of affairs from 1600 to 1636.

Ecclesiastical.

The life of St. Cadoc, a small folio, parchment, of the 14th century, 48 folios (227). The first part of the passion is wanting. And No. 157 is a copy by the hand of Robert Vaughan, of Hengwrt, in the 17th century; but in this the genealogy, &c. (8 leaves) have not been transcribed. This transcript was used by the Welsh Manuscript Society in printing their "Liber "Landavensis."

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A Consuetudinarium of the Church of Sarum, 4to., vellum, 15th century. This is a volume of about 100 leaves, and begins with "De ordinatione Chori Sarum." (205.)

Miracles of St. Edmund, Archbishop of Canterbury, in Welsh, are to be found in a 4to. volume, on vellum, of the end of the 13th or beginning of the 14th century. (25.)

Latin tracts on the expulsion of Adam and Eve from Paradise; 19 leaves, the legend of the Cross; the apocryphal gospel of the infancy of Christ, 39½ pp., 41 chapters; and the story of Joseph's marriage with Assinath, the daughter of Potiphar the priest, 5 pp. (25.)

In a small folio, vellum, 13th century, is a life of St. Wulstan in Latin hexameters; *begins*, "Vita viri " Sancti Wlstani scripta roganti Pontifici metrice " modulo brevitatis amico;" *ends*, "Debuit artificum " si funus haberet amicum." It occupies 10½ pages. (362.)

Copy of the Cartulary of the Priory of Carmarthen, folio, paper, 17th century, 207 pp. (440). This has been printed by Sir Thomas Phillipps.

An octavo volume of the 15th century contains musical services for the Church throughout the year. Latin words and musical notes in alternate lines, the notes are in a clef of four lines. (41 P.)

A 4to. volume, vellum and paper, 14th century, contains a treatise in Latin on the seven sacraments; on the construction, repairs, and uses of churches and cemeteries, &c., 56 leaves. At the end is a direction that the treatise was to be in every parish church, under a penalty of one mark to the archdeacon of the place, or more or less according to the faculty of the priest ignorant of it; the archdeacon to be judge; the fine to be paid to the use of the Church of St. Peter at Exeter, or the bishop.

Law.

A small folio volume, vellum, end of the 13th century, contains a copy of Glanville thus headed, "Incipit " prologus in librum qui vocatur Curiale in quo con- " tinentur leges Anglie." (150.)

A small 4to., vellum, 14th century, contains an imperfect copy of Britton. (207.)

The volumes numbered 6, 7, 8, 12, 18, 19, 23, 26, 31, 38, 39, 40, 41, 47, 210, 312, 349, 432, contain the Welsh Laws: the MSS. range in date from the 13th to the 17th century: many of them were used by Mr. Aneurin Owen for his edition of the Welsh Laws, published by the Record Commission.

A small 4to. volume, written about 1300, contains the early Statutes from Magna Charta (as confirmed by Edward I.) to the Statute of Exeter (208). A similar collection (27 P.).

The volume numbered 150 contains copies in a hand of the 13th century of a Will and Charters of Anglo-Saxon times. The Will is printed (from another copy) in Mr. Thorpe's Diplomatarium, but the Charters do not seem to have been printed.

A.D. 800. Æthelfleda, lady of Mercia, to her faithful friend Alchiline.

A.D. 850. Æthelstan, King of the Anglo-Saxons and North Hymbria, *imperator*, &c. to the Knight Byrhtelm.

A.D. 925. The same to his faithful servant Eadrice; gift of seven *mansiones* in Hyrtuntun.

A.D. 926. The same to Bytred; gift of lands in Hope and Astford.

A.D. 942. Edmund to Wulffye; gift of lands in Alreyasse and Bromle, and Barton and Tatenhylle, and Brontiston or Stretton and Rodulfeton, and Clyfton and Hagnatun; "*non is thisses landes feourti hyde.*"

A.D. 942. The same to the same; gift of lands, " Eya denominacio Terra tenus cum Wiltetune et " Suthenne nouna cotuhalfre and æt Calde Wælles," &c.

A.D. 949. Eadred to Ulfcetele; gift of lands: "quæ- " tuor ruris cassata in Suthtone."

A.D. 949. Eadred, King of Northumbria, to Uhtred (called "*miles et dux*"); gift of lands at Bndecanwelle. At the end are the words "*sequuntur divise;*" but they are not set out.

A.D. 949. The same to Æthestan; gift of ten manses at Eatnn for life, with remainder to such heir as he should appoint; free from service "exceptis viatici " pontis restauracione, arcis regalis constructione, " populari etiam expeditione."

A.D. 951. Edred to Wulfhelm (militi); gift of lands at Mercham. This is intituled, "Carta Regis Edredi " de Marchantote sub Hedwode."

A.D. 951. Eadred to Ælfeah; gift of seven cassates at Nordtune.

A.D. 955. The same to Uhtred Child; gift of Chesterfeld.

A.D. 956. Eadwig to Eldwig; gift of eight manses in Branceatun.

A.D. 956. The same to Mæglsothen; gift of lands in æt Mortune.

A.D. 956. The same to Adelgeard; gift of five manses in Niwantun.

A.D. 956. The same to Adelnode; gift of lands in Deorlanestun.

A.D. 958. Eadred to Wulfric; gift of five manses in Adulnestcop.

A.D. 962. Eadgar to Wulfmar; gift of ten manses in Helmerdingtun and æt lytla coton.

A.D. 963. Eadgar to Wulfget; gift of lands at Duddestun and Erulege.

A.D. 966. Eadgar to Ælfhelm; gift of lands in Peverwick.

A.D. 966. Eadgar to Æthelwald; gift of lands in Alredone.

A.D. 968. Eadgar to "my Bishop named Wulfric;" gift of lands in Stantun.

A.D. 984. Æthelred "meo scriptori Elfwine;" gift of lands in Byrhtelmingtun and æt Æstun and æt hlæpe meo, sc: &c.

A.D. 987. The same to Ædelflige; gift of lands æt Æsce.

A.D. 993. The same to Wulfric; gift of lands in Bedintun.

A.D. 993. The same to the same, of lands æt Bromlege. In this Charter the boundaries are given in 6½ lines of Anglo-Saxon.

A.D. 1004. Æthelred to the Monastery of Burton; charter of privileges.

The Will of Wulfric in Anglo-Saxon, 1½ pages. This has been printed by Mr. Thorpe.

Extract from Domesday Book regarding the Church of St. Mary of Burton in Staffordshire.

A.D. 1008. Æthelred to the Abbat Wulfgate; gift of lands in Caldeswyrde and Ælfredintun.

A.D. 1009. Æthelred to Morkare; gift of lands in Westun, Morlæge, Smalleage, Kideslegge, Crye, and Eaglaby.

A.D. 1011. Æthelred to Elemod; gift of lands in Burhalun.

A.D. 1011. The same to Morcar; gift of lands at Ufre.

A.D. 1012. The same to the Abbat Wlfgate in Wichmere.

A.D. 1012. The same to Theodulf; gift of lands at Burtune.

A.D. 1012. Æthelred to Morcer; gift of lands at Ecgintune.

A.D. 1048. Eadward "fideli comiti Tonig;" gift of lands in Borghe to him for life, with power to give to any one.

Nearly all these Charters are in inflated terms.

There is a roll of the 15th century, "de terris pri- " datis per Griffith ap Aron." Out of two Welsh words the law scribes of that day forged the word *pridiare*, and conjugated it as a verb. It signified to take or hold in pledge. Griffith pridavit, &c. de E. ap Aron for 4*l.* paid to E. by Griffith. The words of grant were "ad pridiam habendi," and it was usually for four years; if the mortgagor did not pay the debt in four years, the mortgagee was to hold for another four years; and so on.

In 17 Henry VII., at the Quarter Sessions for the County of Merioneth, a Welshman described as King's Advocate asks and obtains the justices' permission to purchase a messuage, &c. in Peniarth, to hold to him and his heirs and all free children of his body "nomine " kynnoys" of the chief lord, &c.

Drafts and one original of petitions and bills to the President of the Council of North Wales. (547.)

Rolls of account (several long skins of parchment in fine condition) of Sir Wm. Griffith, Kt., Chamberlain of North Wales, 12 Hen. VIII. The office was granted to him by Henry VII., in the 23rd year of his reign.

From a document at fo. 33 of the vol. 103 and 222, bound together, it seems that land in the Lordship of Bromfield and Yale was of gavelkind tenure, and in default of males went to females.

In No. 404 is an original award settling the boundaries between the Abbey of Vale Crucis and the sons of Yvaf, son of Mereduc, A.D. 1257.

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English.

A tall narrow folio of the 15th century, vellum, (No. 226) contains The Mirror of Life in English verse by William of Nassington, translated from John Waldby's Speculum Vitæ; and

Speculum Ecclesiæ in English, translated from the French of Edmund Rich, Archbishop of Canterbury;

And other English verses on religious subjects, one begins:

"Whoso ken suffre and hald hym stille
I trow he schale fynde hit for the best."

Another begins:

"Ihu is god a curteys lord
And corteysly can schaw his myght."

The volume No. 92 contains a translation into English by Grostête of the treatise on Husbandrie (by Walter de Henley). *Begins:* "The fadre in his old age seithe unto his son."

Then followed (but it is torn out) "Plantynge and graffynge of almaner off trees & vynes."

A good book of St. Gregory of his moder, *begins*

"A noble story wretyn I find,
A pope it wrot to have in mynde."

6¾ pp.

A good book of kervynge and service unto a prince or eny other estat as ye shall find her after accordenge. 13 leaves.

This volume is of the 15th century. At the beginning are four leaves of an English treatise recommending war against France, of the end of the 15th or beginning of the 16th century. England is likened to a worthy lord of a commodious land who has wedded a worthy lady fair and pleasant and in great poverty, he takes counsel of the lords spiritual and temporal and his menyal meny (the Commons of Parliament). They advise him that the lady's pride must be abated. The watching of the French ports to be allotted to certain counties.

A fine copy in vellum, 15th century, of Chaucer's Canterbury Tales, No. 154. (This has been used by the Chaucer Society). Part of the 1st book, the 2nd book and part of the 3rd book of his translation of Boethius, 15th century. (328.)

The Mystery of Antichrist, small folio of the 15th century, not quite perfect. (229.)

Sir Kenelm Digby's Journal written by his own hand when he was Admiral of the Narrow Seas (11. P.) This has been printed for the Camden Society.

Sir Kenelm Digby's discourse concerning the vegetation of plants, folio (21 P.) This has a few corrections by Sir Kenelm's hand.

A 4to. volume of English Poems, written about 1650. These the late Mr. John Bruce decided, from internal evidence, to be the compositions of William Arundell, second son of Thomas 1st Lord Arundell of Wardour. (34 P.)

In a small 4to. volume, vellum, 15th century, is an old English treatise *beginning*, "This is the abbey of the holy goost that is founded in a place that is cleped the conciens. Mi dere bretheren und sustren, I see well that manye wolde ben in religione," *ends* (on fo. 8.) "ze shalle be delivered thurg the bisechinge of his dere modere seint Marie. Amen. Her begynneth a boke that speketh of a place that is cleped the abbey, &c. . . . The charter by God . . (legal form in English.) *Ends* (fo. 22), "he that for love of mans soule synful dyde on the rode tre. Amen." (In the British Museum Add. MSS. 15058 is the Abbey of the Holy Ghost in Welsh, ascribed to John Elcock, Bishop of Ely.)

The Cato Parvus and Cato Magnus translated into English, with an Envoy not printed in Caxton's edition, folio, vellum, 15th century. (38 P.) This volume contains also in Latin, The Wars of Alexander the Great, and the story of the Three Kings of Cologne.

A portion of the play of Holofernes in English, a MS. of the 16th century (508.) This I did not see.

Welsh.

There are several romances in Welsh poetry, viz. The Gest of Charlemagne and Roland, 14th century (No. 36). The Gest of Charlemagne, 15th century (No. 46). The Legend of the Saint Graal, 15th century (No. 49). The story of Geraint ap Erbin, 13th century (No. 59).

A dramatic Mystery in the Cornish language, small 4to., paper, 16th century. Begins "Hic incipit Ordinale "ac vita Sancti Mereadoci Episcopi et Confessoris." At the end "Finit per dominum Nad Ton. Anno Domini 1508." The volume is of 168 pages. (310.)

The volumes of poems by Welsh Bards of the 16th and 17th century are numerous.

No. 60 is a most valuable Dictionary (Latin and Welsh) by Thomas ap William, in 3 volumes 4to. of the 16th century. Mr. Wynne told me that Dr. Davies's Dictionary, of which this is the basis, is little more than an index to it.

The volumes of Welsh genealogies are numerous and valuable. I may mention that the printed History of the Gwydir family by Sir John Wynn, 4to. Ruthin, 1827, has been interlined and much illustrated by Mr. Wynne, whose memory is as accurate as his knowledge is copious. Vol. 48 of the Peniarth collection contains Mr. Wynne's collections for the History (ancient and modern) of Merionethshire.

There are several folio volumes of letters chiefly of the 17th century. In vol. 36 P. is a note of all such things as were bought for 30 soldiers at Salop, and Chester for the county of Merioneth. A Council letter in 1631, signed by T. Coventry and others, to the Commissioners touching knighthood for the county of Merioneth; and a letter by Colonel John Jones (the regicide), 1639. Also a very important original, signed J. Marr (the Earl of Marr) to Lewis Price of Gogerthan, dated from the Council board at Innspruck, April 7, 1717. "By permission of the King, who arrived incognito " on the 3rd, I am ordered to acquaint you and other " loyal men that (pursuant to the full result of our " retinue in Council assembled) the last push for a " happy restoration to old England is to commence at " or about 30th of Oct. next . . . the advice is to be " conveyed by a bark bound to England, who is to " consign his charge to a conscientious persecuted " clergyman, who is to dispense His Majesty's plea- " sure to all honest bonny lads in the principality of " Wales; . . . the expedition is to be regulated by " our march from Millford to the west nuder command " of Lord Ormond at the same juncture, as I have to " bear the like station in North Britain as in last " year;" he prays God for success. In the same volume are letters from Bishop Goodman and Drummond bishop of St. Asaph.

In the volume 72 P. are numerous letters from Mrs. Elizabth Presland, wife of Richard Presland, of Walford, Shropshire, to her sister, written in 1765–1771; these contain very interesting notices of places and persons, and the social state of the upper classes.

Out of the united Collections of Hengwrt and Peniarth (about 600 volumes) I selected and have given brief notices of such items as appeared desirable for the purposes of the Commission. For the contents of the remainder Mr. Wynne's catalogue must be consulted.

I must be permitted to express my thanks to Mr. Wynne for the continual assistance which he gave during my examination of his MSS., and the pleasure I experienced in having such a host as the owner of Peniarth.

ALFRED J. HORWOOD.

SPECIMEN CALENDAR OF PAPERS RELATING TO THE FIRST PARLIAMENT OF CHARLES I.

Met 17 *May* 1625, *dissolved* 12 *Aug.* 1625.

[1.] 1625.—Petition of John Soal to the House of Lords, praying for the establishment of his right under the Crown to "the Honour of Amptbill in the County of "Bedds" (not traceable in J., endorsed 29 Martij 1625, on which day no Parliament was sitting).

[2.] 1625, June 21.—Sabbath Day Bill (Commons' paper); "An Act for Punishing divers abuses committed " on the Lord's Day, called Sunday." Copy of the Bill, with a Rider (*endorsed* "L^a 1^a. 21 June 1625. " L^a 2^a, 22 June 1625").*

[3.] 1625, June 22.—Copy of Orders of the House of 26 March 1606, and 7 May 1614, respecting absence from prayers, renewed on date. (L.J., iii., 439.)

[4.] 1625, June 22.—"Agreement between the King " and the tenants of Macclesfield" Bill (Commons' paper) —"An Act for the enabling and confirmation of an " agreement or composition made between the King's " Commissioners of Revenue (His Majesty then being " Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall, and Earl of " Chester) on His Majesty's behalf, and His Majesty's

* These dates fall within a period between 4th June and 5th July 1625, where there is a blank in the Journals of H.C.

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" Copyholders of His Highness' Manor of Macclesfield, " in the County of Chester, and of a Decree made in " the Court of Exchequer at Chester, for the perfect " creation and confirmation of certain lands and tene- " ments, parcel of the said Manor, to be copyhold and " customary lands according to the tenor of the same " decree." (*Endorsed* " L^a 1^a, 22^o Junii 1625, L^a 2^a, 23^o " Junii." * Bill received Royal Assent, 11 July, L.J., iii. 463); *annexed:*

[4.] 1.—*A Memorandum of the subject of the Bill.*

[5.] 1625, June 23 to August 10.—Committee book containing the names of Peers appointed to serve on 21 select committees between the above dates.

[6.] 1625, June 23.—Petition of both Houses to His Majesty for a general fast (inserted verbatim in L.J. iii. 441).

[7.] 1625, June 23, 24.—List of members attending a committee (Commons' paper) not traceable in C.J. from the blank in the journals.

[8.] 1625, June 25.—Petition of Augustine Coles, one of the yeomen of H.M. Chamber in Ordinary, complaining of breach of privilege by bailiffs entering his house, &c. (endorsed with the order made thereon for attendance of the bailiffs. L.J. iii. 443, 453).

[9.] 1625, June 25.—Petition of Robert Browne, " His Ma^tie servant," complaining of breach of Privilege by his arrest (endorsed with Orders made thereon. L.J., iii. 443, 447).

[10.] 1625, June 28.—Draft of " Orders against dis- " orders by Footmen, &c." L.J., iii. 446.

[11.] 1625, June 28.—Petition of Lionel Farington " touching privilege to Popish Recusants," in the case of Wm. Andrewes, who produced a protection from Lord Evre (endorsed by Elsynge, Dep. Cler. Par. under date, and also as read before the sub-committee for privileges on 25 June; inserted at length in Journals, with slight inaccuracies. L.J., iii. 446).

[12.] 1625, June, 28.—" An Act for the abbreviation " and limitation of Michaelmas Term," (not traceable in the Journals of either House. The date falls in the period of the blank in C.J. A Bill with this title was reported as " fit to sleep," 21 May 1624, L.J., iii. 397; and a Bill to the same effect was read in H.C., 1^a 25 May, 2^a 7 June 1626, C.J., i. 864, 867).

[13.] 1625, June 29.*—(Commons' paper.) " An Act " for planting and increasing of timber and wood," (only the last sheet remains. The only entry in C.J. is read 2^a and committed, 9 July 1625, C.J., i. 807).

[14.] 1625, June 30.—Petition of Charles Lord Lambert, Baron of Cavan, complaining of his arrest when protected by privilege as one of the family and attendants of his father-in-law Lord Roberts (inserted at length, not quite accurately, L.J., iii. 450); *annexed:*

[14.] 1.—*Pass from Richard Lord Roberts to Charles Lord Lambert, to attend him during the sitting of Parliament; dated, 20 June 1625.*

[15.] 1625, June 30.—Petition of George Whitchar, (or Whitchere) vintner, for release from the Gatehouse, to which he was committed by the House for contempt, 28 June. (L.J., iii. 446, 450.)

[16.] 1625, July 1.—Petition for abolisaing popery, from both Houses to the King. (This appears to be the original petition brought from H.C. on 1 July, and shows the amendments introduced by the Lords, the substance only of which is entered on the Commons' Journals, 4 July. This petition corresponds exactly with that set out at length (with the King's answer to each clause) in the Lords Journals of 9 Aug., except that the blank for the words " Lords Spiritual and Temporal " is not filled up, and that certain clerical errors, noticed in the Journals, do not appear in this copy. L.J., iii. 451, 453, 454, 458, 479, 496. C.J., i. 802.)

[17.] 1625, July 1.—Petition to the King and H.L. of Ralph Brooke, York Herald, touching his imprisonment. (L.J., iii. 452, 462.; *vid.* No. 21); *annexed:*

[17.] 1.—*Copy of Warrant of the Earl Marshal, committing Brooke to the Marshalsea.*

[18.] 1625, July 5.—Petition of Robert, Earl of Sussex, complaining of an action brought against his wife and others in the Court of Star Chamber by one Lawrence Poulton, the matter having been already heard and adjudged by two justices. (The petition is endorsed " Lecta 5 July 1625," but is not traceable in L.J.); *annexed:*

[18.] 1.—*Certificate of the justices referred to in the petition.*

[19.] 1625, July 6.—Petition from the prisoners in the Fleet, for their release on a writ of Habeas Corpus, " in this time of infection." (*Endorsed* " nothing agreed " to." It was referred to a Committee of H.L., and was the subject of a conference with H.C. L.J., iii. 458, 463.)

[20.] 1625, July 7.—Report of the Earl of Northampton, Lord President of Wales, on a petition of Henry Williams of Clirke (presented 28 May 1624), complaining of Sir Thomas Middleton, the younger, for a riot committed in his house in the night-time. (L.J., iii. 416, 459. Order made—" The petitioner is to " take his course by law, and to trouble this House no more; otherwise he is to be committed.")

[21.] 1625, July 9. Sentence on Ralph Brooke, York Herald, for his " false and scandalous petition." *Vid.* No. 17; *annexed:*

[21.] 1.—*Brooke's submission and apology (endorsed by Elsynge " reade by Yorke at the barre." The sentence and submission are inserted verbatim L.J. iii. 462).*

[22.] 1625, July 9.—Draft of entry in Journals respecting the report of the committee on the Bill exhibited by John Edwards the younger against John Edwards the elder. (L.J. iii., 463.); *annexed:*

[22.] 1.—*Report of the committee, dated 12 June 1624, signed by the Bp. of Bangor, Mr. Baron Bromley, and Mr. Justice Hutton.*

[22.] 2.—*Note of the Report, signed by the Bp. of Bangor and Mr. Justice Hutton (vide et. L.J. iii. 402, 414).*

[23.] 1625, July 11.—Petition of Thomas Hayne, (or Haine), servant to the Earl of Suffolk, to be relieved against John Parham, " an unconscionable usurer," for putting him out of his house and lands at Martin's town, in the county of Dorset, during time of privilege of Parliament; *annexed:*

[23.] 1.—*Copy of Order of the House made on the petition.*

[23.] 2.—*Draft of letter from Elsynge transmitting Order.*

[23.] 3.—*Statement of " the points of Haine's petition " in Parliament," and of " Parham's answer " or defence." (L.J., iii. 464, 487, 648, &c. vid. Nos. 28 and 29.)*

[24.] 1625, Aug. 5.—Petition of Mary Brocas against the Governor and merchants of the Muscovy Company, complaining of the non-execution of a former Order of the House for payment of a debt due to her; *annexed:*

[24.] 1.—*Copy of Order referred to, dated 27 May 1624.*

[24.] 2.—*Draft of Order made on above petition. (L.J., iii. 412, 474.)*

[25.] 1625, Aug. 6.—Copy of Order made for relief of the poor at London, Westminster, &c., showing the alterations made in it, which are referred to in the Journals. (L.J., iii. 475); *annexed:*

[25.] 1.—*Another copy of the same Order.*

[25.] 2.—*Draft of letter forwarding copies.*

[26.] 1625, Aug. 9.—Copy of pardon of Alex. Baker, a jesuit, and ten other papists (dated 12 July 1625), referred to in the report of the conference touching religion on date. (L.J., iii. 477.)

[27.] 1625, Aug. 9.—Letter from Secretary Lord Conway in behalf of Mary Estmond, also mentioned in the report of the above conference.

[28.] 1625, Aug. 10.—Committee appointed on Hayne's petition, *vide* No. 23; *annexed:*

[28.] 1.—*Resolutions of the said committee.*

[29.] 1625, Aug. 10.—Draft of entry in Journals of report from the last committee (*L.J., iii.* 487); *annexed:*

[29.] 1.—*Rough notes of the same.*

[30.] 1625, Aug. 12.—Commission for dissolving the Parliament (inserted at length in L.J. iii. 489).

[31.] 1625, Aug. 13.—Receipt for books lent by Elsynge (Dep. Cl. Par.) to the Lord Keeper, signed by Rich. Goulande.

* These dates fall within a period between 4th June and 8th July 1625, where there is a blank in the Journals of H.C.

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SPECIMEN CALENDAR OF THE PAPERS RELATING TO ARCHBISHOP LAUD'S VISITATION.

[1.] 1634.—"Articles for the Cathedral Church of "Canterbury to be enquired of in the Metropolitical "visitation of the most Reverend Father in God, William, "by God's providence, Archbishop of Canterbury, "Primate of all England, and Metropolitan in the year "of our Lord God 1634."

These Articles, signed by Land, consist of 15 interrogatories on the following subjects:—

1. The due taking of the oath by all members of the church on admission.
2. Other benefices held by members besides their offices in the church.
3. The observance of the Constitutions of 1604, relating to the residence of the Dean and Prebendaries on their prebends and their other benefices.
4. The number of the choir, and performance of daily service.
5. The manner of performing divine service.
6. The use of "seemly garments and attires, as, namely, "all graduates their surplice and hood for their "degree of school, and other inferiors their surplice "and cap."
7. The number of sermons and lectures.
8. The safe keeping of the muniments; the members of the foundation, their maintenance, and the mode of their election.
9. The instruction and education of the choristers.
10. The annual rendering of accounts by the treasurer, &c.
11. The state of the buildings.
12. Whether the preachers "in their sermons do use "to pray for the King's Majesty" and the Royal family, "and do give unto his Highness in their "prayer his whole style."
13. The personal character of the members and residents within the precincts.
14. Capitular meetings.
15. A general enquiry as to any offences or crimes contrary to the statutes.

[2.] 1634.—Additional articles for Canterbury Cathedral, five in number, signed by Sir Nathaniel Brent, Vicar-General:—

1. "*Imprimis*, what new buildings are within the "precincts of the church, what lay dwellers, what "inmates, and what inclosures?
2. "*Item*, whether the church and close be made a "common thoroughfare, and what postern doors "are made to private houses?
3. "*Item*, whether the offices of the church be sold or "granted in reversion, and whether the officers do "live in the town?
4. "*Item*, whether the free school be neglected or not?
5. "*Item*, whether prebends be denied their dividend in "corn the first year?"

[3.] 1634, April 24th.—"The answer of the Cathedral "Church of Canterbury to the Articles proposed in "the Visitation of William, Lord Archbishop of Canter-"bury;" signed by Dean Bargrave, Doctors Warner, Kingsley, Jackson, and Peake, and Prebendaries (?) Paske, Casanbon, and Blechynden. The document is so mutilated that several of the answers cannot be recovered. The notes are on the margin of the answers to which they refer, and are in the handwriting of William Dell, Secretary to Archbishop Land.

1. (Reply mutilated.) *Note.*—"*The inferior officers "are to be sworn.*"
2. Full information as to the preferments held by the several members. [Partly mutilated.]
3. The Dean and three prebendaries have kept their full times of residence. Dr. Jackson has frequently preached at his benefice, but resides wholly on his prebend. Dr. Frewin has not resided "by "reason of his government of a college in Oxon, "the statutes whereof do allow him a short time "of absence." Mr. Blechynden resides on his prebend. ["The rest is illegible from mutilation]. *Note.*—"*Let admonition be given them that they be "careful to keep as much residence upon their "benefices with cure as may be.*"
4. The choir though not according to "the foundation "of the church" is conceived to be full, and daily service is sung, "excepting the negligence of some "particular persons whom we do and shall daily "more and more endeavour to reform."
5. Divine service is duly performed "according to "the Book of Common Prayer, by singing and "notes according to the Statutes of this Church."
6. [Answer mutilated.] *Note.*—"*Let it be enjoined.*"
7. [Partly mutilated.] There is one sermon every Sunday, and two on the three principal feasts, besides "extraordinaries," as H.M. inauguration, the rogations, the sessions, and the fifth of November; a lecture (not required by the statutes) is performed by Dr. Jackson, who receives 20*l.* a year for his pains.
8. Some muniments are kept according to statute, some according to custom. The members of the foundation agree with the statutes, to which reference is made, and they are maintained out of the revenues. The mode of election being a subject of dispute with "the incorporation," is submitted to the decision of the Archbishop.
9. The choristers are "well ordered," and are instructed by the usher of the free school.
10. Accounts are rendered yearly.
11. The cathedral is in good repair, "except Arundel "steeple." Particulars of buildings out of repair:—
    The churchyard is "profaned by 4 fairs yearly "there kept time out of mind, by sinks, by "annoyance of a stable, and other buildings." *Notes.*—"*I shall look that the steeple and houses be "repaired.*" "*Let me have inquiry and satisfac-"tion concerning the fairs, sinks, and stable, &c.*"
12. Preachers pray for the King and Royal family, but sometimes omit "to praise God for all those who "are departed out of this life in the faith of Christ." *Note.*—"*Let the canon be observed.*"
13. No such "criminous persons" are known except one Wootton, an almsman, who has been often reproved for "intemperance in drink." For recusants of other sort reference must be made to the sacrist. *Notes.*—"*Let Wootton be called to an accompt.*" "*Let the sacrist be commanded to "give in a note, &c.*
14. Capitular meetings are duly held.
15. Answered separately (*vide infra.*)

Then follows "our most humble answer to the articles "additional."

1. Particulars of new buildings within the precincts, of houses inhabited by laymen, and of enclosures there. *Notes.—Let a full consideration be had of "this answer and a proposal of such remedies as "shall be fitting for the several particulars.*" "*Inquire by what legal power these inclosures "were made.*
2. The close is a thoroughfare, not the church. There are divers posterns to private houses "besides "large windows in the houses of some townsmen, "by which they may easily come into the "church." *Note.*—"*Let an exact accompt be "taken of this answer, especially of the win-"dows.*"
3. Offices have been sold by way of resignation; none granted in reversion, unless patents for lives *conjunctim et divisim* be considered such. Officers live in the town, except four or five who have deputies. *Note.*—"*I like not the sale of offices "under the colour of resignation, &c. No more to "be admitted.*"
4. Free school has been much neglected, but amended of late. *Note.*—"*I hear somewhat amiss of the "schoolmaster. Let it be amended.*"
5. "As for the dividend of corn it is managed accord-"ing to the ancient custom of the church to "which Dr. Peake is now willing to submit, and "all of us humbly entreat your grace to confirm "the same for the clearing of future differences."

[4.] 1634.—"A more special answer to the 15th "article."

It acknowledges various practices which they conceive to be against the statutes, viz.:—

1. The want of 200*l.* in the treasury.
2. A charge of 5*l.* per annum in regard of 150*l.* given by Dr. Nevile, which cannot be traced.
3. Wages not always paid quarterly.
4. Want of punctuality in distributing the almsmoney.
5. "That some double rents and entertainments "reserved upon leases have in former times been "sold away."
6. Absence of the principal officers from the church, and non-residence of some of the prebendaries.
7. "That such as keep no house at the time of the "audit should be allowed diet money, being "allotted for hospitality at that time."
8. Repairs of Dean's house at the expense of the the church, and allowances to prebendaries for reparations.

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9. Absence of some almsmen all the year from the church.
10. That one third of the prebendaries are not always in residence.
11. The want of copes.
12. "That any of the prebendaries should dwell within "the precinct of the church out of his canonical "or prebend house."
13. Neglect of the porters in the execution of their offices.

Of these 13 presentments the first 11 are signed by all the former signatories except Dr. Warner. The twelfth by all but Dr. Kingsley; the last by Jackson, Casaubon, and Peake only.

The Manuscripts in the Library of St. Lawrence's College at Ampleforth.

The Library of the Catholic College of Ampleforth, near Gilling, Yorkshire, having been opened to my inspection by the liberality of the Very Rev. the President, I have the hononr to report that I found it to contain the following MSS.:—

1. (MS. 3.) The four Evangelists, in Persian.
2. (MS. 11.) A MS. in folio, upon paper, written in the 16th century, containing—
   1. Tabulæ astronomicæ, cum explanationibus.
   2. Compendium correctionis calendarii pro recta Paschæ celebratione a Leone Papa decimo.
   3. Propositiones xiv. ad reformationem calendarii pro recta Paschæ celebratione.
   4. Epistola Leonis Papæ X. ad Maximilianum Imperatorem super consilio de correctione calendarii constituto inper missa. Dat. Romæ, 21 Julii, 1514.
   5. Capitula publicata inter pontificem futurum et cardinales unanimiter et concorditer ordinata, pro defensione fidei, libertatis ecclesiasticæ, reformationis ecclesiæ in capite et in membris.
3. (MS. 7.) A volume in folio, upon paper, written in the 15th century, containing a treatise entitled—
   De Passione Domini nostri Jesu Christi.
4. (MS. 15.) A volumo in folio, upon paper, written in the 15th century, containing—
   Bullæ Pii Papæ secundi, de annis 1463 et 1464.
5. (MS. 14.) A volume in folio, upon paper, written in the 15th century, containing—
   1. De modo legendi abbreviaturas in utroque jure.
   2. Decretum metricum et abbreviatum.
6. (MS. 6.) A thick manuscript upon vellum, in folio, in the original binding, bearing the following title:—
   "Liber tertius Malagranati, tractans de statu per- "fectorum."
   Beg. "Postquam informatus sum a te, O pater."
   Written in the year 1479. A contemporary inscription states that this volume was "datus pro ntilitate "sororum Sanctæ Mariæ Magdalenæ prope et extra "muros Holdeñ."
7. (MS. 8.) A volume in folio, upon paper, written in the 15th century, containing the following treatises:—
   1. Tractatus de superstitionibus.
      Beg. Utrum ydolatriæ peccatum sit pecca- torum gravissimum.
   2. Tractus de Indulgentiis, editus a fratre Francisco de Maronitis, fratre Minore, sanctæ Theologiæ doctore.
8. (MS. 12.) A volume in folio, upon paper, written in the 15th century, entitled—
   Liber de restitutione ablatorum, domini doctoris Jacobi Carthusiensis.
9. (MS. 83.) A volume in 4to, upon vellum, in various hands of the 13th and 14th centuries, containing "Ser- "mones de tempore." An inscription at the beginning states that it is "Liber monasterii Sancti Godehardi "episcopi Hildensis, ordinis Sancti Benedicti."
10. (MS. 1.) Fragments of a volume, in large folio, upon paper, in a beautiful Italian hand of the early portion of the 15th century, containing—
    1. "Inventorium, seu Collectorium in parte cyrur- "gicali medicinæ, compilatum et completum "Anno Domini MCCCLXIII., per Guidonem de "Cahnlhiaco, cyrnrgienm, magistrum in medi- "cina, in præclaro studio Montispesulani."
       Beg. "Postquam prius gratias egero."
       Numerous marginal notes occur throughout these treatises.
    2. Hippocratis Aphorismi, Latine.
11. (MS. 72.) Office of the Blessed Virgin Mary, the Office for the Dead, various Prayers, and other devotions.

This volume (upon vellum, in quarto) is a good specimen of French art of the 15th century, the borders and illuminations are worthy of notice. The binding, in olive morocco, is entirely covered with the monograms BB and AA interlaced.

12. (MS. 60.) A volume, upon vellum, in quarto, containing the Office of the Blessed Virgin Mary, written, apparently in France, in the 14th century. The illuminations are numerous, but of an inferior style of art.

13. (MS. 18.) A volume, upon paper, in quarto, with the following title:—"Chronological notes concerning "the rise, growth, and present state of the English con- "gregation of the Order of Saint Bennet, drawn from "the archives of the houses of the said congregation at "Doway in Flanders, Dieulwart in Lorain, Paris in "France, and Lambspring in Germany; wherein are "preserv'd the authentick acts and original deeds, &c. "Anno 1707."

The preface, which is dated from the convent of St. Edmund's, at Paris, May 25, 1709, is signed B. W. (probably Bernard Weldon).

The volume consists of 293 pages, closely written.

14. (MS. 98.) "A glance at Popery through a Pro- "testant glass; or Pope Pius's profession of Catholick "faith and obedience compared with and warranted by "Protestant doctrine and discipline in the judgment "of C. T., a clergyman of the Ancient Church of "England."

A volume in 12mo, written A.D. 1700.

15. (MS. 31.) Narrative of the dissolution of the houses of the English Benedictines in France.

Beg. "In 1789, when there was so much talk . . . . "It may be perhaps not uninteresting."

16. (MS. 108.) "A spiritnal treatise entitled Con- "fession; composed by the most Reverend Father "Austin Baker, and . . . . approved by Father Ru- "disend Barlowe."

The Approbation is dated at Cambray, 17 Sept. 1629. At the conclusion are these words: "And heere endeth "the treatise of the abuse of Confession in these dales. "1645."

The name "John Roper" occurs on the fly-leaf. The volume consists of 459 pages.

17. (MS. 87.) "The first part of Donbts, by Augus- "tine Baker, of the Order of S. Benedict; approved "by presidents and superiors of the samo order and "congregation, 12 May 1630." Copied March 18, 1652. Consists of 328 pages.

18. (MS. 97.) "The second part of Doubts and Calls, "approved by B. Rosend Barlow, president of the "English Congregation, O.S.B., 4 Janua. 1630. Seen "and allowed 7 Sept. 1629, by F. Leander de Sancto "Martino, prior of S. Gregory, and ordinary of the "monastery of our Lady of Comfort in Cambrai."

19. (MS. 49.) "A treatise of Doubts and Calls, in three "parts, written by the V. R. F. A. B. (*sic.*) Anglo-Bene- "dictin;" approved by Fr. Leander de Sancto Martino, prior of the English Benedictines of S. Gregory in Douay, and again by him, 4 April 1634.

20. (MS. 96.) A treatise bearing the following title:— "This treatise declares the discretion that is to be used "and held in the exercise of a spiritual life, by F. "Angustine Baker."

Copied 10 June 1681. It consists of 411 pages.

21. (MS. 95.) A Spiritual Alphabet for the use of beginners, "with a memorial for the Instructor." Approved 27 May 1629, by F. Leander de S. Martino; the approbation renewed, 4 April 1634.

This volume, which consists of 176 pages, was transcribed 14 June 1650.

22. (MS. 77.) Another copy of the previous treatise.

23. (MS. 92.) "A little tract concerning the obliga- "tion which men have to Almes deedes, and the benefit "which the givers thereby receive."

24. (MS. 90.) "Directions for Contemplation;" allowed by B. Leander and B. Rosender (?).

25. (MS. 84.) A volume containing the following treatises:—

1. "The Anchor of the Spirit, consisting of certain "verses which are here expressed, composed "by V. R. F. Augustine Baker, O.S.B."
2. "The Remedy against Temptations, written by "S. Richard of Hampole, the eremit, and by "me made more intelligible."
3. "The Apologie of F. Baker for all his works, "wherein are certain points worthy of con- "sideration by such private persons as would "censure these his writings."

26. (MS. 32.) A volume containing a treatise bearing this title:—"An Apology for myself about F. Baker's

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"doctrine, containing certain questions and answers, "with some other points."

1. 4to. consisting of 145 pages.

27. (MS. 71.) "A Looking Glass for Christians." Consisting of 344 pages.

28. (MS. 68.) "A catechise of Christian doctrine, "divided into fifteen Conferences."

29. (MS. 26.) "A brief treatise called the Clowd, in "which are contained many high points of divine Con-"templation, gathered by the author thereof out of the "works of S. Dionysius Areopagita."

Beg. "God, to whom all hearts be open, and to whom "all wills speak."

This treatise consists of 196 pages; the transcript was finished 24 Dec. 1677.

30. (MS. 30.) "An Exposition of the book called the "Cloud." the first part. Approved by F. Leander de Sancto Martino, 26 April 1630.

31. (MS. 39.) Another copy of the preceding.

32. (MS. 28.) The second part of the above Exposition; the transcript finished 12 May 1678.

33. (MS. 107.) "Directions leading a well-willing "soul to perfection, collected out of Father Baker by a "lay Sister of the house of Cambrai;" the transcript finished Feb. 22, 1656.

The volume consists of 313 pages.

34. (MS. 100.) "The daily exercise of the devout "Rosarists, published by A. C. and T. V., monks of "the Order of Saint Benedict, 1657."

35. (MS. 91.) A volume of ecclesiastical cases and questions, bearing the following title:—"Casus aliqui "ad Angliam pertinentes."

36. (MS. 17.) Statuta Nigrorum Monachorum Ordinis "Sancti Benedicti, Congregationis Anglicanæ, 12 Aug. "1661, Duaci, capitulis 21 comprehensa."

37. (MS. 37.) Another copy.

38. (MS. 38.) Another copy.

39. (MS. 66.) Another copy, to which is subjoined "Directorium horarum canonicarum."

40. (MS. 67.) Another copy, to which is added the Bull "Plantata."

41. (MS. 75.) Another copy.

42. (MS. 81.) Another copy, with the Bull "Plan-"tata" and "Catalogus Facultatum quibus R. D. "Præses libere et licite uti potest."

43. (MS. 89.) Another copy.

44. (MS. 85.) Collections out of a treatise called "Conversio Morum."

45. (MS. 46.) A volume in 4to, consisting of a treatise [by Parsons,] entitled "A charitable caveat for the "over-conficut; being also a plain, full, and modest "answer to a MS. set abroad in English, wherein the "going of Catholick servants in general to Protestant "churches for performing civil duty to their masters; "and the going also of others, so it be not in obedience "to the law of the land, is defended as lawful."

It consists of 205 pages.

46. (MS. 88.) Life of a Nun, whose name is not given, but who was professed 1 January 1625.

47. (MS. 27.) A short account of the Persecution sustained by the Clergy and Seminary of Ghent for refusing to adhere to the schism set on foot by Napoleon in the year 1811.

The Rev. the President of Ampleforth will have no objection to permit access to the Manuscripts described above under such conditions as he may consider satisfactory.

JOS. STEVENSON.

CLARE COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

The various documents are described in the order in which they were shown to me by Mr. Ewbank, Deputy Bursar of the College.—

A Minute-Book, or Register, in quarto form, of 43 leaves of paper, and one of parchment, some of the original leaves being now wanting; in old leather binding, and in a somewhat tattered condition: its entries are in Latin throughout. The earlier part is in a hand of the close of the reign of Edward III. or of that of Richard II.; but the writing soon commences to be of the time of Henry VI. The volume begins with a list of the books then forming the College Library; partly miscellaneous and partly under various heads. The latter are, Dialectics, Grammar, Geometry, Perspective, Astronomy, Arithmetic (Arsmetrica) and Music, Civil Law, and Canon Law. Under the head of Chronicles (Cronicæ) we find,—(translated from the Latin)—"Chronicles of the Britons, and Beda on "Illustrious Men. Also, the Chronicles of Freculfus, "beginning, on the second leaf—Verum homines "primi sæculi," and on the last leaf but one,—"Karoli "Magni." Also, the "Chronicles of the Abbey of Rie-"vaulx." The List of the "Books of Divine Offices" (pp. 9, 10), with the values annexed, is as follows, (tr.):—"First, a very beautiful Portifory, once be-"longing to Elizabeth de B[urgh], Lady Clare, in value, 5*l*. A Missal of the same shape and writing, "5*l*. A most sumptuous Psalter, which belonged to the "same lady, 10*l*. One Antiphomar, with no musical nota-"tion, and without the Legend, 10*s*. A very beautiful "Legend, 5*l*. A book of Peculiar Masses, 12*d*. A Porti-"fory, full, but without notation.—Another Portifory, "20*s*. Another, with notation, but without the Legend, "6*s*. 8*d*. An Antiphonar, with notation, and with a "Gradal therein, formerly belonging to the Chapel of "Lady Elizabeth de Burgh, 5*l*. Another, like it in "every way, 5*l*. A *cawchere* (registry-book) without "notation, on the right hand, in the South side of the "Chapel, 5 marks. Another, on the left hand, in the "North side of the Chapel, 5*l*. A Missal for the high "altar, which formerly belonged to Lady Elizabeth "de B[urgh], 5 marks. Another, of smaller size, 50*s*. "Another, but newer, 4*l*. Another, of very great "beauty, 5*l*., kept in the chest. A Portifory, without "notation, the gift of Walter, clerk to the Master, 40*s*. "Another Portifory, of the Holy Ordinal, 10*s*. An "Epistolary, 2*s*. An ancient Gradal, 2*s*. Another, for "the Mass of the Blessed Virgin, 12*d*. A book of "*Placebo* and *Dirige*, on the North side of the Chapel, "with a Legend of Saint Etheldreda, 2*s*. A small "Psalter in the Chapel, 2*s*. An Ordinal, 10*s*." It has been, to some extent, an impression that the scholars of this College attended divine service in the South aisle of St. Edward's Church, from the time of its foundation until 1535, when the old Chapel (taken down in 1763) was built. The Chapel above mentioned was possibly one attached to the Church of St. Edward, and set apart for the exclusive use of the scholars of this College; but if, on the other hand, which seems most probable, a Chapel annexed to the original buildings of the College is here alluded to, this is apparently the only notice of the existence of such a Chapel that has come down to us.

The "Ornamenta Capellæ," or Ornaments of the Chapel, are entered on a leaf of parchment, forming pages 11 and 12, the date being apparently the close of the 14th century. The various articles are costly and sumptuous, and of a remarkably diversified character, the value of each being annexed. The following is the list, in a translated form:—"First, one principal set of "vestments of red, with figures thereon, for priest, "deacon, and subdeacon, with 3 copes of the same work, "very curiously made, value 60*l*. One frontal, with "heads of the Apostles and arms, curiously made, 3*l*. "One corporal, in a curious case, containing figures of "the Nativity of Christ and his Epiphany, 40*s*. One silver "necklace (monile) for fastening the cope; and it has "the arms of the Foundress in four parts, 3*l*. Two silver "necklaces, one made with the arms of Lady Elizabeth "in the middle, 3*l*. One necklace, in the middle of "which is the letter I, with a coronet of *perle*, 3*l*. One "necklace, having a *bote* of silver in the middle, 6*s*. 8*d*. "Three necklaces for women, of like pattern, in one of "which is a lion, in another a man, in the third, a rose, "10*s*. One necklace, in which is the letter M. with a "coronet, 12*d*. Five cloths for the altars, of cloth of "Reyns [Rennes in Britanny, linen cloth being probably "meant], 30*s*. One frontal, with the head of the "Saviour in the middle, and with heads of the Apostles, "and branches, 40*s*. A set of vestments of *chekyre* "(checker), for priest, deacon, and subdeacon, with a "cope; and a table, with a counter-table, and a cover "for the pulpit (ambonis), of like work, 40*l*. Two cur-"tains of checker, of other work, 40*s*. One cushion of "great value, with three curious figures, 40*s*. Six "other cushions, of different make, and alike in shape, "20*s*. One *pokete* [or small bag] of green silk, 6*s*. 8*d*. "Eight figures and ten coronets, for vestments to be "made, 20*s*. A set of vestments of white silk striped, "for priest, deacon, and subdeacon, with the counter-"table, and cover for the pulpit, and of one colour, but "without a cope, as also, two curtains, 20 marks. One "white frontal, with branches and flowers, 40*s*. Orna-"ments for the two lower altars in the Chapel, of white "silk, with curtains, 4*l*. One corporal in a cover of white "silk rayed, 10*s*. A set of vestments of blue silk, with "most minute beasts thereon, and flowers and branches "interwoven, for priest, deacon, and subdeacon, and a "frontal and table of blue rayed, with a cover for

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" the pulpit and two curtains of blue rayed, 10 marks. " One corporal in a blue cover, with beasts and branches " interwoven, 6*s.* 8*d.* Two ancient albs, with trimmings " of green, for torch-bearers, 6*s.* 8*d.* A set of black vest- " ments for the Obsequies of the Dead, for priest, deacon, " and subdeacon, with a cope, table, and counter-table, " 10 marks. A set of vestments of blue, with flowers " and branches of white, for a priest only, 4 marks. One " set of vestments of red, with flowers and most minute " beasts interwoven, 40*s.* One set of vestments of red, " with green flowers interwoven, 40*s.* One set of vest- " ments of red, with 'IHS' (Jesus) and 'Maria' thereon, " for common feasts, 30*s.* Three sets of vestments for " week days, three altar-cloths for Sundays, and three " for week days, 40*s.* Two sets of white vestments for " Lent, 40*s.* Five corporals for daily service, 5*s.* Four " super-altars, 30*s.* Two ancient *canapeus* for the Sacra- " ment, 6*s.* 8*d.* Two *kerchevyeux* [kerchiefs] of silk " rayed with gold, for holding the paten, 20*s.* A cloth " of gold, the length of the high altar, 5*l.* Precious " ornaments for the Easter Sepulchre, namely, two for " the breadth of the covering of the Sepulchre, and two " for the ends of the Sepulchre, and one for the foot of " the Sepulchre, with soldiers, and one frontal and one " silk cloth, 15*l.* One *coverlyde* of blue say, with a " carpet, and it has the letters T and K, 10*s.* Seven " cloths, to be placed upon the benches and elsewhere " in the Chapel, 3*s.* 4*d.* Eight super-altars [meaning, " covers for the altars] of [cloth of] Reyns, 4*l.* Twelve " surplices for week days, 24*s.* Two combs of *ivorye*, 2*s.* " Eight cloths for daily service at the altars, 16*s.* " Three *tonells* woven in black at the ends, that is, " of *tyuyer*, 20*s.* One silver gilt cross, with figures " thereon of Him Crucified, Mary, and John, with a " foot, 20*l.* Two silver candlesticks for torch-bearers, " 10 marks. One silver candlestick with two *sokettes*, " and it has a twisted column, 26*s.* 8*d.* Two silver " basins, with two lavers of silver, 6*l.* A thurible, " silver gilt, 5*l.* A silver incense-boat, value 40*s.* " Two candlesticks of latten (auricalco) for torch- " bearers, 3*s.* 4*d.* Three candlesticks for daily use, 12*s.* " The Salutation by the Angel, in *yvery*, to stand upon " the altar, 6*s.* 8*d.* The Epiphany, in *yvery*, to stand upon " the altar, 6*s.* 8*d.* One chalice, silver gilt, with a round " foot, 5*l.* One chalice, silver gilt, of plain work, with " a six-cornered foot, 6 marks. One silver chalice, not " gilt, except on the cover (tectum), but curiously " graven, 5 marks. One most excellent chalice, of " divers pieces gilt, 10 marks. A pyx with a beryl, for " carrying the Sacrament, 3*l.* A pyx of curious work, " silver gilt and *enamelde*, with three balls of silver, 5*l.* " A figure of an Angel holding a candlestick, of silver " gilt, 5 marks. One gold ring, with a *dyamaunde*, 6*s.* 8*d.* " Two small chests, containing relics, 10*l.* Six coffers " of *borde Almaundyre* [wood of Alexandria, sandal- " wood], 9*s.* One common chest, in which are the " common seal and the muniments of the house, value of " the chest, 10*s.*, value of the seal, 20*s.* Two other chests, " and two *gardyuryance* (chests, or boxes), and two " *trussyng-coffres* (portmanteaus), value 40*s.*"

The following is a list of the "Utensilia Domus," Utensils of the House, of probably the same date, similarly translated:—" First, one piece of silver, like a " bell, with a cover, 3*l.* One piece with arms at the " bottom, and it has an eagle for a cover, of silver " within, 4*l.* A piece of silver, the cover of which has " a fermail [or clasp, like an escutcheon] at the top, 30*s.* " A piece, of ancient shape, with a figure of St. Katherine " at the bottom, and it has a plain cover, as though it " were a piece of the same shape, 30*s.* A plain piece " of silver, with a cover, on the fermail of which are the " arms of Lady Elizabeth, 30*s.* Another like it in every " way, 30*s.* Three pieces of plain silver, each of about " the same value, 40*s.* One *goblete*, a silver cover, gilt " without, 6*s.* 8*d.* One piece with a foot, and a silver " cover, on the top of which is an eagle, 50*s.* Two silver " saltcellars, which are of the same form, and one " cover of a round shape, 40*s.* Six and thirty silver " spoons for daily use, 3*l.* One black cup [a cocus-nut] " with a silver foot, and a cover of silver gilt, 40*s.* One " mazer, with a curious foot, and a curious cover, 3*l.* " A great mazer, 30*s.* Two mazers nearly alike in every " way; and they have in flowers at the bottom this " name IHC., 4 marks. One mazer, having a *vereth* " with small flowers at the bottom, 33*s.* 4*d.* One mazer, " having, as it were, a star with leaves at the bottom, " 20*s.* One mazer, having, as it were, a scroll sur- " rounded with writing, at the bottom, 13*s.* 4*d.* One " small mazer, having a figure of Michael at the bottom, " 5*s.* One mazer, having a small rose at the bottom, " 6*s.* 8*d.* Four broken mazers, 13*s.* 4*d.* Eight board- " cloths of *dyaper*, the value of each being 4*s.*, 32*s.* " *Longe towels* of *dyaper*, the price of one being 2*s.*, " 28*s.* Four shorter table-napkins of *dyaper*, the value " of one being 12*d.*, 4*s.* Two shorter napkins, and of " plain work, the value of one being 6*d.*, 12*d.* One " vessel of latten, with a laver, 5*s.* One laver, 20*d.* " Four brass pots, of about the same size, the value of " one being 10*s.*, 40*s.* One brass pot, partly broken, 4*s.* " One small brass pot, with a handle, 2*s.* 6*d.* One " platter, 4*s.* Four great chargers, 24 common chargers, " 36 dishes, 34 saltcellars, the value of all being 30*s.* " Two pottle-pots (obhne de *pottellys*) for wine, 2*s.* Two " smaller pots, of a quart each, 20*d.* One *sarce* [a small " hair sieve] for cleansing powdered spices, value 8*d.* " Also, in this hall four moveable tables, with four " *trestelles* and two *dormeuntes* [additional leaves], 20*s.* " One *cupeborde*, 6*s.* 8*d.* One chair for the Master, 12*d.* " One other chair for the stranger and *guest*, 16*d.* Two " long benches, 12*d.* Three shorter benches, value 12*d.* " Also, one *docer* [wall hangings] of tapestry, value " 26*s.* 8*d.* One *docer* of red say, 20*s.* One *docer*, with " the story of Ottoman [or Othman] depicted thereon, " 13*s.* 4*d.* Two *bankers* [cloth covers for benches] " of red say " 6*s.* 8*d.* The "Story of Ottoman," or Othman, bears reference most probably to some event in the then recent career of Othman the First, or Al- ghazi, the founder of the Turkish empire; or, possibly, it may refer to the tragic death of Othman Ibn Affan, the third Khalif of the Moslems after Mohammed.

In p. 15 reference is made to a deed of conveyance by the Chancellor and University of two houses in Mylne- street, in the Parish of St. John, for the first foundation of the College, in the last year of Edward II. (a.n. 1326). In a conveyance of the first year of Edward III. there named, mention is made of Robert de Spalding, one of the first Fellows of the College; to which a note is added, to the effect that afterwards, in the time of Master Ralph Kerdyngtone, "third Master of the College," Robert was deprived of his fellowship, by spiritual judgment as well as temporal, for having alienated the place formerly known as "Spaldyng Hostel," and then called "Borden- " hostele." Ralph Kerdyngton, it deserves remark, has been hitherto looked upon as being the *second* Master of the College. Mention is made also of Schools in "School Lane," as being given to the College in the time of Edward III.; and two Schools in "Gloverney " Lane" (or Gloucester Lane), opposite the Gloucester School (Scliola Glovernie), are named in the second year of that reign.

In p. 17 [a loose leaf, but in the same hand as the pre- ceding one), a list is entered of Benefactors of the College, mostly in respect of their gifts of books. Among them is named Master Michael de Haynton, "Chancellor " of the University, and formerly Fellow of the College." Also, the legacies left by William Wymbylle, Master (in 1421), and the gifts made to the College by Master John Donewych, "Doctor Decretorum," Chancellor of the University, and Master of the College (in 1371). Several books are enumerated, and it then proceeds (tr.),—" He " also gave a cup with a gilt foot of curious work, and " the cup is a mazer cup. Also, the cup that is called " *le welle*" [the nut, *i.e.*, cocoa-nut] with a foot and a gilt cover. Also, 12 silver spoons, " with a finger-napkin." Master John Chateryz, Master of the College [in the latter part of the 14th century],— " gave a piece of silver covered with arms at the " bottom, and it has a cover with an eagle within." Master John Wace—" gave one *fedyrbede* (feather-bed) " with a long cushion, and two brass pots." Master William Radewynter "Master of the College [at the " beginning of the 15th century], made 13 marks to the " Master's purse, for paying his daily expenses, that so " the Masters who followed him might not be too much " molested in their multiplied going to and fro the " common chest."

From p. 19 we learn that William Wilflete, Master of the College [from 1436 to 1455, when he either resigned or was removed],—" gave to the building of the new " wall on the bank of the stream (rivii) as much lime " as was needed, 40*s.* in value. Also, he procured to- " wards the building of the Library out of the goods of " Robert Wright, his parishioner at Fulbourn, 4 marks. " Also, he procured from divers faithful in Christ, " towards the building of the new wall, sums in the " whole as set forth in the book of accounts of the same " building, begun in the second year of his administra- " tion." In p. 20, the College elections in the time of Wilflete are entered, beginning in 1448.

At p. 27 and in some following pages transcripts of several early deeds and conveyances are entered. From p. 32 we find that William Gull, who had resigned the

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Mastership 20 years before, was living in 1456. P. 32—"Be it remembered that in the year from our Lord's "Incarnation 1400, there was given to the College, to "the Master, that is, and the Fellows thereof, of the "goods of Henry Sombere, one set of hangings (aulura) "of *tapestrewerk*, in four pieces, for the hall of the same "College. In contemplation whereof, the Master and "Fellows ordained, with unanimous consent, solemnly to "celebrate his obsequies in their Chapel with song (cum "nota), and Mass on the morrow, that is, on the Eve of "the Annunciation of the Blessed Mary, as well as on "the Feast thereof, for the space of 10 years."

In p. 33 John Myllyngton is mentioned as succeeding Willsete (1455), when the College in every department is found to be almost hopelessly in debt; owing, among other sums, 50 marks to the late Master, which is afterwords named in p. 38, as being gradually paid off in sums of 40*s.* to 5*l.* Among other things, it would seem that the College had pledged one of its Missals:—"Also, "as to the chest in the vestry, in the same there is a "security of the College, that is to say, a Missal pledged "for 12 marks." Among other things (p. 39) the College owed "to Master John Hurt and to Master "Thomas Golselle, for commons at the time when the "office of Master was vacant, 22*s.* 10½*d.* The College "also owed to the solicitors (solicitatoribus) of W. "Bollers, for levying a fine with him, 10 marks. Also, "the College owed on the day above mentioned to "Reginald Redere [the reeder, or thatcher with reeds] "for reeds and bundles of twigs, and his labour upon "our tenement newly built in *le Howe* (the House), "17*s.* 7*d.* Also, the College owed to Robert Sklatier "[the Slater] for a thousand *sklattes* (slates) that were "stowed away in the College before the day aforesaid, "and afterwards used upon the granary, 12*s.* Also, the "College owed to John Disschere of Chestertone, for "carriage of clay, stone, reeds, straw, and thorn twigs, "for our tenement in *le Howe*, 33*s.* 4*d.* Also, the "College owed to Master Wynfflett, for his payment "for one quarter, 15*s.*" Especial attention deserves to be given to the above allusion to the employment of "solicitors" (solicitatores) in legal matters, nearly a century before the period at which the term has hitherto been generally understood to have been introduced.

In p. 35 the tenants of the hostel known as "Bourden-"hostelle" owe the College for rent in Easter Term 40*s.* Another tenant, "Master Makred, owes to the store-"chest, 6*s.* 8*d.* I have heard from my fellows that he "denies the debt, and is out of the kingdom." (P. 36.) "William Semere owes the College 40*s.* But he denies "the debt, and says that if due allowance is made to "him for the manure that he parted with, for ploughing, "and for wheat that he delivered to William Friday, he "owes nothing at all. He has paid 20*s.*, and by consent "of the Fellows has an acquittance." In p. 37 the Vicar of Heslyngfeld (Haslingfield), is named as owing 45*s.* for the rent of the Bourdenhostelle. Thomas Stoyll, Master of the College after Myllyngton (1466), gave many books to the College Library, and took precautions to have them chained there. After this, a portion of the volume is occupied with lists of the College property and rentals, and elections of Fellows and Scholars down to 1498, there being an inventory of the College Library at that period in pp. 46, 47. The volume ends with entries of about the 2nd year of Elizabeth, but the dates occur latterly with long intermissions between them. I would here add, that in my opinion this valuable and most interesting volume well deserves a new binding, and to be put in thorough repair.

"Register of Orders," or College Order-Book, a long paper folio in rough calf, the earliest entry being 21st of May 1713. This book has some curious entries, though comparatively modern. In p. 6 is the following entry:—"Feb. 14, 1714. Whereas on the 30th of January last "past a very great reproach was brought upon the "College by some persons meeting together in one of "the Scholars' Chamber to eat a calve's head, in con-"tempt of the solemnity of that day;—it is unanimously "resolv'd by us whose names are under-written, that "whoever shall be guilty of the like practice for the "future, of what rank or order soever he shall be, shall "be forthwith expell'd the College." Signed by seven of the then Fellows.

In p. 7.—"March 21, 1714. Whereas it has been a "laudable custom, pursuant and agreable to the "Statutes, to talk nothing but Latin within the hall "during the time of dinner and supper, except on "Sundays and holydays, and when any stranger is in "the hall, which custom has of late been neglected; it "is agreed upon by us that the said custom shall be "reviv'd and strictly observ'd for the future, under the "penalty of one shilling for every offence committed "against it at the Fellows' table, and that the Scholars "shall be punished as they formerly were. But if, not-"withstanding this penalty, any one shall persist in "offending against this order, they shall be further pro-"ceeded against as the Society shall appoint; and that "this punishment extend to those who rise before grace "at the several tables without the leave of the President "of the Fellows' table. It was also at the same time "resolv'd, that no person belonging to the College shall "be allow'd to keep any dog within the College; and "that the porter and other College servants shall be "commanded to shoot or destroy any that haunt the "College, or are brought into it contrary to this order. "And if any person shall oppose a servant in the execu-"tion of this order, or abuse him for it, they shall be "forthwith rusticated, or further punished as the crime "shall deserve."

P. 13.—"February 3, 1715, 6. Whereas Robert "Swynborne, Scholar of this College, did on the 30th "day of January last bring, unrequired, to the Dean a "copy of verses in which he dishonour'd and ridicul'd "the memory of King Charles the First; it is order'd "that the said Robert Swynborne shall make a publick "recantation of his fault before his whole College, and "subscribe the same; which recantation shall be look'd "upon as a public admonition for it." Signed by H. Vincent, Ed. Clarke, R. Laughton, C. Morgan, Robert Greene, F. Bernard, and A. Ellys, Fellows.

P. 35.—"June 6, 1718. Whereas it appears by good "and sufficient evidence, that John Adams, a Sizar of "this College, did on the 3rd day of this month, about "the hours of 1 or 2 in the morning, forcibly enter into "Dr. Laughton's chamber, by breaking open the door "thereof; and whereas since the commission of the "fact, he is fled from the College without making any "defence for himself;—it is agreed by us whose names "are under-written, Fellows of the said College, that "the said John Adams be for the aforesaid heinous "crime forthwith expelled for ever from the College." Dr. Laughton was the Tutor of the College, and a man of considerable note in the University.

P. 42.—"December 16, 1718. It was agreed by the "Master and Fellows that whereas it has been a practice "amongst several of the Scholars of the College to climb "over the gates of it, and to go round by the pillars of "the field gate, if any scholar shall presume to go out "of, or come into, the College that way, or over the "arches of the College, or any other way than through "the gates which are open, or, if shut, through them "when opened by the porter, he shall be immediately "expelled." At about this date, several orders were also promulgated against breaking the windows of the College.

P. 43.—"August 25, 1719. Whereas several of the "Scholars of the College have committed great dis-"orders of late, in affronting and insulting Dr. Vincent, "by giving him opprobrious language and knocking at "his door, and other instances of rudeness towards him, "to the great disturbance and scandal of the College; "it is agreed by us, that if any Scholar of the Col-"lege, of what rank or order soever he be, shall be "guilty of such rudeness towards Dr. Vincent, or any "other of the Fellows of the College for the future, he "shall for the first offence be banished from the College "for the space of a year, and for the second be for ever "expelled from it." Dr. Vincent, the Fellow so in-sulted, was probably at this date a man of very advanced years.

Page 22.—"December 6, 1716. Whereas John Bland, "William Fairclough, and Richard Greene, Scholars of "this College, have, by confessions taken from them, "acknowledged that some time ago, the precise time "not being well remembered, they were in a certain "company at a chamber in Christ's College, where the "devil's health was proposed by a Scholar of that "College, and was drank by a servant of it, being "thereto forced by the violence and menaces of the "said Scholar; and whereas the said John Bland, Wil-"liam Fairclough and Richard Greene, did continue in "the said company after such health proposed and "drank, the first not leaving it till about 4 o'clock in "the morning, and the two last lying in the said College. "And whereas the said John Bland, William Fair-"clough, Richard Greene, together with Edward Burch, "a Scholar likewise of this College, did after, on the "20th day of October, the day of his Majesty's Coro-"nation, about 11 at night, go out of the College by "going round the pillars of the field gate, the last "without his gown, and all of them contrary to the "strict rules and discipline of the College, and from

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" thence went to a tavern in the town, and there one " or two of them would have forced a servant, who " attended, to drink to the pious memory of Oliver " Cromwell; and were afterwards, one or more of them, " (they being then together), found behaving them- " selves in a riotous and tumultuous manner upon the " Market Hill, among a crowd of people, at least in " number twenty, and threatening the watch, upon " which a quarrel had like to have ensued.—Therefore, " for the entire suppression of such impious and dis- " orderly practices, and that the other scholars of the " said College may take warning from their example, " it was agreed by the Master and Fellows whose names " are under written, that the said John Bland, William " Fairclough, and Richard Greene, shall be banished or " removed from the College for the space of one whole " year; and that if in that time they are seen within " the gates or walls of it, or do not at the expiration " of the said term bring a testimonial of their good " behaviour from credible persons during their absence " from it, they shall be for ever expelled. And the said " John Bland, William Fairclough, and Richard Greene, " shall not, upon their return, be permitted to take " their degrees, till one year after those scholars who are " of the same standing with them . . . . . And further, " it was agreed that the said John Bland, William " Fairclough, Richard Greene, and Edward Burch, shall " be ordered, (and they are hereby ordered,) imme- " diately to leave the College, and that no scholar shall " speak to or take notice of them during the time of " their banishment, either in College or in town, or in " any other place, under the severest penalties; and " that they shall not be received again into this College " at the end of the said term of their banishment from " it, except upon their humble submission and recanta- " tion of their several offences. At the same time, it " was agreed, that if any scholar shall be guilty for the " future (notwithstanding the clemency of the Master " and Society to the said scholars, who desire their cor- " rection and amendment, and not their utter ruin) of " such or the like disorderly behaviour, it shall be " immediate expulsion to them." Signed by William Grigg, Master, and several Fellows. It is added below; —" Memorandum June 17, 1717. That Edward Burch " (who had been banished for half a year) was restored " to the College on his producing a certificate of his " good behaviour during his absence, and upon his " submission and recantation."

A thick folio paper volume, of about 700 pages, bound in limp parchment, with the following title:—" Clare " Hall. An old Register booke conteyning some Terrars " and other matters of concernment." a book containing a vast number of deeds in which the College has been more or less interested, the entries being in hands of the latter half of the 16th, and first half of the 17th, century.

A thin folio paper volume, which may be called a " Commons' Book," beginning about 1628. In the first page occurs the name of (Abraham) Wheelock, who afterwards distinguished himself as a Saxon Scholar. In the latter part of the volume are the Butler's accounts, and it closes in 1657. Some of the entries are curious, in reference to the habits and usages of the day. It may be here added, that this College possesses no early Bursars', or Treasurers', Computi whatever; it suffered from two great conflagrations some centuries ago, and then in all probability most of its earliest documents were destroyed.

A paper folio volume of about 300 pages, bound in old calf, one-third being left in blank; containing building accounts in reference to the "new buildings" at Clare Hall. The latest entry is *s. a.* 1716. In folio 96 mention is made, under date August 22, 1662, of the fact that this College paid 40*l.* to King's College for a piece of its ground; of which sum ten pounds were to be given to Francis Crosby and John Cowin, the two grooms of King's, by reason of their being prejudiced " by the fact of the College having taken part of the " Butt Close" of King's College. The entry is made by Barnabas Oley, Fellow and Tutor of the College, and afterwards Vicar of Gransden and Archdeacon of Huntingdon. These accounts are very minute, and contain many items of interest. The plot of ground, it may be added, which was formerly part of the Butt Close, or Archery ground, of King's College, is now the Fellows' Garden, on the east side of Clare bridge.

In the Library of this College is preserved a thick modern folio volume of blank leaves, upon which numerous letters are pasted, or else inserted between the leaves. Among those which deserve notice are the following:—

A Letter from Dr. Laud, Bishop of London to "Mr. " Doctor Paske, Archdeacon of London," and then Master of the College, January 5, 1629.

A Letter from Robert Saunderson (afterwards Bishop of Lincoln) (only signed R.S.) to "Mr. Th. Br. at Som.," dated 10th April 1646. It begins,—" Sir, I thanke you for " your loane of youre booke, which I now send you back " by the messenger that brought it. The author is not " the same man I thought of, but another of the same " name, and a strong Presbyterian, who, as he hath " sufficiently discovered the absurdity of some of the " Independents opinions, considered apart and by them- " selves, so I cannot but admire (but that I see by every " day's experience how greatly, out of affection to theyr " preconceyved fancies, men, otherwise understanding " enough, are blinded with prejudice,) how the author " could chuse but see that most of the assertions both of " Brownists and Independents," etc. It goes on to the extent of fully 2 pages of foolscap, closely written. It ends,—" In this religion I have lived hitherto (by the " grace of God) not without comfort; and in this " religion (the same grace assisting me) I hope to dye. " And so living and dying, if my walking swerve not " from my profession, I know that (by his mercy) I " shall not miscarry. Your neighbour and brother in " Christ, R.S."

Letter of Margaret, Duchess of Newcastle, to the Vice-Chancellor of the University, Cambridge, "from " Antwerpe," presenting—" my poems, my olia, and my " philosophicall and phisicall opinions . . . . if " there be any room for such rubbish as my works in " their Library . . . to the University." The letter is written in a neat and excellent hand, and is without date. She was second wife of William Cavendish, Duke of Newcastle. Her works were more voluminous than valuable.

A memorandum of the fact that Barnabas Oley, late Fellow of Clare Hall, gave 100*l.* to the Fellows of King's College, which he desires may be laid out,—" either for " re-edifying with good stone that west part of the said " College which is only yet built with timber, or for " increase of the public Library of the said College, or " for accommodation of the gardens of the senior and " junior Fellows of the said College, or for accommo- " dating and bettering that part of Butt Close yet " remaining to the junior Fellows and Scholars of " King's College, aforesaid, whose convenience for re- " creation was diminished to the letting of the part " which is leased to Clare Hall . . . The other 10*l.* " Barnabas Oley doth desire may be given to King's " College grooms, or the children of such grooms as " suffered most loss by the grant of Butt Close being " taken from them, and parted with to Clare Hall."

Letter from Charles Cæsar, of Great Gransden, dated February 27, 1685, 6, to Dr. Blythe, Master of Clare Hall, giving an account of the death of Barnabas Oley, before-mentioned, formerly a most active and beneficent member of the College, who died on the Saturday before at 4 in the afternoon, and was buried in the chancel of Gransden on the next Monday, at 10 at night:—" a " most charitable man, so he died, leaving his whole " estate, reall as well as personall, to charitable uses; " and the choicest of those good and laudable guifts is " to augment poor vicarages." The writer goes on to express a hope that Clare may provide—"a vicar that " will love a retired, studious, and melancholy life at " Gransden better than the vanity and pleasant company " of Cambridge." The Letter ends,—" We do all hope " that you will send us one [a clergyman] to-morrow, " and I desire the favour of him to dine at my house, " that we may be better acquainted. And I shall be " heartily glad that he may be truly called the worthy " successor of Barnabas Oley, who hath left his parish " in very good order; and but one will ever vouch that " forbeares coming to church, who follows Holcroft " Bonion, all the rest very conformable." The question suggests itself, whether Holcroft Bonion (or, probably, Bunyan), was not a kinsman of the author of the " Pilgrim's Progress."

A letter of very considerable length, from John Tillotson, Fellow of Clare Hall, to Dr. Theophilus Dillingham, Master of the College, giving an account of an interview with "his Highness," the Protector, Oliver Cromwell, on matters relative to the interests of the College, dated December 22, 1656. For some time he "could not " speake with his Highness, he being then in a course of " physick."

A letter written by Tillotson to Dr. Dillingham, giving a short account of Cromwell's death, on "the famous " 3rd of the 7th (September)," with notices of College affairs; dated 5th September 1658.

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A letter from Tillotson to Dr. Dillingham, dated 24th June 1659, stating, among other things,—"The news "here is, that tithes are like to bee taken away; 'tis "certain that Sir H. Vane will use all his wittes to do "it. There is no good agreement in the house. There "is a great party against Sir H. Vane; my Lord Fleet-"wood begins to see that they intend to undermine "him, which breeds ill blood amongst them. There is "no Act at Oxford. Sir, I understand that my chamber "is dispos'd of to Sir Vincent; I know not how the case "stands as to my fellowship, otherwise I should think "the chamber were mine. If it be not too late, I should "desire that when the College think fitt I should quit "my fellowship or chamber, I may have notice of it, "so that I may fairly leave them on hand no tempta-"tion to draw me away from studying (according to my "meanes) the happiness of a place I love so well." The "Vincent" mentioned in this letter as being then a Sir" ("Dominus," the title of a Bachelor of Arts) was most probably the same person who has been previously named as being an aged Fellow of the College more than fifty years after this date.

A letter from Dr. Tillotson, then Dean of Canterbury, to Dr. "Blithe," Master of the College, asking his support of Sir William Temple, "not only a friend to learning, "but a learned man himself," as Burgess for the University.—"The King is concerned for him, and I "believe my Lord of Canterbury will heartily engage "in his behalf."

A letter from Dr. Tillotson, dated January 27, 1680, to Dr. Blythe, recommending Sir Robert Sawyer, formerly Fellow of Magdalen College, as Burgess for the University.

There are several other letters of recommendation from Dr. Tillotson, in the volume: one addressed to Dr. Blythe, from London, in behalf of—"a son of a friend of "mine, Mr. Kirshaw, in Yorkeshire, and a man of very "good estate. His father hath thought fit to remove "him from Brazennose College in Oxford, for no other "reason but because he is not there, by reason of the "Statutes, capable of preferment, there being, I think, "but one Yorkeshire Fellowship, which is full . . . . "If you take pupills yourselfe, I desire he may be "under your care; if not, that you would be pleased to "commend a tutour for him."

Copy of a letter from Dr. Tillotson, Dean of Canterbury, to Lady Rachel Russell, dated November 21, 1685, of very considerable length. It begins,—"Honoured "Madam. When I look upon the date of your Lady-"ship's letter, I blush to see it hath layen by me so long "unanswered. And yet I assure you no day passeth in "which your Ladyship and your deare children are not "in my mind." He congratulates her upon the preservation of her children from some great and recent danger. Dr. Tillotson, it will be remembered, attended her husband, the celebrated Lord William Russell, upon the scaffold.

A letter from Dr. Tillotson, when Archbishop of Canterbury, to Dr. Blythe, dated from Lambeth House, November 2, 1692, asking him to make interest that Dr. Grindon be not appointed Vice-Chancellor, seeing how "greatly inconvenient it must needs be to him in "regard of the relation he hath to me and my affaires." Signed "Jo. Cant."

A letter from Dr. Tillotson, Archbishop of Canterbury, dated May 15, 1694, recommending a son of Major Cason, a gentleman of Kent, as a pensioner, to be "under "my nephew's tutor."

A petition from the Fellows of the College to the Master (Dr. Theophilus Dillingham) date about 1657:—"Dignissime Praefecte, Sociisque observandi [sic, for "observande"]. Sæpe multumque ægre tulimus "panes (frumenti pretio jam extenuato et diminuto) "usque adeo parvos, cervisiam tenuem admodum, nec "satis coctam, carnem insipidam, subrancidam, a coque "male tractatam, et id genus alia quamplurima. Ex-"pectavimus indies mutationem in melius, frustra "vero; jam tandem, expectando defessi, humillime "oramus, faciatis ut pistor, cervisarius, lanio, et hujus-"modi homnnciones, non tantum in diem unum vel "alterum (ut nonnunquam fit) sed et in perpetuum "desinant nobis imponere; sic melius famæ vestræ, et "commodo etiam tam vestro (uti nos credimus, alii "aliud sentiunt,) quam nostro consuletis." Signed by fourteen Fellows, Ro. Place, Sa. Blyth, and S. Lowth, being the first three. Tr.—"Most worthy Master, and "by your Fellows to be respected. Full often and most "hardly have we borne that the loaves (now that the "price of wheat has so sunk and fallen) are so very "little, the beer is so extremely small, and not suffi-"ciently brewed, the flesh-meat tasteless, tainted, badly "treated by the cook, and very many other things of a "like nature. We have been expecting daily a change "for the better, but in vain; now at length, quite "wearied with expectation, we do most humbly pray, "that you will make the baker, the brewer, the butcher, "and such-like small people, cease to impose upon us, "not for a day or two only (as sometimes they do) but at "once and for ever; and so you will best consult your "own good report, and (as we believe, though others "think otherwise,) as well your own advantage as ours."

A letter from the Duke of Albemarle (Christopher Monk) Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, to Dr. Blythe, on the latter being chosen Vice-Chancellor, dated November 14, 1684.

A letter from John (Pearson), Bishop of Chester, to Peter (Gunning), Bishop of Ely, dated May 31st, 1680, begging him to make interest at Clare Hall for his nephew, John Boteler, standing candidate for a Fellowship there; and a letter from the Bishop of Ely to Dr. Blythe, the Master, thereon. Also, a letter from Seth Ward, Bishop of Salisbury, dated June 5, 1680, to Dr. Blythe, on the same matter. A copy of Blythe's answer to the Bishop of Salisbury is added, in which he says, that had he himself been a brother of this Boteler, such was his character, he would have been ashamed to appear for him.

A letter from Peter, Bishop of Ely, dated July 21, 1681, to Dr. Blythe, beginning,—"Good Master. I have "this day received a letter from a very good gentle-"woman, a friend and acquaintance of mine (of these "many years) in behalf of her son, a young gentleman, "one Mr. Atkinson, who stands a candidate of your "favour and of the Colleges for a fellowship."

A letter from Peter, Bishop of Ely, dated "Feb. Festo "S. Matthiæ, 1682," to Dr. Blythe, beginning,—"Master. I am told of a grandchild of Dr. Pask's [a "former Master], my old patron and friend, who chose "me Fellow of your College when I was very young, "and whereupon I abode many years with good con-"tent till the wars began," and asking the Master "to "assist such person in his competition," he being now a candidate for a Fellowship.

A letter from Humphrey (Henchman) Bishop of London, to Dr. Dillingham, Master of the College, dated March 18, 1674, beginning,—"Good Doctor. I "understand that my poor kinsman, John Henchman, "sonn of Dr. Henchman, late of Hadham, takes the "degree of Bachelor in Arts now at this time, and so is "capable of a Fellowship; and if one of the places of "Mr. Freeman become voyd, I doubt not of your and "the Fellows readiness to give him preference . . . . "for except the descendants of the body of the Lady "Gorges, grandchild and heir to the founder, there is "none nearer in blood then I and my brothers and "sister, and our issue: I assert this, because I am in-"formed that one of the Society takes upon him to be "so skilled in pedigree as to say that Freeman, now in "the Colledge, is nearer."

A letter from Dr. John Moore, afterwards Bishop of Norwich, to Dr. Blythe, dated April 18, 1679, in reference to the solemnization of his marriage.—"Sir. I have in-"tentions to be at Barnwell on Monday night, and next "day to consummate my love affair, which has bin so "long depending. I have a great desire to be married "by you; and shall (if you be under no obligations at "that time) own it as a singular favour if you will "please on Tuesday morning to walke over thither "privately, and performe that act of kindness. I am, "Sir, your very faithful servant, J. Moore." Dr. Moore had been a Fellow of this College.

A letter from John Moore, Bishop of Norwich, dated November 18, 1697, to Dr. Blythe, in favour of Mr. Laughton, candidate for a Fellowship. He afterwards became Tutor of this College, and a Dignitary of the Church.

A Letter, dated August 27, 1661, from Dr. Heaver to Dr. James Jackson, Fellow of the College, stating that he is "this day without any warning sent to Portugall "with Sir Richard Fanshaw," and asks for leave of absence from the Society. He has committed the case depending between the College and Mr. Wilson to Mr. Dolben, of the Temple,—"who will be very diligent in "it, and is a reall friend to the Universities."

A Letter, dated May Day 1679, from Edward Brown to Dr. Blythe, congratulating him on his election to the Mastership. It begins,—"From my Lord's house at "Pera of Constantinople. Reverend and Honoured "Sir. Whilst the gallants are frisquing and making "merry in Hyde Park, I make myself gravely merry, "and do most heartily rejoice in the news I hear of "your being settled in the government of our College."

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A Letter from Robert Lover (apparently, but somewhat indistinct) to Mr. Samuel Blythe, Fellow of the College, descriptive of the ravages of the plague in Cambridge.—"Clare Hall, 19 October, 1665. . . . . " . . . I have enquired and understand that the number " of those that have dyed are not given in till Thursday " night, and the bills come forth on Friday in the " evening . . . . . Alderman Mynell, the brewer, and " one of his children dyed of the plague this last " Monday; he hath had four children in all dead of it. " Clayton, the barber in Petty Cury, and one of his " children, dyed last Saturday of the sickness. It is " newly broken out sadly by Christ's (though they are " all fled from the Colledge, upon Mr. Buuchly, their " manciple, dying of the plague), where Nicholson the " smith, his wife, and two children, are dead within " three dayes, his other children being deadly sick in " the house. But it most rageth in St. Clement's Parish, " where seldome a day passeth without one dead of the " sickness. . . . . Poor Mr. Brown, the old man that is " one of the University musitians, and Mr. Saunders, " that sings the deep base, are shut up in Mr. Saunders's " house in Green Street, whose child dyed last week " suspected. Two houses in Barton are infected by two " of Alderman Mynell's children, that are dead there. " Ditton is broke out just by the butcher, from whom " we had our meat, which made us hastily remove to " Grandchester. H. Glenton, the carryer, fled from " this town to Shelford, where he dyed within two or " three days suspected. Thus is this town unhappy, " not only in itself, but in its neighbours. Royston is " sadly infected in two or three places, the last of which " is just in the middle of the town. The infection, they " say, was brought thither by a Cambridge man, whom " they caught, and shut him up; but he hath since " made his escape. . . . . Sir, since the writing of " this, the Master sent for me to desire you to bring " not a schollar with you, for there is Colledge nor " town, he saith, will admit any, and he is very resolute " not to let one come into the College yet, and the keyes " are not trusted with the porter, now wee are all lockt " in the College. The Master desires me to tell you " that he hath great suit from divers to return; but he " would not suffer one to come in, and is resolved they " shall not have the place that any others are yet in. " Hee saith wee have more schollars already in the " College then all Trinity and St. John's, and that he " conld wish these out. For yourself, he bids me tell " you you shall be very welcome, but desires you not to " think of bringing any with you. . . . There hath been " a fire in Trinity College, near their Library, so that " they were forced to fling the books out at the windows; " the damage is valued at about 100*l.*"

There are several letters from William Whiston, who was a Fellow of this College, two or three of them of great length.

Two Letters from Thomas Tenison, (afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury) to Dr. Blythe, in reference to a legacy to the College of 333*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

A Letter from Samuel Herne, Fellow of the College, to Samuel Blythe, dated London July 18, 1665, descriptive of the plague there, and its breaking out at Hogsden, Tottenham High Cross, and Richmond.

A Letter from William Grigg, Master of the College, to Dr. Moore, Bishop of Ely. Being chosen Master of Clare Hall in 1713, while Fellow of Jesus College, he wishes to retain the emolnments of both offices, and writes, citing the case of—"Sir Nathaniel Lloyd, who still " keeps his Fellowship of All Souls' College, together " with the Mastership of Trinity Hall; Dr. Cowell was " Master of the same Hall and Fellow of King's Colle- " lege; one Legge, Fellow of Jesus and Master of " Caius [*sc.* in 1573] at the same time."

Injunction, signed by King James the First, and dated July 26th, 1623, to the effect that "certain persons of " factious disposition," shall not "goe about to impugne " and frustrate that your publike acte;" in allusion to the fact that the University had lately conferred a degree on "Doctor Lucie, a person of worth, and descended " from an ancient family of Barons in this kingdom." It has an endorsement,—"The King's Letter concerning " Dr. Lucie, who contended for the Mastership of Clare " Hall when Dr. Paske was chosen."

Letter of King Charles the Second, signed by Secretary William Morice, and dated July 25, 1664, ordering that William Hooke be admitted into the—"first pro- " bationer's place now void in that yonr Colledge; and " also, that he succeed into the first Fellowship of the " old foundation that shall be voyd, according to the " practice of your said College."

Letter of King Charles the Second to the University of Cambridge, dated Windsor, July 11, 1674.—"C. R. " Trusty and well-beloved, wee greet you well. Whereas " wee have thought fit to remove from our service and " personal attendance George, Duke of Buckingham, " whereof he is rendered uncapable of discharging any " longer the office hee had among you of Chancellor of " your University, either to our satisfaction or your " benefit. . . . Judging noe person better qualified for " the discharge of soe high a trust, and whose nomina- " tion thereto can be more agreable to us, wee further " hereby recommend to your choice that of our dearly " beloved son, James, Duke of Monmouth, as a mark " of our indulgent care of your prosperity and wellfare, " and soe wee bid you farewell." Signed "Arlington."

Another letter of the same King, signed at the head "Charles R." "Trusty and well-beloved, we greet you " well. Whereas our trusty and well-beloved servant " Henry Walthew, Clerk of our Livery, hath humbly " represented unto us that out of his paternal care for " the education of his son, Edmund Walthew, in a way " of scholarship, hee hath hitherto made hard shift, and " being by his great suffering in the late unhappy time " scarcely able to support him any longer in that way, " hath humbly besought us, in consideration of the long " and faithfull service performed by him to us and our " royall progenitors, to grant our royall letters unto you " for the election and admission of his said son into a " probation Fellowship in that your society, he being " now a Scholar of your house, and a Bacchelor of Arts." The letter then goes on to enjoin Walthew's election "without difficulty or delay." In the endorsement of its contents is added, probably by Dr. Dillingham,—"but it took not effect." Walthew, however, ultimately did become a Fellow of the College; as we find a letter in the volume, dated February 25, 1688, and signed "James R.," asking that Edmund Walthew, Fellow of Clare Hall, and Vicar of Ilsham, in the Diocese of Rochester, may "be allowed to hold on his Fellowship " four years longer than usual, because the houghams, " stables, and out-houses of his Vicaridge had been " lately burnt," and himself damnified to the extent of 250*l.*, a sum which he would otherwise be unable to defray. With it, is a letter written to the Master by Walthew;—"Honoured Sir. The lamentable occa- " sion of my procuring his Majesty's royall favour, I " hope, will beg my excuse of yourself and our worthy " society, upon whose kindness I do depend for my re- " construction, and for whose prosperity I shall ever " pray, as in reason and justice bound. I am, Sir, your " most humble Servant and Pupill, Edm. Walthew, " February 27, 1687, 8."

Order signed and issued by Robert, Earl of Essex.—"Theis are to will, require, and demand you and every " of you to forbeare (under any pretence or colour soever) " to prejudice or offer any damage to the University of " Cambridge, or to any the Schooles, Colledges, Halls, " Libraries, Chappels, or other places belonging to the " said University, by plnndering the same or any part " thereof in any kind whatsoever. Hereof faile not, as " you will answeare the contrarie at your perille. Given " under my hand and seall, this seaventh daie of March " 1642. Essex. To all Colonells, Leiyenant Colonells, " Captains, and all other officers and souldiers of the " armie under my command." It has been strongly asserted that the word "plnnder" was introduced into this country by Prince Rupert and his German retainers, but here we find the word in use somewhat before that date. This Order is beautifully written throughout.

A somewhat similar Order, signed and issued by Oliver Cromwell, at a later date.—"These are to charge and " require you, upon sight hereof, not to quarter any " officers or souldiers on any of the Colledges, Halls, or " other howses belonging to the Universitie of Cam- " bridge, nor to offer any injurie or violence to any of " the students or members of any of the Colledges or " howses of the said Universitie, as you shall answere " the contrary at your perill. Given under my hand " and seale the First of July 1652. O. Cromwell. To all " officers and souldiers under my command, and others " whom it may concerne."

A Letter from General Monk, with his signature, shortly before the Restoration, addressed.—"To his " honoured friende the Vice-Chancellor of the Univer- " sity of Cambridge; these." an office then held by Dr. Dillingham, Master of the College.—"I have re- " ceived your letter, and in it (that then which nothing " could bee more welcome to me) an ample testimony " of the good affections of your famous University. It " hath been alwaies a great part of my desire and " ambition to bee serviceable to those eminent founda- " tions which are the glory of our nation, and I can not

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" but thinke it a happnes to have opportunity to doe it " in this way. And if my owne country should challenge " my service, in which case, by a double obligation both " of nature and promise I am engaged not to refuse " them, yet shall my acknowledgment of this favour " bee as great, and my zeale to serve them as strong, " and I hope any advantages and opportunities to " promote their concernement not the less; which I " begg the favour of you to acquaint them withall, and " remain your very humble servant, George Monk. " St. James's 10 April 1660."

Copy of an account of a riot at Oxford on the 11th of April 1683; where the townsmen in great multitudes shouted "A Monmouth, a Monmouth, no York," while the undergraduates of the University, at the Magpye alehouse (near Merton College, and where the riot began) drank the health of the Duke of York. Mr. Sparke, one of the Proctors, lodged one of the townsmen in gaol at the Castle, while a London gentleman, a stranger, kept the mob, who showered stones upon them, at a distance with his sword. This account has the signature of the other Proctor, Mr. Charlett (of Trinity College); and below is written, probably by Dr. Blythe, " The Proctor writes me, this is a copy of the account " of this riot which was presented to the King."

Several Letters of Christopher, Duke of Albemarle, to the University of Cambridge, in February and March 1685.

A Letter of Martin Folkes to the Master of Clare Hall, (Dr. Charles Morgan) dated January 6, 1727. Speaking of "Sir Isaac [Newton's] Book," he says,—" I " even hear your neighbour of the great Colledge, who " spoke very slightingly of the performance before it " appeared, begins not to talk so magisterially as he did " before; but W. W. [William Whiston] continues in " the same way, and declares he shall overturn it so " easily that he shall not be able to extend the whole " confutation to a sheet of paper, which is what he " always proposed, at the end of the Second Part of his " anthentick records, just ready to appear." Allusion is probably here made to Newton's "Chronology of " Ancient Kingdoms amended," an authorized edition of which did not appear till 1728, but it had been surreptitiously translated and published at Paris in 1725.

Copy of a Letter written originally in Arabic by the Ambassador from Morocco to Martin Folkes, of Hillington, Esquire, and sent with a translation, "by the " Interpreter to the Embassy."

A Letter, endorsed (probably by Dr. Morgan),—"Mr. " Folkes, December 3, 1728, concerning Mr. Bradly's " Discovery relating to Parallax of Fixt Stars. Mr. " Whiston still sure of the longitude. Some account " of the petrify'd City in Africa." This letter, written by Martin Folkes, is mostly devoted to an account given by the "Tripoly envoy," which Folkes characterizes as somewhat astonishing, the "old story" having been previously mentioned by Mr. Doyle, and in some other works. The same story is also named, he says, in "Baumgarten's Travels 220 years ago." Part of the paper originally sent by Folkes with his letter is copied, and from its marvellous details the following is an extract:—"One Nicholo, an Armenian Christian, told " SirClement (Cotterel) he had been three several " times upon the spot, that the town is two days' " journey south from Onguela, through the sandy de- " serts. That he saw there several streets, with houses " and shops. That he saw men, women, and children, " some in the streets, some in their shops and houses, " and in as great variety as alive, and following their " several occupations. They were, he said, all of a " hard stone, their habits also petrified, and those not " unlike what is worn by the Arabs at this day . . . . . " He said farther, that the last time he was there, he " took up the figure of a young child, which he bore " with him for several hours through the desart, when " some of his company, seeing or thinking he saw a " party of wild Arabs at a great distance, they were all " for making the best of their way, and he was forced " to fling down his luggage, to make the more diligence " after his master." Further on, it is added that Onguela is 17 days' march from Tripoli to the South East, the petrified town being two or three days' journey from Onguela. The account is given at great length, and is of considerable interest, however slight the foundation upon which so wonderful a story may have been built.

A Letter from Edward Montagu (no doubt the husband of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu) dated "1 May, 1733 " Dover Street," and probably addressed to Dr. Morgan, the Master of the College, sending him a paper by Sir Isaac Newton on Music, which he had received from M. De Moivre. He also writes in favour of a young Fellow-commoner of Clare, named "Ravaud."

A Letter, dated 16 July 1644, desiring the Master (Dr. Thomas Paske) and Fellows of the College—" to " give us information in writeinge of the names of all " such of your College as have practased bowinge " at the nameinge of the name 'Jesus,' adoration " towards the East, or any ceremony in divine service, " not warranted by lawe since they were forbidden by " both or eyther howses of Parliament. Gent. we are " your servantes, H. Mildmay, Nathaniell Bacon, Hum. " Wolcot, Edward Clenche, Robert Vinter."

Other notices also by the same Commissioners; one being—" By the Committee of the Association. To the " Master, Fellowes, and Manciple, of Clare Hall. You " are hereby ordered that, according to the order of " Parliament you celebrate Friday next in your society " as a day of thanksgiving, with exceedings at Dinner " and a Supper, provided that neyther consist of theire " ordinary fish commons in part; and to have a bonefire " in the evening. Nathaniell Bacon, Samuell Flumne, " Robert Vinter, Robert Clerke, June 26, 1645."

There are also numerous other documents, issued about the same period by the Committee for the Reformation of the University.

Also, documents bearing date July 1660, signed by Edward, Earl of Manchester, giving orders that Peter Gunning, Barnabas Oley, and Abraham Hewet, who had been ejected from their Fellowships in the time of the Commonwealth, shall now be restored thereto.

In concluding this Report, I beg to acknowledge, with thanks, my obligations to Dr. Atkinson, Master of the College and Vice-Chancellor of the University, for the readiness with which he granted me access to these documents. To the Reverend Arthur Holmes, Fellow and Lecturer of the College, my thanks are also due for his good offices in reference alike to the archives of this College and those of other Colleges in the University. To my friend Lucas Ewbank, Esquire, Senior Fellow and Deputy Bursar, I feel especially indebted for the abundant facilities which he so kindly afforded me for a comparatively prolonged examination of them.

HENRY THOMAS RILEY.

GONVILLE AND CAIUS COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

The books and documents are described in the order in which they were shown to me, as taken from the College treasury, by Mr. Lamb, or found by me in their repository in Dr. Guest's study.—

History of the College of Gonville and Caius, written by Dr. Caius, the third Founder of the College; a small folio, with leaves of fine vellum, and in the old boards, with a loose leather cover. It contains 165 pages written upon, and about 60 left in blank, and is written in a neat and legible hand throughout. On p. 1 is the title, in the same small writing, as the rest of the work: —" Annalium Collegii de Goneville et Caius a Collegio " condito Libri duo, per Joannem Caium; unum funda- " torum, et Custodem ejusdem, anno Domini 1563." It commences with the Letter granted by Edward the Third, under the great seal, to Edmund de Goneville, Rector of Tyrington (now Terrington), in Norfolk, in the 22nd year of his reign, empowering him to take three messuages, situate in Lurghburulane Strete (probably the present Freeschool Laue) in Cambridge, and bounded by the Cemetery of St. Botolph's Church on the west; and to change the same into a College for twenty scholars: upon which foundation was established by him Goneville Hall, the name of which was afterwards altered by William Bateman, Bishop of Norwich, Gonville's executor, to "The College of the Annnciation of " the Blessed Virgin Mary:" who also removed the College from its original site (the locality probably now occupied by the Master's garden of Corpus Christi College), to its present locality, then known as "Henney;" it being the Bishop's wish to have it in the close neighbourhood of his own recent foundation of Trinity Hall. Edmund Goneville died in 1350, it is supposed. This History, by Dr. Caius, is continued down to 1586, he himself having died in 1573.

A vellum scroll, probably 30 feet or more in length, finely written, in modern Gothic, in rubric and black ink, and brilliantly illuminated throughout. It was written in 1447, but only comes down to 1429, and it is called "Rotula Wintoniensis,"—the "Winchester Roll," in Adamson's volume, hereafter described. The last two membranes forming the roll contain lists of the

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English Kings and their burial-places, so far as ascertained, beginning with Kynglius (Cynegils) and Kynwald, Kings of the West Saxons, coming down to the death of Henry the Fifth: followed by a list of "Gratiæ "expediendæ in Curia Romana;" the writing on the reverse being almost wholly in rubric. At the beginning is written,—"Collegio de Gonnevile et Caius dono dedit "Robertus Armiger, anno Domini 1568;" and then below, in Dr. Caius's handwriting,—"Hocce vere in "Epitome Chronicorum transtulisse videtur hoc scrip- "turn ad verbum, nisi quod contigit melius exemplar, "et ad suam ætatem accommodavit; qui floruit anno "Domini 1454, septem annis postquam scriptum hoc "est." The commencement in rubric is—"Anno "Domini millesimo ccce° quadragesimo septimo."—The text begins,—"Ab origine mundi concurrunt anni "secundum Hebræos potest citri ex dictis Rabi "Ysaac in numero quinquennali sex milleni sexcenti "quadraginta sex. Ab origine mundi iiccccl.xxx. annis "Brutus venit in hanc terram, quæ modo 'Anglia' "dicitur."

A folio volume, of nearly 900 pages, carefully written, and containing abstracts of all the deeds and evidences then belonging to the College, compiled by William Adamson, Fellow of the College, in the middle of the 17th century. It has the following title:—"Registrum "Magnum, seu Catalogus Evidentiarum Collegii de "Gonvil et Caius, exhibens Chartas et Indenturas "Benefactorum, cum eorum conditionibus, etc., ex Evi- "dentiis ipsis, Annalibus Collegii, Rentalibus antiquis, "Supervisionibus Collegii, superioribus ac præsentibus, "aliisque omnibus venustioribus Collegii libris collectum "jussu ac cura Gulielmi Baggee, M.D., Præsidentis, ac "Sociorum Collegii, opera autem ac industria Gulielmi "Adamson, tunc temporis quoque Socii, anno Domini "1651."

In Adamson's volume mention is made of an "Old "Leiger Book of St. Alban's;" it seems doubtful whether it is now in existence.

The "Gesta Collegii," or "Transactions of the "College," have been kept, mostly in small quarto paper volumes, since January 1, 1659; the contents of which have been copied into six handsome folio volumes, the transcripts from the originals ending in 1834; the entries since which time are continued in the sixth volume. As their contents are in general minutes of meetings of the Master and Senior Fellows, upon official business, they do not seem to be of any public interest.

Survey and Terrar Book, of the middle of the 16th century; a folio, containing long descriptions of the estates then belonging to the College.

A Computus Book, containing accounts at the end of each year from 1584 to 1665, small folio, paper, half bound.

A volume, small folio, labelled—"Pandecta annii 1559 "ad annum 1658." It appears to contain the "Gesta "Collegii," or College Transactions, between the above dates; but its contents have not been included among the modern transcripts above mentioned.

Bursars' Book, 1609–34; a large folio, paper, bound in rough calf; it contains the accounts of the College at great length: this and the following volume present many curious details of the social life of those days.

Bursars' Book, 1634–61; a large thick folio volume, paper.

Bursars' Book, 1687–1712; a large folio volume.

Liber Rationalis, ("Ratiou Book,") 1581–1593; a thin folio volume, half bound: it consists of extracts from the larger Bursars' Computi, or Accounts, in reference to payments made to the Master, Fellows, and Scholars, and the sums due from them, and from tenants of the College property.

Liber Rationalis, 1594–1608; a thin folio volume, half bound.

Liber Rationalis, 1609–28; a paper folio volume, in modern half binding. Like the preceding volumes, it contains extracts from the larger accounts of the two College Bursars, with the payments made, and the sums due, to the College. At the end of the first year's account in this volume, is a list of, first (apparently) bad debts then due to the College, under the head of "Antiqui debitores, nuper socii, scholares, et firmarii," some of these debts having been owing for many years, indeed, as far back as 1572. This list is referred to at the end of each year's account for several years, as "Antiqui Debitores," after which, no further allusion is made to it, the debts being probably deemed hopeless. A list of debts to the College then follows, evidently considered as good,—"Hæc subscripta debentur Collegio "in computo annuario 1609." Among them occurs,—"Dominus Rex Jacobus pro medietate hac, 30*li*."—"King James owes for this half year, 30*li*.;" in allusion to the yearly rent of 3 pounds due from the Crown for Physick's (or Fishwick's) Hostel, which had been taken from the College by Henry the Eighth, for the purposes of the foundation of his College of Trinity; a yearly rent of 3*l*. (which is still paid) being granted to Caius College in lieu of it. It is perhaps worthy of notice, as a coincidence, that a Robinson occurs in 1612 as a Scholar on the foundation of Robert and Joanna Trappes, and a Cruso, as a Caius' Scholar in that year; Robinson ceased to be a Scholar in 1613. This subject will be again adverted to under the head of "Matricula- "tion Books of the College.

Liber Rationalis, 1629–61; a thick folio volume, paper, half bound; a continuation of the preceding volumes.

Liber Rationalis, 1661–92; a similar volume.

Liber Rationalis, 1693–1721; a similar volume.

Exit Books; Registers of Leaves of Absence granted to members of the College, three in number, embracing the years 1619–77, 1678–1747, and 1748–93.

Books of Acquittances of College Officers, 1620–67, and 1672–1713; two long folio volumes, the latter only partly filled.

Liber Matriculationis Collegii; a thick folio volume, bound in calf, and containing about 380 leaves of paper. It begins with the year 1560, the first name entered being that of Clement Paman, and ends in 1679. On some fly-leaves is entered a Catalogue of Books in the College Library, date October 29, 1569. Reverting to the coincidence already noticed, as to the names "Robinson" and "Cruso" occurring at the same date among the Scholars of the College, we find that John Robinson, of Elsing in Norfolk, educated under Mr. William Smith, of Monk Soham, aged 15, was admitted a poor scholar and sizar in 1609; and that Rookwood Robinson, son of Hugh Robinson, Clerk, Rector of Bramerton in Norfolk, aged 17 years, was admitted a poor scholar in 1611. In folio 150b of the same volume, the admission of their contemporary, Aquila Cruso, is entered. He is mentioned as the son of John Cruso, of Norwich, a Belgian by birth, and of middle rank, being admitted a Pensioner in his 15th year. There are three other entries of the name of "Cruso" in the same book:—John Cruso, of Norwich, admitted a poor scholar in 1631; probably the same John Cruso, who, according to Antony Wood, was incorporated in the University of Oxford in 1643; Francis Cruso, of Aquila, aged 15 years, a poor scholar in 1669; and John Cruso, son of John, late a Fellow of the College and a Doctor in Civil Law, born at Bristol, and admitted a Pensioner in 1661. This Doctor Cruso, not improbably, is the same person whom we meet with as hopelessly in debt to Trinity Hall, in 1675. Under the year 1605 in this volume we meet with the admission of Francis Cruso, aged 15 years, son of Edmund, citizen of Norwich. In 1613 he is admitted a "major pensionarius," after being a Scholar on Dr. Caius's Foundation. He is still remembered as the author of the "Emblems" (mainly borrowed however from the "Pia Desideria" of Herman Hugo, the Jesuit), his numerous other works being forgotten. In the same book, fol. 331b, under Michaelmas 1667, is entered the admission of the notorious Titus Oates, who afterwards removed to St. John's College, on being dismissed from Caius, it has been said; the following is a translation of the entry:—"Titus Oates, son of Samuel, "Clerk and Rector of Hastings, in the County of "Sussex, born at Okeham, in the County of Rutland, "instructed in literature by Master Mackmillian, in "London, for one year, and under other preceptors for "two years, more or less, was admitted a poor scholar "on the 29th day of June, aged 18 years, under the "tutorship of Master Ellys."

Liber Matriculationis Collegii; a Continuation of the preceding volume, coming down to 1833, a thick large folio volume, in rough calf, containing 605 pages filled.

An ancient Computus, or Bursars' Account-book, a small folio paper volume of 192 pages. No early Computi, on parchment rolls, are now known to exist, if indeed this College ever had such. This volume, the most ancient that the house possesses, contains the College accounts from 1423 to 1456, 1488 to 1493, and 1508 to 1524. In p. 5 is a note, written in a later hand than the rest of the context:—"In yeare of our "Lord God 1534, on Cockerman, fermour of our mylle "at Newnham, made a new mylle of his own proper "costis and chargis withowt owre consent, not havyng "thereof eny knowlege." The mill at Newnham, in the vicinity of Cambridge, still belonging to Caius College, is here alluded to. In p. 3, under the year 1423, we find (translated):—"Expenses for celebrating the ob- "sequies of the Founder, from A.D. 1422. First, for ale,

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"12*d*. Also, for 3 gallons of red wine, 30*d*. Also, for "2½ gallons (of sweet wine), 40*d*. Also, for 3 quarters "of a pound of wax, 3*d*. For making wax tapers 4*d*. "For a pound of *dragges* [small comfits], 17*d*. For 3 "baskets (cophinis), 3*d*. For 3 bushels of coals, 6*d*. "Paid to Thomas, the Steward (Dispensatori), 3*s*. 4*d*. "For one wooden *stoeil* (? stool), 3½*d*. Paid for the "making of table-napkins, to wash (lavabilium), 3*d*. For "leading out manure for three days, 2*s*. 11*d*. For "dinner of the carter at that time, 5*d*. For a cartload "of straw, for building a wall, 15*d*. For a lock to the "aumbry in the kitchen, 4*d*. For repairing a barrel "for *alegre* [alegar, or ale turned sour], 7*d*." In p. 4, being the same year:—"First, paid on the exchange of "six pieces of *pertyr* [pewter] 9*d*. Paid for three "'fossores,' in English called '*seggys*,' of iron, weigh- "ing 16 pounds, 2*s*. Paid for the redemption of books, "to Norgate, 20*s*. For the dinner of Thomas Norgate "and his companion, when they delivered the said "books, 4*d*. For a lock to the door of the storehouse, "4*d*. Paid to Thomas Weryng for writing the inden- "tures as to Foxdone, 2*s*. For making a coat (tunicæ) "for little John, 6*d*. For 2 stalls and 4 standards, and "other things remaining (remanentibus) of the Chapel, "3*d*. For repairing the fireplace (ignitorii) in the "kitchen, a day and a half, 6*d*." In p. 13, under the head of "Expenditure," for a succeeding year:—"In the "first place, paid at the obsequies of the Founder; for "sweet wine, 3 gallons, 4*s*. 4*d*. For 2½ pounds of con- "fectures, 2*s*. 11*d*. For *dragis* [called *anneys dragyz*, "'aniseed comfits,' elsewhere], 1½ pounds, 12*d*. For "14 gallons of ale, 21*d*. For rushes, 3*d*. For a pound "and a half of wax, 7*d*. For making the wax tapers, "2*d*. For the pay of Thomas the Butler, for Michaelmas "Term, 6*s*. 8*d*. For little John, 6*d*. For making the "well in the road (fontis in via), 6*s*. 3*d*. For a pair of "shoes, 4*d*. For the expenses to Wittone and Soham, "in carrying five books thither, 18*d*. For the pave- "ment made before the well, 2*d*. For cleansing the "latrine, 18*d*. For building a wall towards the Chapel, "2*s*. For straw to cover the wall, 6*s*. 8*d*. For pruning "the vineyard, 12*d*." In p. 14:—"For mending a "mazer, broken by Thomas, 20*d*. For one *duble cloket* "[double cloket, or latch-key], 20*d*." "P. 16:—Paid "for the wall near the *board* [the name given very "generally in Cambridge to the latrine, in the 14th and "15th centuries], 4*s*. 4*d*." The accounts set forth in the latter part of this volume, in form resemble those given in the "Libri Rationales," previously mentioned. In a list given of the Masters of the College in p. 192, the following curious passage occurs (tr.): —"Be it remembered, that A.D. 1475 died Edmund "Shyreff, after the Feast of St. Michael; against whom "at the time of his election as Warden, no slight opposi- "tion was formerly made by N. Bothe, afterwards "Bishop of Exeter, who factiously attempted to usurp "to himself the office of Warden. But the ambition of "this man was far from prevailing; although in the "meantime he most disgracefully made away with "(pessime dilapidavit) the best cup and the best piece of "silver plate, together with as much money as he could "scrape together. As to what was afterwards restored, "when he had reached a fatter preferment, we are in "ignorance." In this passage, to all appearance, there are two errors; the Christian name of Booth, Bishop of Exeter, was "John," and he had attained to that dignity in 1465, seven years before Shyreff's election to the Wardenship.

The following, among the many deeds and other documents, in the possession of the College, throw more or less light probably upon the early history and topography of the University and Town of Cambridge.—

A deed executed to Edmund Gonvile by Daniel Felstead and his wife, as to two tenements in Lurtburgh Lane.

A deed executed to the same by John de Brunne and William de Hichen, as to a tenement in Lurtburgh Lane.

License granted by Thomas Morice, chief lord in fee, to Edmund Gonvile, to found his Hall in those three tenements, a rent being reserved of 6*d*. yearly.

License granted by John, Prior of Bernewelle, to Edmund Gonvile, to found his Hall, a yearly rent being reserved to him of 5*s*. 6*d*., and four capons yearly.

A Charter granted by Edward the Third to Edmund Gonvile, by writ of Privy Seal, enabling him to put in mortmain the tenements in Lurtburgh Lane.

A deed of Grant by Edmund Gonvile to John Colton, first Warden of his Hall, and his scholars.—Four scholars only are named, though the Royal license extends to twenty;—William Rougham, John de Tyrryngton, William de Lee, and Richard de Pallham.

Letter of William Bateman, Bishop of Norwich, creating the new foundation, by the name of "the "College of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin "Mary."

License granted by Edward the Third for the purchase of two tenements, one from the University of Cambridge, the other from the Hospital of St. John at Cambridge, date 1352. These two tenements were in Lurtburgh Lane, and were obtained for the enlargement of the original site of Gonvile Hall: the tenement purchased from the University was called "Longe "Entre."

License granted by Edward the Third, in the 27th year of his reign, for an exchange between the College of St. Benedict (or Corpus Christi College) and the Hall of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

Covenant between Henry, Duke of Lancaster, Alderman, or Governor, of the Guild of the Fraternity of Corpus Christi, and the College of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, for an exchange of hostels belonging to them, together with the conditions; in French and Latin.

Release, 28th Edward III., by the Master and Scholars of the House of Corpus Christi, of a messuage that formerly belonged to John de Cambridge.

Letters of License of Thomas, Bishop of Ely, and the Chapter, for founding a Chapel, and celebrating divine service therein, A.D. 1353.

Composition made by William Bateman, Bishop of Norwich, between the Hall of the Holy Trinity of Norwich (Trinity Hall) and the College of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, for establishing friendship between them, A.D. 1353.

Grant by King Edward the Sixth of an annual pension of 3*l*. to Gonvile Hall, in lieu of Physwicke Hostel, which had been left to Gonvile Hall by William Fishwicke, Bedel of the University, in 1393, but had been lately transferred to Trinity College.

Copy of a Petition of Thomas Bacon, Master, and the Fellows, of Gonvile Hall, that Dr. Caius may be a Cofounder, and may make Statutes for the College.

Three Letters Testimonial, in behalf of Dr. Caius, for his Degrees at Cambridge and at Padua.

Patent for Dr. Caius's coat of Arms.

Inventory of Dr. Caius's effects.

A grant from Queen Elizabeth to the College of two bodies, for the study of anatomy.

License granted to Dr. Caius, A.D. 1557, by the Bishop of London, and the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, for the removal of Linacre's tomb in St. Paul's Cathedral.

Gift to the College, by John L'Estrange, of 1,000 sheep, A.D. 1516. Dr. Caius, in his Annals, or History, of the College, p. 8, says as to this gift, (tr. from the Latin):—"For the sale of which sheep there is still a "great sum of money due, as may be ascertained from "the Ration Books of our College, and of regaining "which there is no hope. Such in times of late has "been the negligence of our Wardens, etc."

The College Statutes of Edmund Gonvile, and of Bishop Bateman, A.D. 1353.

It is with much pleasure that I acknowledge my obligations to Dr. Guest, Master of Caius College, for the readiness with which he gave me permission to examine the muniments of his College, and the interest which he manifested in my enquiries relative to them. I have also to thank the Reverend John Lamb, Fellow and Bursar of the College, for the great pains which he took in collecting the various documents, and his kindness in providing me with every facility for their inspection.

HENRY THOMAS RILEY.

JESUS COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

The books and various other documents are described in the order in which they were shown to me by Dr. Corrie, Master of the College.—

A small quarto paper volume, in modern binding, and neatly written throughout, composed, in Latin, by John Siberman, a Fellow and former President of the College, and dedicated to Dr. Edmund Boldero, appointed Master in 1663. It contains an account, carefully gathered from the College muniments, of the early foundation of the College, and of its predecessor (in site, and partly in endowments,) the Monastery of St. Radegund, the members of which consisted of a Prioress,

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sometimes styled "Abbess," and eleven Nuns; a foundation which was dissolved in the 11th year of King Henry VII., its buildings being transferred, through the agency of Alcock, Bishop of Ely, the Founder, to his new College. The latter part contains, in addition to the history of the College, an account of its early Masters and Fellows, and of its Benefactors, with some former Statutes of the University. Its title is, — "Historia Collegii Jesu Cantabrigiæ, adornata studio "Joannis Sherman, Collegii Præsidentis, etc." The earlier part of it was published by Mr. J. O. Halliwell in 1840, forming a thin 8vo volume of 44 pages; the latter half, treating of the former Fellows and the University Statutes, being omitted. There are some written notes in the manuscript volume, added by Dr. Caryl, Master of the College, at a comparatively recent date (A.D. 1758–80). In this volume, many of the early deeds, and grants made thereby, to the Convent of St. Radegund, are mentioned or described.

There is also in the possession of the College a paper book, small folio size, bound in rough leather, containing abstracts of all the early muniments of the College, and the Nunnery, its predecessor. It was written by Dr. Caryl, above-named in his usual excellent hand, and with great care throughout. At the other end of the volume is transcribed the Foundation-deed of the College, dated 12th June 1496.

Among the early deeds still in the possession of the College, almost the earliest are two from Malcolm IV., King of Scotland, between 1153 and 1164, Hubert, Bishop of Glasgow, one of the witnesses, having died in the latter year. As Earl of Huntingdon, he thereby grants to the Nuns of Grandebrigge ten acres of land, "near Grenecroft," in almoign; (Grenecroft being the spot afterwards known as "Jesus Green," or "Common," and now as "Midsummer Common"). In the same drawer with these deeds and charters is Malcolm's Pedigree, drawn up in 1658 by Richard Gascoigne. A previous grant had been made to the Nuns "of the little Cell without the vill of Cantebrugg," by Nigel, Bishop of Ely from 1133 to 1169; and also by Constance, Countess of Huntingdon. In a deed of probably the latter half of the 12th century, but without a date, Reginald son of Hugh of Clenewareton (Clenchwarton, in Norfolk) gives to the Nuns 3 coombs of salt yearly out of his saltworks at Lynn, called "Hawekes-"cote." By a somewhat later deed, without date, the Nuns grant to Bartholomew Fitz-Ralph their portion of the said saltworks, he paying them yearly "tres octo-"dalos salis," "three eight-deals of salt:" the capacity of the "deal" is probably now unknown.

A.D. 1277, Roger, Bishop of Norwich, grants to the Nuns a collection throughout his Diocese for repair of their church, which had been damaged by the fall of a campanile, clochier, or bell-tower.

A.D. 1213, an instrument was issued by the Official of the Archdeacon of Ely, recommending the Nuns to the clergy of the diocese for their charity, as they had lost their house and all their substance by fire.

A.D. 1376, Thomas, Bishop of Ely, grants a relaxation from penance of 40 days to such as shall contribute towards repairing the loss of the Nuns by a recent fire.

A.D. 1390, William, Archbishop of Canterbury, grants a relaxation of 40 days' penance to such as shall contribute to the repair of the Nunnery, much damaged of late by high winds.

24th Edward I., A.D. 1196. Quitclaim by Roysia, widow of Giles de Cambridge, as to her claim of dower in certain lands lying in a croft called "Stockwell," in Cambridge.

By a deed without date, but probably of the time of Henry III., Avicia Bacun, of Stantun, gives her bondman, William Champneys, "with all his following" (cum tota sequela sua); and by the same deed the Nuns grant to the same William Champneys 10 acres given to them by Avicia Bacun, he paying yearly 6*s.* 9*d.* to their Infirmary.

From my cursory examination of the abstracts of the early deeds of this College, I am induced to think that, if thoroughly perused, they would be found to contain a rich mine of information as to the former localities of Cambridge, many of them now totally forgotten.

The heads under which the property of this Nunnery, in its more opulent times, was divided, are as follow:— John de Trippelowe's gift in Cambridge and Bernwell, the Parish of St. Radegund, All Saints in the Jewry, Trinity Parish, St. Andrew's, St. Botolph's, St. Peter's without Trumpington Gate, St. Benedict's, St. John the Baptist's Milnestrete, St. Edward's, Great St. Mary's, St. Clement's and Bridge Street, St. Peter's, St. Giles's, All Saints' near the Castle, Cambridge and Bernwelle Fields, Grantchester, Shelford, Abington, West Wratting, Stevinton, Whaddon, Ashdon, Barthow, Litlington, Trumpington, Bassingburn, Maddingley, Ely, Little Walden, and Crawden. Of all this, however, but little had survived to the Nunnery at the time of its dissolution; and of that little a small portion only came into the possession of the College.

The earliest Register of the College is a large and thick folio volume, beginning in the early part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and containing the College accounts, and admissions of students from that date.

The second Register, a folio volume, contains admissions of students and entries of College business, and orders made, from about 1618 to 1689; it contains however, no College accounts.

The third Register is a thin folio volume, bound in parchment, beginning in 1689 and ending in 1783.

The fourth Register is a similar thin folio volume, beginning in 1783, and coming down to the present day.

There are also some old Field Books, containing accounts of the various metes and boundaries of the College property.

Many loose papers, connected with the College buildings and its general affairs, have been collected by Dr. Cerrie from various quarters at different times during his Mastership, and inserted in a large blank paper folio, which he has had made for the purpose.

Beyond the instances of Sherman and Dr. Caryl, already named, little interest seems to have been taken in the records of this College, and their due preservation, in former times. There are twelve early Computi of College accounts still existing, of the time of Henry VIII., and one of the time of Edward VI.; all the others, probably, have perished.

Of the Nunnery of St. Radegund, only three ancient Rolls seem to have survived to these times; at least, there are only three now in the possession of the College. These Rolls are of considerable interest in shewing some features of the usages, requirements, and general economy, of an English Nunnery in the 15th century; and as their contents seem to be hardly of a nature adapted to the Calendars to which these Reports are in general but preliminary, some extracts from the two earliest of them are here given.—

The first Roll is of parchment, in fair condition, and is headed (as translated from the Latin of the original): "Cambridge. The Account of Dame [Domina] Agnes "Banaster, Treasurer and Receiver of the Houses "of the Blessed Mary and St. Radegunda, from the Eve "of St. Michael the Archangel, in the 28th year of the "reign of King Henry the Sixth [A.D. 1449] to the Eve "of St. Michael the Archangel thence next ensuing, "in the 29th year of the same king, being for one year." The earlier portion contains the Receipts of the house, amounting in all to 80*l.* 22*d.* Under this head are Receipts for the letting of houses in Cambridge, and farms in the country; Receipts in the Market (foro), and profits (proventus) from the Fair which had been granted to the House, on the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin; and Repasts (repaste) which had been given by divers gentlewomen (personæ generosæ) who had been staying there; receipts also on sale of corn and straw; fishes; and payments from the Vicar of St. Clement's in Cambridge, for the clothing of the Nuns.

Under the head of Payments, a tenement in Cambridge, called "Mortymer's" is mentioned: "paid to "the Rector of the Church of St. Benedict for the "hostel called 'the Bull' (hospitio vocato le Boolle) "4*d.*," on the site probably of the inn still so called. "Arecherche Street," in Cambridge, is named more than once; and "Nunneslane," the present "Jesus Lane," is repeatedly mentioned. "For a tenement in Walles-"lane," an allowance is claimed to be made, because John Walsheman had run away without paying his rent.

From the items under the head of "Necessary ex-"penses," the following are extracted: "For 3 pounds "of candles bought for the house, 3*s.* 5*d.* For 3 pounds "of cotton (*le cotone*) bought for the candles at various "times, 2*s.* For soap (? spumate) for the whole year, "22*d.*; and for one barrel of oil bought for the Church "of St. Radegund, 14*s.* For candles bought against "the Feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, 2*d.* "For 5 ladles (*ladele*) bought for the kitchen, 2½*d.* "Also, for slates (*slattes*) bought from Alexander "Tebbe, of Westone, for the house where the malt is "dried, 8*s.* 4*d.* For parchment and paper, with ink "(encausto), bought as well for writing the parts of "this account from day to day, as for the account of "last year, 10*d.* Paid to John Cokke for carrying

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" straw from the barn (oreo) to the cow-house, malt-
" house, and other places, at times as needed, 4d. Also,
" for one strainer (in uno le strenyour), 2½d., with the
" bolting-sieve (le buttelle), 6d. Paid to a certain
" woman hired to spin 21 pounds of wool, 22d. To
" Alice Pavyer, hired by the job (in grosso) to spin 36
" pounds of wool, 6s. For a gallon and 3 pints (pyntez)
" of oil, bought for anointing the wool, 11d. For bran
" bought for fattening the swine, 6d. Also, paid to
" Roger Rede, of Hyntone, for the warpyng-cert (?) of the
" yarn of wool, 1½d. And for hiring him to weave 77
" ells of woollen cloth for the livery of the servants,
" 3s. 5d. Paid to a certain Shearman (cuidam le Sher-
" man) for shearing the same cloth, 14½d. Paid to the
" wife of John Howedelowe for fulling the said cloth,
" 3s. 5d. Also, for a sieve called a 'schete-rydelle,' 5d.,
" together with another sieve, called 'a mele-syve,' 3½d.
" Paid to John Wheresdone, for driving the beasts to
" the marsh of Wendlyngham, 2d. For one mat (in
" uno le matte) bought, 2d. Also, paid for bleaching
" (flebotomatione) the cart-horses on St. Stephen's Day,
" 2d. Also, for one stone, called a 'gryndstone,' bought
" of John Chapman, bladesmyth, 16d. For oil bought
" for the Church of All Saints, 2s. 7d. Paid to Gerard
" Wake for binding one book, called 'Sanetorium,'
" 6s. 8d. Paid to a certain labourer for spreading
" manure upon the arable land, 4d. For one sedlepe
" (seed-basket) bought, 2½d. Paid to Richard Cook for
" writing two sets of indentures between our Lady
" (Prioress) and John Stywart, for a garden let to her
" in Precherche Strete, 9d. For a certain earthen pot,
" for holding ale in the Refectory, 2d. To John Tomes-
" sone, hired to plough from the Feast of the Purifica-
" tion to the Feast of St. Philip and St. James, 7s. 6d.
" Also, to Richard Sexteyne, slaughterman (shawter-
" mamo) hired to slaughter beasts for the kitchen,
" 4s. 2d. For two earthen plates, 1d., cups and dishes,
" 6d. For one dozen and a half of trenchers, 4d.,
" one lote (a wooden skimmer) and one payle, 6d.,
" one flelyngholle (skimming-bowl) 1½d., one pair of
" bellows (uno pari de lez bellowes) 6½d. Lost in the
" exchange of a skymer (skimmer) 5d., and in the ex-
" change of pewter, the loss per pound being 1½d.,
" 3s. 9d. Also, paid for the castration of lambs and
" swine this year, 10d. Paid to Margaret Whyte
" for washing a woolfel, 1d. Also, paid to Geoffrey
" Stonyng and other labourers for making a clay wall
" for the punfald (pinfold) and mending another wall
" within the Priory, as needed, during 26 days, at 2d.
" per day, 4s. 4d. Paid to Katherine Rolfe, hired to
" hoe in the garden for four days, 4½d. For 2 pipes
" bought of John Hesewelle, to make kymelyns (large
" tubs) therefrom, 2s. Paid to Thomas Bottesham,
" cooper, for making out of those pipes six kymelyns
" altogether, 2s. 4d. For washing sheep, 14d., and for
" shearing them, and binding up the wool in fleeces,
" 3s. 1d. For Simon Maydwell, labouring 6 days, 9d.,
" and Thomas Wyntur 12 days, 18d., such work being
" done in the meadow, and in digging for potters' clay,
" and doing other base work (et alios labores indigna
" faciendo). Paid for 4 ells of linen cloth, bought of
" John Balle, being linen for the Refectory, 12d. For
" 8 ells of linen cloth, bought for the naprie (napery,
" probably finger-napkins), 2s. 6d. For mending the
" swipe (le swepe) of the well, 8d. And for mending 5
" forks, called 'pychefforkes,' 3d. For a rake (clathe)
" bought of Alice Smalhouse, the same being used for
" spreading the wool, and beating it, 3d. For rushes
" bought at various times this year, 9d. Also, for 52
" ells of linen cloth, bought of John Balle this year, for
" making boardcloths and table-napkins, at the price of
" 2d. per ell, 8s. 8d. Paid for a pittance (i.e. extra com-
" mons) of the Society (Comitatne) on the day of the
" Trental of John Strotu, late bailiff, including 4d. for
" wax, and 2d. to the clerk who rang the bell, 2s."

Under the head of "Purchases of Corn and Stores," we find the following, among other items:—"Also for
" eight warpes (parcels of four) of fish called lyng,
" bought of John Antylle at Ely Fair, at 8d. the warpe,
" making 5s. 4d.; with six warpes of codde, at 6½d. the
" warpe. For one quarter and 2½ bushels of oatmeal,
" bought this year at the kitchen, at 5d. the bush., 7s. For 32 pullets bought at Stantun, 2s. 8d. Also,
" for 14 warpes of lyng, bought of the aforesaid John
" Antylle at the Fair of Stiresbrigge (Sturbridge),
" 13s. 4d. For 4 quarters of pease, bought of John
" Presote this year, 11s. Also, for 6 bushels of green
" pease, bought in the market for making pottage, 3s.
" For 4 bushels of pease, bought at another time, 14d.
" For two quarters of tares (lez tarez) bought for sow-
" ing, 5s. 4d. For a lamb, bought of the clerk of St.
" Antony's, 6d. Also, paid for seed called 'mustard
" 'seed,' 12d. Also, for two sheep bought of Master
" John Herrysone, Chaplain, 12s., and no more, the
" rest being forgiven to the society. Also, for 8 ounces
" of saffron bought for store this year, 6s. 11d. For
" one pound of pepper, 10½d. For a horse bought at
" the Fair of St. John the Baptist, 9s. 6d. For another
" horse, bought of Richard Baker of Bumstede, 4s.
" Also, for two cades of red herrings, 15s., one barylle
" and a half of white herrings, 18s. 3d., and two cades
" of sparlinge (lez sparlynges), 2s. 8d., bought at Lynn
" this year, of John Balu. Also, for one quarter of fish
" called 'seyaterfyssche,' bought of the same John, 5s.
" Also, for 2 quarters 5 bushels of salt, bought at the
" Fair of St. John the Baptist, 7s. 10½d. Also, for one
" dozen of cheeses, bought of William Webbe of Balse-
" ham, at 4d. each cheese. For a sheep, bought of
" Richard Sexteyne, 6d."

From the "Account of Ploughs and Carts," the following items are extracted:—"For 2 ploughs lately bought
" of Michael Bower of Fulbourne, 2s. 4d. For 17
" horse-shoes, 14d. For 300 nails bought for shoeing
" the horses, 8d. Also, for carteloudnaylle, 5d. For 3
" horsetreses, 6d. For oxbowes, 6d. Also, for cord called
" 'whipcorde, 3d.' Also, for one horsecombe, 2d. For 3
" pickeforkes staves bought at the Fair of St. John the
" Baptist, 2d. For the making and mending of horse-
" collars by one man, hired for five days, 22d. Also,
" for a canvas gown bought for that work, 9d. For
" putting an axle in a cart, 6d."

From the head of "Repairs" the following items are extracted:—"Also, for payment to Henry Dernessone,
" carpenter, hired to make, erect, and prepare entirely
" in carpenter's work, two tenements under one roof,
" situate in the lane called 'Nunneslane,' 24s. 4d., in
" part payment of 30s., when he shall have made an
" end of the work. Also, paid to Simon Maydewelle,
" hired to saw timber for the work aforesaid, for 4 days,
" 14d. For a cartload of splints (lez splentez) bought
" for the tenements aforesaid, 4s. For canvas and nails
" bought for binding the wall of the tenement afore-
" said, 16d. To Geoffrey Stonynge and William Branne,
" hired to lay the grunciles (groundsels) of the tene-
" ments aforesaid, and to daub the walls of the same,
" 17s. 3d. For reeds bought of John Bere, redere
" (reeder, or thatcher,) for the said tenements, 2s. 4d.
" Also, for 5 hundred of sedge (lez seghe) bought for the
" same work, 5s. Also, for bows (bowis) bought at the
" Fair of St. John the Baptist, for making the doors
" and windows of the houses aforesaid, 2s. 10d. For
" 23 bunches of rods bought for the tenements aforesaid.
" To John Scot, thatcher, for covering the tenements
" aforesaid with straw, 12 days, at 4d. per day and the
" table of our lady [the Prioress], 4s. To Nicholas
" Turnefygge for 10 days, pulling out the straw and
" helping the thatcher, 3s. 1d. To John Freeman,
" hired to daub a wall called 'a pykewall,' 4s. For
" making a cover for the font (le font) of the Church
" of St. Radegund, 6d. For making a glass window,
" the glass being found by our lady [the Prioress], 12d.
" For tar (butumine) bought, with pitch, this year, for
" marking and anointing the sheep, 2s. 1d. For hurdles
" for the folds, 3s. 3d. Moneys paid to our lady the
" Prioress and the whole Convent for their clothing this
" year, in part payment of 66s. 8d., 43s. 8d., and no more."
Under the head of the "Hospitium," or "Guests'
" Hall," the following items are selected:—" Also, paid
" to William Rogger, for beef, pork, mutton, and veal,
" bought for the Guests' Hall, by the hands of Johanna
" Grauntyer, 33s. 8d. For bread, ale, beef, mutton,
" lamb, veal, pork, hens, chickens, eggs, butter, and
" fish, fresh-water and sea, bought for eating in the
" Guests' Hall, as set forth in detail in a paper book
" examined against this account, 11l. 7s. 4½d. Also,
" for a cow, bought of Thomas Careaway for the Guests'
" Hall, 6s. 8d."

Under the head of "Data," "Presents:"—" Also, given
" to the four criers (præconibus) of the Mayor of Cam-
" bridge, for their offering at the Feast of our Lord's
" Nativity, in return for their services to our lady
" the Prioress and the Convent, performed and to be
" performed, 2s. 3d. Also . . . with 2s. 3d.
" distributed among the poor on the day of our Lord's
" Supper, as also the earnest pennies (lez ernest penyes)
" given to divers persons, 4d. Also, for a crane
" (grure) bought and given to the Chancellor of the
" University of the town of Cambridge, for his friend-
" ship in divers matters of our lady, the same being
" to the advantage of the Community, 12d."

Under the head of "Autumn Expenses:"—" Also, for
" 13 pairs of gloves bought for people hired in Autumn,

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" as they were wanted, 12*s.* Paid to Thomas Atkyn, " hired to trim the trees (*les trees*) in the close called " 'Gartonescrofte,' for two days, 8*d.* Also, to John " Knyght, who assisted the labourers on one occasion, " as being the price of a pair of shoes, 7*d.*"

Under another head, the title at the margin being cut away :—" Also, paid to Geoffrey Fyesher, for the carriage by water of salt fish from Ely, together with " the carriage of half a barrel of oil, called '*lampe* " '*oyle*,' from Lynn, and of a letter sent to our lady " [the Prioress] from Lynn ; as also, for the carriage " of herrings from Lynn to the Great Bridge at Cambridge, 2*s.* 2*d.* Also, for the expenses of our lady " the Prioress in inspecting her tenants at Cambridge " at different times, together with an interview which " she had with John Austy, Esquire, for the benefit of " the house, 17½*d.*"

The fuel mentioned consists of turfs, faggots, and sedge.

Under the head of "Miscellaneous Payments," the following appear, among others :—" Also, for the salary " of Robert Palmere, Confessor of the ladies this year, " as in divers preceding years, 6*s.* 8*d.* For the salary " of Master John Horrysone, Chaplain, celebrating " Mass for the ladies the whole time of this account, " 100*s.* Also, paid to John Peressone, celebrating in " the Church of St. Andrew the Apostle at various " times, 2*s.* 4*d.* For the payment of the clerk of that " church, for one year, 13*s.* 4*d.* For the pay of Richard Vest, the baker and brewer, this year, 26*s.* 8*d.* " Also, for the pay of John Enersdone, hired to plough, " the whole time of the account, 26*s.* 6*d.* Also, for the " pay of John Wyllyamessone, shepherd, with 8*d.*, the " price of one pair of boots, this year, 20*s.* 8*d.* For the " pay of Joanna Gramgyer, one of the handmaids of " our lady [the Prioress], including 3*s.* 4*d.* given to her " as a reward for provisional duties (officio provisorio) " this year, 13*s.* 4*d.* Also, for the pay of Elinor " Richemounde, another handmaid of our lady, with " 20*d.* given to her as a reward, 8*s.* 4*d.* Also, for the " pay of Elizabeth Chaterys, another handmaid, given " to her in her clothing during the time of this account, " 3*s.* 1*d.* Also, for the pay of Dionysia the yardwoman " (*yerdewoman*) this year, 9*s.*"

On the obverse of this manuscript are written a number of prayers, in a large and distinct hand, and in Latin, addressed to St. Etheldreda of Ely.

The second Roll of the Nunnery of St. Radegund is also of parchment, in a very mutilated condition at the beginning, and extends (probably) from Michaelmas in the 29th year of King Henry the Sixth (A.D. 1450) to Michaelmas in the following year ; Dame Agnes Bamastre being again the Treasurer and Receiver.

The following are extracts from the "Necessary Expenses."—" Paid for mending a vessel called '*a boket*,' " bought of Thomas Botesham, with the binding of the " same with an iron hoop belonging to our lady, 13*d.* " To William Broun and his fellow, hired for two days " to prune the vines, and to raise them up, 12*d.* For " nails, called '*wyrgyngys*,' bought for that use, 2*d.* " Also, for two *skeppes* (baskets) called '*skotelles*,' 3*d.* " To Richard Gardynere, for beating stockfish (fung') " for one day, 3*d.* For a certain piece of timber, called " '*a mast*,' bought at Lynne for making a ladder thereof, " 4*s.* Also, for a certain earthen pot, called '*a spesse* " '*potte*,' for the refectory-house, 1½*d.* To John Delahay, " hired to empty and cleanse the latrine for the whole " term, 2*s.* Also, for four implements, called '*wood-* " '*hakys*,' 4*d.* Also, for the binding of a great bowl " (ciphi), or dish, called '*a wasshyng bolle*,' 2*d.* Also, " for a certain vessel called '*a cheerne* (churn),' bought " at the Fair of Stereshrigge, for making butter there- " with, 10*d.* Also, for sour apples, called '*crabbes*,' " bought for making a juice (salsagine) therefrom, " called ' *vergeoice* ' (verjuice), for mixed ink, for our " lady's wine, 8*d.* Paid to William Judde of St. Ives, " for dyeing the woollen cloth in green and blue " colours, that was intended for the livery of our lady's " servants, 9*s.* 9*d.* Also, for two stones, called '*salt-* " '*stonez*,' bought for the pigeon-house, 6¾*d.* Paid " to William Hornoby, for the carriage of 5 hundred " and sixty of sedge (*les seghes*) from the Grenecroft to " the brewery, 16*d.*"

Under the head of expenditure for the Guests' Hall :—" For two barrels of ale, called '*penyale*,' bought for " the Guests' Hall at one time, 18*d.*"

Among the "Gifts" is enumerated a sum of "10 " pence doled to certain poor persons who lately " suffered in the war of our Lord the King."

Among the "Out-door Expenses" occurs,—"The " ferryage of Dame Joanna Lancastre, Dame Margaret " Metham, Thomas Key, and Elena Herward, from " Lynn aforesaid to Cambridge, together with their " attendants, 2*s.* 8*d.*"

The third of these Rolls is of paper, and purports to be the account of Dame Johanna Kay, for the 21st year of Edward the Fourth (A.D. 1481, 2), about fourteen years before the dissolution of the Convent. The Roll is perfect, but very brief. The total receipts of the Nunnery, which had been as much as 80*l.* thirty years before, had now fallen to 31*l.* 15*s.* 8½*d.*

The above Rolls (together with one of the 39th year of King Henry the Sixth, which appears to be no longer in existence), seem to be the only ones alluded to in Sherman's volume, compiled in the 17th century, before mentioned, as then surviving : he does not however speak of that of the 21st year of Edward the Fourth. The following is his description (translated from the Latin) of the state of the College muniments in his day, (p. 14 of the printed edition) :—" I cannot " go through the whole of them, because, as to the " deeds kept in the College archives, from which the " rest would have to be drawn, the carelessness of " certain persons has disfigured some with stains, " others a sacrilegious hand has carried off, and others, " again, time, the devourer of things, has consumed."

It is with much pleasure that I acknowledge that my thanks are greatly due to the Reverend Dr. Corrie, the Master of Jesus College, for the kindness with which he gave me access to the documents above described, and the care he took that I should enjoy every possible facility for the examination of them.

HENRY THOMAS RILEY.

TRINITY HALL, CAMBRIDGE.

The various documents are described in the order in which they were shown to me by Dr. Goddart, the Master, and Mr. Latham, Tutor of the College.—

A folio volume, in modern calf binding, consisting of 508 pages, written by W. Warren, LL.D., formerly Fellow of the College, and brought to completion apparently on 27th April 1730. Its title is—" Collectanea ad Collegium " sive Aulam Sanctæ Trinitatis in Universitate Canta- " brigiensi præcipue spectantia," it being, in fact, a History of the College from its then existing records and other sources, and combining therewith a description of the College buildings, lists of its Benefactors, Masters, and Fellows, copies of the College Statutes, and lists of the College plate ; which latter, contrary to the case of most of the Colleges in both Universities, was preserved during the commotions in the reign of Charles the First. The volume is clearly written throughout : it has never been published.

Volumes of "Miscellanea," folios, in some instances more covers loosely enclosing papers, and of varying sizes. The First Volume contains many old papers, all relating more or less to the property or affairs of the College. No. 4 is a small bill for repairs done to the Chapel, and, apparently, consecrating the same on reconsecration ; of especial interest, as being the only ancient document in the possession of the College bearing reference to the Chapel. The writing is very indistinct : it is to the following effect, so far as it can be deciphered :—" Anno Domini 1513.—Expense circa re- " parationem Capellæ.—Inprimis, pro faciendo *le* " *crest*, xiiis. viiid. obol. Item, pro fundere muri pro " *le crest*, xxvid. viiid. Item, pro *lynyng le crest*. " iis. iiiid. Item, pro cirpis, vd. Item, pro aliis " necessariis, iid. obol. Item, pro dedicatione Capellæ, " xxs. Item, in remuneratione servientium, iis. Item, " pro veste linea pro Episcopo, xiiiid. Item, pro " vemo, iis. viid. Item, pro *le heyer for the hey alter*, " xiiiid." (?) " Expenses about the repair of the " Chapel. First, for making the crest, 13*s.* 8½*d.* Also, for " one staining the wall for the crest, 26*s.* 8*d.* Also, for " lining the crest, 2*s.* 4*d.* Also, for rushes, 5*d.* Also, " for other necessaries, 2½*d.* Also, for the dedication " of the Chapel, 20*s.* Also, for remuneration of the ser- " vants, 2*s.* Also, for a linen vestment for the Bishop, " 14*d.* Also, for the vane (?), 2*s.* 7*d.* Also, for the " heyer (?) for the high altar, 14*d.*" (The "crest" here is the ornamental finishing of a wall). No. 11 is a copy of a Letter from Thomas Beech to Robert, Earl of Salisbury, Lord High Treasurer (*temp.* James I.) complaining of "a double imputation which hath for many yeares " been laied upon that house (T.H.), the one concerninge " backwardnes in religion, the other weake proceedinge " in learninge." A bill occurs for muskets and rests supplied to the College, with other items, dated 28 July 1642, and signed, "Robert Wyaman" ; the amount being

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10*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.* (There is, I believe, a document in existence in the College, which I did not see, showing that these muskets were afterwards seized by order of Oliver Cromwell). A receipt also for 10 shillings for carriage of the said arms from London, and of 1*s.* 8*d.* "for carriage of them to the Bull." No. 18, a Letter, (or a copy of one, it is not clear which,) on parchment, from the Fellows of this College to Henry, Earl of Holland, Chancellor of the University, dated August 19, 1645, requesting him to appoint John Selden to the Mastership, on the resignation of Dr. King; John Bond, Fellow of Catherine Hall, was, however, finally appointed. No. 19, an Order from Parliament to remove the restriction imposed upon the Fellows, as to the election of a Master, unless John Selden, recently chosen by them, shall consent to accept the Mastership. Nos. 20 and 21, other documents thereon. No. 22, Order of the Lords of Parliament, stating that their Order of the 4th of December 1647, discharging Zachery Cawdrey from being Proctor, shall not prejudice the right of the University, or of any College, in choosing another Proctor. Among the documents mentioned in the latter part of this volume, as being in the possession of the College, is a Composition between Trinity Hall and Annunciation Hall (now Caius College) in the year 1353, in which Trinity Hall is allowed the seniority.

Miscellanea, Vol. 2. No. 4 is an Inventory on parchment, in the form of an Indenture, dated January 22, 1556, "conteynyng all bokes, plates, dettes, and leases "&c., belonging to Trinity Hall." No. 12, a letter, signed by Queen Elizabeth, requiring Trinity Hall to grant a lease of Mutford, in Herts, to her servant, Porphyry Bower, Esquire. No. 21, a Letter of Francis Verulam (Lord Bacon), Chancellor, to Dr. Corbet, Master of the College, dated 12 July 1620, as to a lease of lands in Monkton. No. 91, Proposals (a leaf in print), for building a "Bagnio" in Cambridge "for hot and cold bathing, by subscription. A few extracts are here given from this curious paper, as a sample.—(I.) "That in gratitude to the Gentlemen who subscribe, "they shall have the liberty of making use of the "Bagnio gratis, for their lives, only giving the servant "his usual fees. (II.) That there shall be two rooms for "sweating, after the most elegant Italian Bagnio "in London. (IV.) That there shall be cooling-rooms "in which shall be proper matrasses, or pallates, with "the usual accommodations. (V.) That the servants "who attend shall do the small offices usual in bagnios, "and cup when desired. (VI.) That the price to those "who do not subscribe be 4*s.* for bathing, and 5*s.* if "they sweat, or are cupp'd; but no more for all." The date of these "Proposals" is about the end of the reign of George the First.

Miscellanea, Vol. 3. This volume contains a large number of papers connected with the College property and business. Among them are many papers relating to the expulsion of Dr. Nicholls, a Fellow, from the College in 1731, for stealing books from St. John's College Library. In a letter, dated August 3, 1731, to Nathaniel Lloyd, the Master, writes:—"Mr. President, "and Gentlemen. The ill-luck I have had in putting "in the late expell'd Fellow, Dr. Nicholls, has determined me to waive the Master's right to devolutions "for the future." Dr. Nicholls's confession, dated "From Mr. Taylor's, against the Monument, London," and his letters to the Chebsey Fellow of the College, dated from Calais, whither he had fled for safety, are affecting pictures of self-abasement and remorse; the latter entering into details how the thefts were effected. The University Library also suffered from his depredations.

Miscellanea, Vol. 4. This volume contains a number of documents bearing reference to the College, of earlier date than the preceding ones. Among them are Bursers' accounts in 1598, 99, 1600, 6, 7, 8, 1626, 1630, 1. A Letter from Richard (Bancroft), Archbishop of Canterbury, dated March 17, 1607, to Dr. Cowell, Master of the College, asking his favour for Mr. Newman as successor in the Chambers, in Doctors' Commons, London, held by Sir Edward Stanhope, jun. deceased. To it is added a Postscript, longer than the letter itself, signed R.C.:—"You have a book which Mr. Hare bestowed upon "you that did appertaine to the Abbey at Canterburie. "It conteynyng in it many ancient recordes, as I am "informed, I pray you send it up unto me, and it shalbe "safe, for I know your charge; howbeit I hold it had "bene fitter to have bene given to the Archbishoprike "of Canterbury, which is more likely to stand then that "Abbey to be rebuilt." This last remark has reference to the terms on which the book, which had once belonged to the Abbey of St. Augustine at Canterbury, was given to the College by Robert Hare, the antiquarian, a contemporary of Camden; namely, that in case the house to which it had belonged, should ever be restored, the book should be given back to it again. (The book itself is a magnificent manuscript Chartulary, or History, of the Monastery of St. Augustine at Canterbury, still in the possession of the College: it has recently been printed, as edited by the late Archdeacon Hardwick, in 1858.) Whether or not it was lent to the Archbishop, does not appear. In this volume there is also a Letter signed by Oliver Cromwell, date December 18, 1648, desiring that Dr. Dorislaus may become tenant of the Chamber in Doctors' Commons, belonging to the College, recently occupied by Dr. Duck, now deceased;—"If you please to prefer him before any other, paying "rent and fine to your Colledge, I shall take it as a "curtesie att your hands, whereby you will oblige your "assured friends and servants, O. Cromwell." Dr. Bond, we may remark, the then Master of the College, was an ardent supporter of the Puritan cause. A Letter from Sir Julius Cæsar to Dr. Corbet, Master, date July 31, 1612, about a Chamber in Doctors' Commons. A Letter from "G. Cant." (Archbishop Abbot), date July 7, 1614, to Dr. Corbet, on a like subject. An account of plate bought by the College, partly in exchange for old, with the receipt of Sir Thomas Vyner, the goldsmith: there are also many other inventories and memoranda in this volume about the College plate. A small memorandum, without any date, but belonging, no doubt, to the year 1630, bearing reference to Robert Herrick, who had been a member of the College, (the well-known author of the "Hesperides.")—"The names of those that are to be "sued. Will. Wake, 5*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* obol. Tho. Creake, "besides 'præ manibus' [a name apparently given to "caution money] deducted, 4*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.* Herricke, 3*l.* "'præ manibus' being deducted, 7*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.*" The Steward's accounts of 1629 and 30 (the year shortly after, in both of which Herrick's name appears, as debited with 10*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.* against it, the largest sum debited against any one in the list: reference will again be found made to Herrick's name in the sequel. A receipt, dated 19th January 1632,—"Received the day "and yere above written of the right worshipfull Mr. Doctor Eden, Master of Trinity Hall, the sum of "nyntene pounds seventeene shillings and six pence, "which was the full proportion that Trinity Hall was "rated towards the defraying of the chardges for the "Commodies when their Majesties were here in Cam-"bridge. I say, received by me, Fraucis Hughes." Bursars' Accounts, 1632–40, 1677. Award of Sir Matthew Carew and W. Lambarde, in the 41st of Elizabeth, in a suit between Dr. Byng and Trinity Hall. A Letter signed by Lord Clarendon in 1662, in a cause of Dr. Mason against the Fellows and Scholars of Trinity Hall. A very long and curious Letter from Henry Pelsant, Vicar of Weatherfield, and formerly a Fellow of the College, date September 11, 1682, sent, with his last will and testament, to be placed in the Treasury of the College, addressed,—"with y^e pacquett, to y^e Right Worshipfull "his honored friend, Sir Thomas Eden, Master of "Trinity Hall in Cambridge, at his lodgings there."

Miscellanea, Vol. 5. The contents of this volume mostly belong to the last century; among them is a Letter, dated January 5, 1738, containing his resignation of the College Bursarship by W. Knatchbull. A Letter in French, of about the same date, addressed by M. Roque, an antiquary of Avignon, to a friend of Mr. Knatchbull, stating that he has not, after going over the lists of Bishops, Archbishops, Cardinals, and Popes, buried in the Church at Avignon, been able to find the name of Bishop Bateman, founder of Trinity Hall, who died there in 1354 (by poison, it is said). His name, M. Roque thinks, was never inserted in the Roll. A copy of Sir Nathaniel Lloyd's will, (Master of the College, and Fellow of All Souls, Oxford), with curious directions at the end, as to his funeral,—"No escutheons "(*sic*) or other fooleries on the hearse and horses." A Letter written by Susanna Foe, date March 30, 1739, to Dr. Warren, thanking him for 5 guineas paid for her use by him to her "kind friend, good Dr. Grey;" and stating her sad circumstances, as a "poor unfortunate "widdow," with not above seven pounds a year to maintain herself and her child. The query suggests itself whether her husband may not have been connected with Daniel de Foe, whose surname was properly "Foe."

Register of Admission of the Masters, Fellows, and Scholars of the College, from May 21, 1581. Down to 1726, the leaves have formed part probably of an older volume. Being then bound up with larger paper leaves, in folio size, and in rough calf with clasps, it now forms a fair volume, and is continued down to the present time.

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Book of Chamber Incomes: a small folio volume, beginning at 1711 and coming down to the latter part of last century.

In page 310 of Dr. Warren's book, already named, mention is made of the "Old College Register," in parchment; on the outside of which were written the words,—"Liber Actorum et rerum memorabilium Aulæ "Trinitatis, inceptus anno Domini 1557, Cantabr." Nothing seems now to be known of it, and it probably no longer exists.

A large number of old papers, which had formerly been lying loose, have at a comparatively recent period been bound up in stiff boards of large folio size. Among them, in the form of Indentures, on paper, are a series of Bursars' accounts, beginning at 1582, and coming down, with some interruptions, to 1651; after which, some follow of a later date. Also, a paper book, pamphlet form, entitled—"The Steward his accompt of the "whole Commons Booke, the 3rd of October 1623." In this book, col. 2 of page 3, under (tr.),—"Names of those "who were in College on the 3rd day of Octber 1623," "and their debts," Herrick is named, as then owing the steward 57s. 7d. At the foot of the Bursar's Account for January 1632 is entered, in another hand,—"19° "Januarii 1632, taken out of the ingresse money "nineteene pounds seventeene shillings and six pence, "which was paid to Mr. Hughes, the Bedell, to paye for "our Colledge share in the charges for the Comedies "for the King and Queene the yere before." In that for January 1634, there is a somewhat similar note, written probably by Dr. Thomas Eden, the then Master.—"7° Aprilis 1634. I gave order to Mr. Pelsant, chest "keeper, to send to John Brotherton out of the In"gresse money 12s. 2d., which summe he had laid out "for Powles, more than he had received. Alsoe, 40s. "to give to Mr. Edward Perce, he having given a silver "bowle to the Colledge, and therefore to have out his "40s. again [ingress, or caution, money, probably]." At the end of the account for January 1647 is added,—"Item, that Mr. Twells is to give an accompt of the "broken money which was a part of the 500l. that "Alderman Bunce payed us as Dr. Eden's legacy. "There is of it in the Bursar's hands 3l. 10s." In 1675 the name of "Dr. Crusoe" occurs, as a debtor to the society for the rent of two tenements, the arrears for the one being 39l., rent for 13 years, and for the other 36l. 5s., rent for 12½ years. This debt is entered yearly from 1684, but after 1675, the form of the account changes, and this item, probably being considered a bad debt, no longer appears. A Dr. Chasse, of about this period, will also be found mentioned under Cains College. The latest of these Bursars' Account, which appears in the form of an indenture, is for the year 1695.

I have much pleasure in expressing my obligations to Dr. Geldart, the Master of the College, for the readiness with which he gave me access to these documents, and for the pains which he took in giving me information relative to them. My thanks are also due to the Reverend Henry Latham, Fellow and Tutor of the College, for the courteous manner in which he provided me with every facility for the examination of them.

HENRY THOMAS RILEY.

THE CARLISLE CATHEDRAL MSS.

By the courtesy of the Rev. R. W. Dixon there have been sent to London, and submitted to the Commissioners, 14 volumes belonging to the Cathedral Library of Carlisle.

LIST OF MSS. belonging to the Cathedral Library of Carlisle.

I.—Three "Ecclesiastical Valors" of the Diocese of Carlisle, arranged in three columns.

The 1st, marked N.P., was made by order of Pope Nicholas, A.D. 1291–1292. The 2nd, marked Edw. II., was a re-taxation under a new valuation, the former being so enormously high that the clergy were unable to pay it. It was made A.D. 1318 [11 Edw. II.]. The 3rd, marked Hen. VIII., was made in 1536 [27 Hen. VIII.], by which the clergy pay their first fruits and tenths. These valuations are preceded by some prefatory remarks by Charles, Bishop of Carlisle, dated 1st October 1767.

II.—A MS. entitled "History of the Borders, by Richard Bell." The contents are as followeth:—

A brief Catalogue and Intimation of the Heads, Treatics, Condescendings, and other Special Causes of this Book.

Richard Bell's Dedication of this Book to the right honble. the Earl of Cumberland.

The Laws of Marches.

Generalis abstinentia guerræ et tragæ firmæ pacis inter Henricum sextum regem Angliæ et Jacobum Regem Scotorum. 1449.

Generalis abstinentia guerræ et tragæ firmæ pacis inter Edwardum Quartum regem Angliæ et Jacobum regem Scotorum. 1464.

De guerrarum abstinentiis inter Henricum Septimum regem Angliæ et Jacobum regem Scotorum. Anno R. R. Henrici primo.

Generalis abstinentia guerrarum et tragæ firmæ pacis inter Henricum Octavum regem Angliæ et Jacobum regem Scotorum. 1534.

A Treaty in Latin between Edward the Sixth, King of England, and Mary Queen of Scots. Anno 1551.

A Treaty between the Commissioners of Mary, Queen of England, and the Commissioners of Mary, Queen of Scots. Anno 1553.

Articles condescended by the Commissioners at Barwick, the 20th of October 1556.

Articles indented at Barwick by the Commissioners, the 24th of October 1556.

Articles indented by the Lord Dacres and Sir John Maxwell, knight, and others, Commissioners at Carlisle, 22 August 1561.

A Treaty of Peace concluded betwene Elizabeth, Queen of England, and Mary, Quene of Scots, in an° 1563.

Treaties and Condescendings by the Lord Hunsdon and others, Commissioners, at Barwick, between Elizabeth, Queen of England, and James, King of Scots, 1587.

A Breviate of the Attempts of England committed upon the Western Marches by the West Borders of Liddesdale, and Fyld. Filed by the Commissioners of Berwick for lack of appearance, A.D. 1587.

A Treaty of more stricter Peace concluded between Elizabeth, Queen of England, and James, King of Scots, 1586.

A Treaty of Peace concluded at Carliel between Elizabeth, Queen of England, and James, King of Scots, the 1st of May 1597.

Allegations of the right honourable Henry Lord Scroope and others, Commissioners, at Barwick, between Elizabeth, Queen of England, and James, King of Scots, touching the untimely death of the Lord Russells. Anno 1585.

A brief Declaration of the Special Heads, Orders, and Forms used and kept by the Lord Wardens at their Meetings when they held days of Marches.

Articles propounded by the Lord Thomas Scroope, Lord Warden of the Marches, unto the Gentlemen of Cumberland and Westmoreland, for the quiet of those Counties, 10th May 1593.

The Answer and Opinions of the Gentlemen of Cumberland and Westmoreland made to the heads propounded and demanded by the said right honourable Thomas, Lord Scroope of Bolton, Lord Warden of the West March of England towards Scotland, 10 December 1593.

Articles propounded and thought meet to be observed by the right honble. Huntingdon, Lord Lieutenant of the North, with the consent of the right honble. Thomas, Lord Scroope of Bolton, Sir Robert Carue, his deputy, Warden of the West Marches, and others. September 1593.

Copy of the Articles that the Lord Lieutenant delivered to the Jurors at Newcastle the 1st of April 1593.

Certain brief Notes delivered to the right honble. Thomas, Lord Scroope of Bolton, Lord Warden of the West Marches of England towards Scotland, by his Lordship's servant, Richard Bell, Warden Clerk of the said Marches, 6th July 1594.

The Division of the Scots men prisoners taken at Hob Fosters Rode, whereat was Captain Case, Christopher Musgrave, Captain of Bewcastle, Thomas Carlton, Land Sergeant of Gilsland, the number of persons following (list given).

The partition of the late debatable land. 1552.

A Breviate of the boundes and Marches of the West Wardenry betwixt England and Scotland. August 1590.

How to keep a Warden Court.

Offices, Fees, and Fermes which the Lord Wharton had with the Wardenry of the West March and Captainship of the City and Castle of Carlisle.

An Abstract of the Names of the Gentlemen and principal Headmen of the West Marches of Scotland taken in assurance by the Lord Wharton, Lord Warden of the West Marches of England, who made oath and

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delivered pledges to serve the King's Majesty with such number and persons as are named in their several bills as followeth.

An Abstract of the Musters of Horsemen and Footmen within the counties of Westmoreland and Cumberland, taken by the Earl of Huntingdon, Lord President of the North, in September and October 1584, by virtue of a Commission unto him and my Lord Hunsdon, directed joyntly and severally, bearing date the of in the 26th year of her Majesty's reign.

Articles devised by the Lord Wharton at his entry in Office to the three Marches, made at Newcastle in the sixth yeare of the reign of King Edward the Sixth.

To these Articles the three Deputies Wardens, the Captains of the Fortresses, and a number of the Worshipful and most wise Knights and Gentlemen of all the three Marches, did set their hands.

Articles accorded by the right honble. Thomas, Earl of Sussex, Viscount Fitzwater, Lord Egremont and Burnell, Captain of the Queen Majesty's Gentlemen-Pensioners and Gentlemen at Armes, Knight of the most honorable Order of the Garter, Chief Justice and Justice of Oyer of all her Majesty's Forests, Parks, Chases, and Warrens by South Trent, Lord President of her Majesty's Council established in the North Parts, and her Highnes' Lieutenant-General of all her said North Parts. At Alnwick, the 12th of November 1570.

Orders, Rules, and Instructions touching the Art of Gunnery.

The Rule for Fireworks, as balls, pikes, crookes, with other.

An Introduction for Scholars into the Art of Gunnery, as also the Articles whereunto they are sworn.

The Queen's Majesty's price for Munition.

The names of the Dukes and Earls of England.

The names and surnames of the Earls of Scotland.

The names of the descendants of the Barons and Lords of Gilsland, from the Conquest of England; and founders of the Monastery of Lanercost.

Copy of Mr. Francis Dacre's letters to the Queen's most excellent Majesty touching the Causes of his Departure forth of England. 17 September 1589.

A copy of Mr. Francis Dacre's letter at the same time, directed to some gentleman, his friend. 17 Sept. 1589.

Copy of the Right Honble. Henry, Lord Scroope of Bolton's patent of the West Wardenry (translated into English), 6 April, 1 Elizabeth.

Copy of the instrument of the Association made for the preservation of her Majesty's royal person. 1584.

The Oath made by the Lords and others of her Majesty's most honourable Privy Council.

Copy of the Grame's Petition and Complaint made to the Right Honble. Thomas, Lord Scroope, Lord Warden of the West Marches of England towards Scotland. 19 September 1600.

The Copy of the Gentlemen's Answers to the slanderous assertions of the Grames. 25 September 1600.

A Note and Abstract of the several names of the Clans of the Grames severally given in to the Right Honble. the Lord Thomas Scroppe of Bolton, Lord Warden of the West Marches of England towards Scotland, preferred by them the eighth day of November 1602, for whom they severally bound themselves to be answerable for to the said Lord Scroope. 8 October 1602.

Copy of a letter devised by Lancelot Carlton and sent to homas, Lord Scroope, according to his humor.

Cumberland and Westmoreland. The Collection of the names of the principal offenders that were present, with their accomplices, at the incursions, murders, burnings, mutilations, and spoils committed presently after the Queen's Majesty departure, and contained in the Bills of Complaints exhibited to the Lord Bishop of Carlisle.

The list of the names of the like offenders contained in Sir William Selbie's book.

The names of the offenders that are contained in Mr. Killinghall's book of complaints.

The list of the names contained in the Bills of Complaints written by Mr. Richard Bell, Warden Clerk of the West Marches.

Copy of a letter directed from the King's Majesty to Mr. John Dalston for proclaiming of his Highness taking possession of the Castle to his Majesty's use, allowing all officers and garrison men their pay within the Wardenry. 29 March 1603.

A copy of the instruments of the oath of fidelity taken to his Majesty by the City of Carlisle, the Town of Penrith, and others.

The copy of the King's Majesty's proclamation for the transplantation of the Grames. 4 December 1603.

Copy of the Right Honble. the Earl of Cumberland, Lord Lieutenant of the Borders of England, and the Lord Hume, Lord Lieutenant of the late Borders of Scotland, their condescendings to the new establishment of good orders for time coming upon the said borders.

Copy of the condescendings of his Majesty's Commissioners, as well English as Scottish, appointed for the late borders. Carlisle, 9 April 1605.

A brief abstract of the summary of the Articles of truce condescended upon in divers princes' times, from the time of Henry VI. to Elizabeth.

A brief rule . . . . . .
concern the . . . . . .

III.—Six volumes entitled "T. Machel's MSS."

The 1st volume contains prefatory remarks by W., Bishop of Carlisle, dated 10 August 1711, viz.,—

"This and the five following volumes (marked on the back T.M., vol. I., T.M., vol. II., &c.) are made up of loose papers left to me by their author, Mr. Thomas Machell, late Rector of Kirkbythore; with his request that (if it might be readily done) they should be put into form, and offer'd to some bookseller for y^r^ benefit of his widow and children. Upon perusal of 'em I found the Collection so imperfect, raw, and indigested that 'twas impossible to bring them (of 'emselves) to any such account as the good man hoped for. Since, it appear'd that he had bestow'd more pains on ye Family of Machel than on the Pedigrees of all the rest of the Gentry in the two Counties, and that the single parish of Kirkbythore was more labour'd than all besides in the bottome of Westmerland. In the transcripts of Records, &c. he has made use of other men's hands. As (particularly) in those out of the Tower, in the 4th volume, I find a good many of my own writing. This drudgery (I remember) I was unwillingly put upon in 1678, when Mr. M. was fellow, and I Taberdar of Qu. Coll., and (being then in attendance on Mr. Secretary Williamson) in dayly expectance of being sent beyond sea. Others are copy'd by W. Atkinson (afterwards Fellow of the same College), who was not well acquainted with old Records.

"Mr. Machel's own chief excellency was in drawing Coats of Arms, Prospects of Churches and Houses, &c. And whoever shall hereafter perfect his Design, in furnishing the Curious with such an History of Cumberland and Westmerland as Sr. W. Dugdale has given us of Warwickshire, may hence have a good share of the Ornamental part of his Work. For example—

1. Coats of Arms, of the Families of Note in both Counties, are fairly drawn.
2. Roman Monuments are well drawn.
3. Prospects of Churches, Chappels, and the Seats of Nobility and Gentry.
4. Monuments in Churches, Seals, &c., Modern.

"For the Reader's farther assistance I have drawn up a short Abstract of the Contents of every Volume, which is prefix'd to each respectively, and added an Alphabetical Index in the end of all of them severally. In the vacant leaves of the parishes I have here and there added (as I may probably continue to do) some occasional notes, as they fell in my way, omitted by the Author."

In the First Volume are—

1. Collections about the anticnt Brittains and Romans who inhabited these parts.
2. An Attempt towards a General Description of Westmerland.
3. Catalogue of the Rivers in Westmerland; w^th^ the Mills, Bridges, &c. thereon.
4. Highwayes in the said County, amongst which that of the old Romans.
5. Some few Parishes, in the Bottome of Westmerland and Diocese of Carlisle, described in scraps and fragments.

Volume II. contains—

1. Villare Alphabeticum for the Barony of Kendale.
2. Description of the Parishes in the said Barony, wherein the Coats of Arms of y^e^ Gentlemen at their severall Seats and on Mouuments in the Churches, &c. are noted in their order, so that (the Parishes being known wherein such Gentlemen reside) an intelligent Reader will find these and the smaller Villages so readily that few of them are put into y^e^ Alphabetical Index in the end of the Volume.
3. A Journal of the Author's Travels thro' the said Barony. N.B.—In this there are some Coats of Arms at several Seats of y^e^ Gentry omitted in the parochial Accounts.

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Volume III. contains—

1. Villare of Westmerland and Cumberland.

2. 18 Parishes in the bottom of Westmerland described. &c. [Assby, Askham, Bampton, Barton, Brougham, Longmartin, and Newbiggin are wanting].

3. Collections about King Arthur, Marius, Uter Pendragon, &c.

4. Sertorii Versati Commentarius de Notis Romanorum. [Transcript from the Print.]

Volume IV. contains—

1. A view of the First Fruits and Tenths within the Diocese of Carlisle, as they were drawn up by Bp. Milburn in 1621.

2. Collections out of Three Books of Pedigrees, Charters, &c. belonging to the Families of Viponts and Cliffords; compiled by order of the Countess of Pembroke, and now in the possession of y^e^ Rt. Honble. the Earl of Thanet.

3. Abbreviations of Words, Law Terms, &c. in old Records explain'd by Sr. W. Dugdale and Mr. Petyt.

4. Extracts from the Charter-Rolls and Escheats in the Tower relating to Lands in Westmerland.

5. The like relating to Cumberland.

6. Collections out of the Register Book of Wederhal Abbey, in y^e^ Custody of y^e^ Dean and Chapter at Carlisle.

7. The like, out of that of Holm Cultram.

Volume V. contains—

1. Several Records belonging to the Family of Machel, sans date.

2. Confirmation of a former Grant by Inspeximus, from a private Lord of a Manor.

3. A Proxy, in matters of Law.

4. Bishop Vipont's Licence for a private Chapel at Berwis, near Appleby.

5. Appropriation of the Churches of Shap and Bampton granted by the Bishop, and confirm'd by the Prior and Chapter of St. Mary's, Carlisle.

6. Sale of a Ward, by Indenture.

7. The King's pardon, particular.

8. The last Will of Guy Machel (anno 1536), and of Anthony Machel (anno 1549).

9. Old Conveyance of the Advowson of Kirkbythore.

10. King John's Erection-charter, granted to Borough of Appleby.

11. The like of Queen Elizabeth to the Free School there.

Volume VI. contains,—

1. Mr. John Denton's Description of Cumberland, in two parts.

2. A Collection of Roman Inscriptions (with a Discourse on them) sent to Dr. Mill in 1692. [Some Draughts referr'd to are wanting here; but are in a fairer Transcript in 4to., which was the book sent by the Author to Oxford].

3. Excerpta ont of Dugdale's Monasticon Angl.

4. Arms of the Chief Families of the two Counties of Cumberland and Westmerland.

5. A Catalogue of the Books and Collections made thereof by Mr. Machel.

6. A Discourse on Titles of Honour in General, and other hasty scraps on y^e^ same subject.

7. Anonymous Description of Cumberland, later than Denton's, written since y^e^ Restoration of King Charles y^e^ Second. The Author's name Sandford.

8. Exemplification of an Inquisition concerning lands at Penrith, Scarby, &c., taken upon the death of Alexander III., King of Scotland.

9. A Book of the Sheriffs of both Counties from y^r^ reign of King Henry the Second.

10. Mr. R. Singleton's full account of his parish of Melmerby.

IV.—A Rental of Holme Cultram Abbey, anno 29 Hen. VIII. In this Book there are also several Indentures from 1708 to 1771; also the custom and manner of succeeding to personal Estates in the Province of York.

V.—A Transcript of the Chartulary or Register Book of Lanercost Priory in the county of Cumberland. The original Chartulary is in the possession of the Earl of Carlisle at Naworth Castle.

VI.—Four volumes entitled "W. Nicolson" collections. Nicolson was Bishop of Carlisle, circ. 1700-1718.

Volume I. contains,—

Memoranda relating to the Ecclesiastical affairs in the Diocese of Carlisle. Memoranda relating to Scotland taken from the Public Records of England. Excerpta from the Chronicle of Carlisle communicated to the Bishop of Carlisle by Thomas Rymer. Excerpta sent to the Bishop of Carlisle by Thomas Madox (originals). Excerpta from Prynne. Memoranda touching the keeper of the Records in the Tower. Memoranda for the biography of several persons. Excerpta from the Public Records relating to the Diocese of Carlisle. Excerpta from the Fœdera. Excerpta from the Register of the Priory of Wetherall. Excerpta from the Final Concords made by Peter Le Neve relating to Cumberland. Extract from a letter from the Bishop of Carlisle when Archdeacon to Mr. Wickins, Rector of Kirkbythore, dated 11th March 1688-9, relative to a famine in Scotland. Excerpta from Testa de Neville. Report by John Lowe and Peter Le Neve, Deputy Chamberlains of the Exchequer, relative to the contents of the Records in the Chapter House. Report of the Master of the Rolls relative to the Records under his charge in 1705. An account of the present state and condition of the State Paper Office, 28th Dec. 1705. List of the papers in the State Paper Office that are wanting to continue the Series of Foreigh Papers.

Glossarium Brigantinum, sive Explicatio vocum quarundam inusitatarum quæ hodie apud Anglos Brigantes, Cumbriæ præsertim et Westmeriæ incolas, obtinent, Anglis vero Australioribus pro Barbaris (immerito) habentur. Collectore Guil. Nicolson, Coll. Reg. Oxon. A.B. 1677.

Volume II. contains,—

Ecclesiastical notices or memoranda relating to several parishes in the Diocese of Carlisle excerpted from various Registers and other Muniments in that diocese, and arranged alphabetically under each parish, commencing in the 13th century, and coming down to the beginning of the 18th century.

Volume III. contains,—

Excerpta ecclesiastica from the Public Records and the Registers of the See of Carlisle relating to several places and offices in the diocese; containing Charters of Foundations of Monasteries, Episcopal Visitations, Appointments of Officers, viz., Lecturer in the Cathedral, Officials, Vicars General, Registrars, Apparitors, Bailiffs, Proctors, Stewards, &c. Surrenders of the Abbies. Appointments of Archdeacons of Carlisle. Parliamentary Proxies. Chronicon Carlioleuse from 680 to 1557, excerpted from various authorities printed as well as in MSS.

Volume IV. contains,—

List of the Archbishops of York from Paulinus to Thomas Lamplugh, who died 5th May 1691.

Jurisdiction of Carlisle and Country adjacent before the erection of the Bishopric there.

Biographical memoranda relative to the several Bishops, from the foundation of the See to William Nicholson, who was translated to Londonderry in 1718.

Revenues of the See of Carlisle. Survey of Castle and demesne of Rose Castle belonging to the Bishop of Carlisle.

Synodals and Pensions.

Taxations or valnes of all Churches, rents, &c., in the Diocese of Carlisle, made by Richard de Whyteby, Archdeacon of Carlisle, and Adam de Levyngton, Rector of the Church of Skelton, A.D. 1291.

Taxation of the Goods and Temporalities of the Bishopric of Carlisle, and other religious Foundations in the diocese, made in 1292 by Peter de Insula, Archdeacon of Carlisle, and Adam de Aston, Rector of Beckingham.

Taxation made in 1318.

First fruits and tenths of the diocese, &c.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, OSCOTT, BIRMINGHAM.—*Additional Report.*

In addition to the manuscripts already described, this library possesses a volume, in folio, upon paper, consisting of 96 folios, (the greater number of which are blank,) in the original binding of white vellum. The title, which is written on the back, is as follows:—

"Compotus spectabilis domini Nicolai de Piccolom, "olim domini Pii Papæ ij. cubicularii secreti, de "introitu et exitu fabricæ Sancti Petri, præsentatus in "Camera per eum cum solito juramento die Lunæ, "XV. mensis Octobris, MCCCCLXIIII.

"Commissarii,

"Dominus Sulimannus de Sulimannis, et

"Dominus Antonius de Forlivio.

"Gaspar Blondus."

The same title, in a somewhat contracted form, is prefixed on the outer cover.

The accountant debits himself with the receipt of

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various sums arising from matrimonial causes, by him transferred to the fund for the fabric of St. Peter's Church at Rome, from 1st June 1464 to the last of May 1465.

At the end is a statement to the effect that these accounts had been examined and found accurate by the clerks of the Apostolic Chamber.

JOSEPH STEVENSON.

CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE, OXFORD.

Among the muniments of this College (founded in 1516), there are several deeds of conveyance, by the Prior of St. Frideswyde's and the Abbess of Godestowe, of Halls and gardens, Boke's Inn, Urbin Hall and gardeus, and Nun Hall, upon the site of which the College was built.

Liber Admissionum, 1517–1660; a fine folio volume, in rough calf, containing about 150 leaves of vellum. It commences with the first admissions to the College, as newly founded by Bishop Fox: 4th July 1517, John Nordale admitted (probably as Scholar) for two years, by John Clamond, Master, who came from Magdalen College to take office in this.

A paper octavo volume, with parchment cover, being the Inventory-Book of the College for the years 1610, 13, 14. The Fellows it would seem, entered their rooms already partly furnished by the College. One of the earliest items is,—"In three Cloister Chamber, " now Mr. Gorsleton's. Inprimis, a fayr standing " bedsted, with carved vallance, and a testerne waynscotted, and a truckle-bed under it, with mats and " cords to both." The mention of the "truckle-bed" takes us back to the time when it was the usage for each Fellow of the College to have a Scholar living in the same room with him. According to the original Statutes, the Fellow slept in a higher bed, placed above the Scholar's. There are a number of curious entries in this little book.

Memoranda in a long paper scroll, entitled,—"Mr. " Doctor Taylor and Robert Kuyleford, their expenses " in riding to London, in Hillarie Terme, about divers " suites of the Colledgies and Robert Englefeild, riding " thence, who went about the sale of certeine under" wode, going forth the xxth of January 1597."

An "Inventorie of College Articles" in the possession of the President, consisting of plate and other things; of the middle of the 17th century.

A paper Inventory, date 1623, entitled,—"An Inventorie of all such goods and implements as belong " to C. C. in Oxon., which are in every severall " chamber, beginning at the porter's lodge." In p. 10 there is this note added to the context, in a somewhat later hand,—" I found also in the inner chamber one " hulbert. I found also a large mapp of y^e^ Land of " Canaan. Item, a crucifixe in frame and coloured. " Item, a great chaire of wood. Item, an old leatheir " chaire. Item, a little table, with a frame. A hulbert " in the study, and a curteine for the window. Ita " testor, Thomas Greaves." In p. 19, "The chamber " late Mr. Holliday's," is named; qy. if Barton Holliday, the poet. If so, the fact of his having belonged to this College was unknown to Antony Wood. In p. 33, under "The rooms late Mr. Twyne's," (the studious Bryan Twyne), the appliances for books are far more numerous than in any other chamber, as—"At the east end a rowe " of shelves for bookes in folio, conteyning 6 shelves. " A rowe for bookes in 4to behind the dore, conteyning " 6 shelves. A rowe for 8° bookes on the north side, " conteyning 7 shelves. A rowe of shelves for books " in folio under the east end windows, conteyning 3 " shelves. Two rowes of shelves for books in 16^mo^ in " the westerne windowe, one rowe conteyning 5 shelves, " the other three. A rowe of shelves for bookes in 8vo " behind the dore, on the right hand coming in, con" teyning 7 shelves. A deske over the chimney. A " standing cupborde with locke and key." In p. 49 is named,—"The next higher chamber, late Mr. Hooker's." The remembrance of Richard Hooker was probably especially cultivated here, as many years must have elapsed since he held the room. He was elected Scholar in 1573 *edat.* 19, Fellow in 1577, and left the College about 1584. Several books are enumerated as forming part of the stock of his former chamber, not improbably left by him there, as a kind of heirloom. P. 55, "In the "second cloyster, lately Mr. Beelye's, now in—Pocock," meaning Edward Pocock, afterwards the celebrated divine and orientalist. In p. 59, "Mr. Newlin's Cham" ber" is named. He was afterwards ejected as President, then restored. In p. 31 there are two signatures, under 1622 and 23, by Edmund Stanton, afterwards the President intruded by Parliament in place of Dr. Newlin. This interesting volume is in small quarto form, and contains 61 pages filled; it does not seem to have ever had a cover. There are also some loose leaves of a similar nature, date 1631–41. In most instances, as in the preceding Inventory, the list of articles is signed by the in-coming Fellow.

A quarto paper volume, in a vellum cover, such cover being a fragment apparently of a work on Canon Law; containing charges for building the College, in the 8th year of Henry VIII. (1517). Its contents are of considerable interest, and seem to merit a close examination. It begins,—"This boke, made the viii day " off the reigne of Kyng Herry the Eygth, ffrom the " second day off March unto the xvi day off the same " moneth." The first item is,—"In primis, paid to " Master Wottone for v hunderd off drye planche bord " after iii *s.* the hunderd, xv *s.*" In the middle of the same page,—" Memorandum, to the said Johan for " pavyng off the wood-yard to the kechyn, to fynd hym " stone and sond, and he to have ffor his labours vi *d.* " for every tease [toise], the summe off the teasys iiii " teasys . . . Memorandum, to the said Johan for " pavyng off halff the strette ffrom the wood-yard gate " by the wall off Merton College to the corner off the wall " next unto Canterbury College iii score and ix teasys; " and ffrom the said corner to the garden gate by Seynt " Ffrideswyde is wall, which conteyneth xlvii teasys, " to have found hym stonne and sand, taking for every " tease vi *d.* . . . Item, paid to John Greeson " for xii plankes off asche off xvi foote off lengyth and " xxi yuchis in breddyth, ffor a knedyng trooffe, pastery " bord, and table for chambers, at xviii *d.* the pese— " xviii *s.*"

In p. 5,—" Item borowyd att Magdalene College one " C off v *d.* nayle, a C off vi *d.* nayle, dimid C x *d.* " nayle." Magdalen College not only found the rising houses a Master, but was its model in other respects also. In the same page,—" Covenanted and agreed wyth " Cornell Clerke ffor the makyng off the dextis [desks] " in the Liberary to the summe of xvi, after the maner " and ffiorme as they be in Magdaleyne College, except " the popie [poppy] heades off the seite. Thes to be " workmanly wrowght and cleuly, and he to have alle " maner off stooff ffoond hym, and to have ffor the " makyng off one dexte (x *s.*), the summe off the hole " viii *l.*"

In p. 7,—" Memorandum, paid to Johan Townsend " for the pavyng of the quadrant (part of the quad" rangle) takyn by the teese." In p. 45 there is an account for digging the foundation of the cloisters.

The book ends with the account for work done between the 10th and 24th of October in the same year, and contains 60 pages in all.

A Letter or Declaration, apparently the original, on foolscap paper, written by Dr. Delaune, President of St. John's College,—who was afterwards so remorselessly persecuted for his alleged Jacobite tendencies, by the unscrupulous Nicholas Amherst.—The Letter is as follows, but the occasion on which it was written does not appear:—" Know all men by these presents, that I, " William Delaune, President of St. John's College, " am desirous to consent to the sequestration of my " headship of St. John's, my parsonage of Hanborough, " and Prebend of Winchester, for the better securing " a debt due from me to the Chancellour, Masters, and " Scholars, of the University of Oxford; and, in order " to it, will be ready at any time to sign and seal " writings as Council learned in the law shall direct. " And do hereby, as farr as in me lyes, transferr all my " right and title to the profits of the places aforesaid, " untill such debt be discharg'd, into the hands of the " Chancellour, Masters, and Scholars, of the said Uni" versity. Sign'd this 15th July 1709 by me

" W. Delaune."

" Signed in the presence of Geo. Cooper."

The College also possesses folio Lease-books in great numbers, and in good preservation.

My best thanks are due to the Reverend Dr. Norris, the President, for the courtesy with which he gave me access to the Muniment-room of the College, and the pains he took in calling my attention to such items among its archives as were most likely to merit notice in this Report. Nor must the good offices so readily rendered me by E. L. Hicks, Esq., Fellow and Tutor of the College, and R. Laing, Esq., Fellow and Lecturer, be allowed by me to pass without acknowledgment.

HENRY THOMAS BILEY.

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Exeter College, Oxford.

These books and documents are described in the order in which they were shown to me by Mr. Boase, Tutor of the College, and Librarian.—

A Register; a small folio paper volume, bound in old rough calf, and containing about 300 pages, beginning in A.D. 1541, and ending in 1619. At the commencement are inserted, on five written leaves of that date, but of smaller size than the rest of the volume,—"Injunctions "delivered to Exeter College, by the Commissaries "for visiting the University in the reign of King "Edward VI., A.D. 1548." At the end of the "Injunc- "tions" is a note, in a modern hand.—"These injunc- "tions were circular, being given to all the Colleges in "Oxford, excepting some variations in a clause or two "immediately before the conclusion. In the injunc- "tions here given to Exeter Coll. the peculiarities are "the four last Articles.—1. Making the Rectorship "perpetual. 2. The order relating to stipends. 3. For "the Chaplain to read Morning Prayers, and to admi- "nister the Sacrament. 4. That controversies shall be "referred to the Chancellor of the University. The "like injunctions, given to Oriel College, are printed "by Hearne at the end of his edition of Trokelowe "Annales Edw. II., Oxon., 1729." The whole of this book is occupied with entries relative to the elections and admissions of Fellows and Scholars, resignations, and leaves of absence. There are many entries pasted in this volume with the signature of John Petre, probably the representative of Sir William Petre, in Elizabeth's time, the Second Founder of the College. The book contains a large amount of matter that is purely Collegiate; but some of these entries would probably be found to be of considerable interest.

A Second Register, small folio, containing about 200 leaves of paper, in modern binding; it begins A.D. 1619, and ends in 1737. In this volume, which is of a similar nature to the preceding one, a great number of letters and documents, relative to College business, are inserted.

A large paper volume of Excerpts from the Registers, 1539–1786; a collection made by Dr. Stinton, Rector of the College, in the last century.

Liber Bursarii, the Bursar's Book, a paper small folio, bound in parchment, containing 52 pages, composed by Henry Tozer, Fellow and Bursar in 1636, one of the Royalist Fellows of the College who were ultimately ejected. Its title is,—"Directions for the Bursar and "Butler—script. anno 1636." There are two copies, similar in every way, one probably intended for the Bursar's use, the other for the Butler. The contents of this work seem to be curious.

A small quarto volume, its contents being—"Copies of "all the several Letters and Papers relating to the "dispute between Dr. Hole, Rector of Exeter Coll., "and some of the Fellows of the said Coll., in the year "1720." In the handwriting of Bishop Conybeare, who was a Fellow of the College, and afterwards Rector. There are also some other letters in the volume.

Bursars' Books, from about the year 1700, in great numbers.

A large folio volume of about 400 leaves, in old calf binding. Its written title is,—"A bo wherein is regis- "trei and transcribed Evidences and records belonging "to Exeter College in Oxon., anno Domini 1631." On the margin, and below the title, is written in a modern hand,—"This book was purchased A.D. 1614, cost 15/8. "See Solnt. Comp. Rect. hoc anno." The contents are, (the first five items being entered in a hand of the 17th century):—"1. Charter of Incorporation by Queen "Elizabeth, a folio prime et 5 inclusive, anno regni "octavo. 2. Articles of agreement indented between "Sir William Petre and the College, anno Elizabethæ "octavo. 3. Sir William Petre's general Deed of Gift, "conveying the endowments for his Fellows. 4. Queen "Elizabeth's gift of Kidlington mills. 5. Queen Eliza- "beth's Grant of Kidlington Rectory." The following items are in various hands of the 18th century:—"6. The "title of Exeter College new Hall. 7. Transcripts "of early Charters belonging to the College, chiefly "conveyances of Halls, forming the site of the existing "College. 8. Instruments relating to the building and "consecration of the original Chapel of the Founder."—It may be here remarked that the site of Exeter College absorbs entirely the ancient Parish of St. Mildred's.

Liber Cautionum, or Caution Book; a paper folio volume, bound in parchment, beginning 30th of May 1629, and ending 17th of July 1686. From the nature of its preliminary matter it is evident that this book was commenced by Henry Tozer, already named.

Liber Cautionum, the second volume; beginning 17th of July 1686, and ending 18th of January 1743.

Liber Cautionum, the third volume; only partly filled.

An Index to the three Libri Cautionum, from May 1629 to February 1776.

A Copy of a List of Rectors and Fellows of the College; the original, now lost, having been made by Robert Newton, Rector, and W. Wyatte, Sub-Rector, in 1574. Of this copy again there is a revised copy, by Th. C. Leach, a Cornish Fellow of the College, in 1780, a small quarto volume. This last has been continued to the present day: against many of the names particulars of their subsequent fortunes and writings are entered, containing matter, in many instances, of considerable interest.

Mr. Boase called my attention to a printed black-letter Psalter, of 58 pages, in the College Library, with this title on the colophon:—"Psalterium, cum Hymnis, "secundum morem et consuetudinem Nigrorum Mona- "chorum Abendonensis Monasterii, explicit anno Salu- "tifere Nativitatis Domini M.D. vicesimo octavo, pridie "Idus Septembris." From the entries in writing inserted at the beginning of the Kalendar to this Psalter, it is evident that it formerly belonged to a Roman Catholic family of the name of "Cooke." It has the obit of Richard Pates, Bishop of Worcester (deprived probably in 1559), making the day on which he died to have been the 9th of the Kalends of December (23rd of November) 1565, a fact which does not appear in Le Neve or any similar work: also, the obit of Nicholas Harpsfeld (Sacerdotis) in 1575, eight years before the date hitherto usually assigned to that event.

Among the documents in the College Muniment-room, or Treasury, there are several letters and papers relative to the demand made, in 1642, of the College plate, in support of the cause of Charles the First. On the demand being made, the Rector and Fellows sent a Petition to his Majesty, representing that they considered themselves strictly bound to preserve their plate. To this an answer was given, signed "Tho. Aylesbury," and bearing date the 28th of January 1642, endorsed—"On the Petition of the Coll.," stating that "His Majesty did not expect, in a time when the Com- "monwealth of learning is in such danger, and the "Colleges themselves not like to outlive his Majesty, "he shall be destroyed in this rebellion, &c." On their immediate submission, another letter was written, dated the 30th of January, and signed by Aylesbury, beginning—"His Majesty graciously accepts the submis- "sion of the Rector and Fellows of Exeter Colledge to "the desires of his letter of the 6th of Jannary, and is "very well contented that a reservation be made of "their Communion plate, which his Majesty never "expected upon his former letter." A receipt follows, bearing date the 2nd of February, to the following effect:—"Received of the Rector and Fellowes of y^e "Colledge of Exeter in Oxford, in plate for his Ma- "jesty's service, by them presented as followeth: in "white, 206 *lb.* 4 *oz.* 18 *dwt.*; for guilt plate, 38 *lb.* "0 *oz.* 3 *dwt.*: total, 246 *lb.* 5 *oz.* 1 *dwt.* (Signed) "Wm. Parkhurst, Thos. Bushell." On the 12th of June in the previous year a present of 300*l.* had already been given by the College to the King, for which there is a receipt among these papers. On the 21st of June 1643 a fresh requisition was made for pay for his Majesty's foot-soldiers,—"at 4*s.* the weeke (for one "month) as they think fit." These letters and papers are nine in number. In consequence of the stringency of the above requisitions no portion of the ancient College plate has survived, with the exception, as the Rector informed me, of a silver saltcellar and an ostrich egg set in silver gilt. The latter is very similar in general appearance to the so-called *grippyhey* (or vulture's egg) still preserved at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge (see the preceding Report of this Commission, p. 66), with the exception that in the Exeter College relic the setting is more massive, and of a somewhat more recent date. The covercle is evidently of a later date than the rest of the work.

The following particulars as to the Charters and early deeds of this College are extracted from a valuable and very lucid Report on the subject, made, by direction of the Rector and Fellows, by Mr. William Henry Black, and dated 26th of June 1835.—

As to property on the original site of the College, in the Parish of St. Peter in the East, constituted by Hart Hall and Arthur Hall; 17 Charters from the 51st of Henry III. to the 8th of Edward III.

As to the present site of the College, absorbing St. Mildred's Parish, and consisting of—

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1. Bedford Hall; 12 Charters, from — Henry III. to 22 Edward III.
2. Castel Hall; 4 Charters, 32 Edward III. to 9 Richard II.
3. Chicker Hall; 14 Charters, 1 Richard II. to 7 Henry IV. With this Hall, or Hostel, came also the tenement known as "Gyngyvereesplace."
4. Culverd Hall; 4 Charters, from 1351 to 27 Edward III.
5. Fragon Hall; 3 Charters, 1313 and 1323.
6. Godstowe's tenement; granted to the College at a yearly rental of 12 shillings, by the Abbess of Godstowe, 1318.
7. Hambury Hall; 9 Charters, from about 1270 or 1280 to 35 Edward III.
8. Peter Hall; one deed of Oseney Abbey, 10 Edward IV.
9. Scheld Hall; 14 Charters or deeds, between about 1285 and 1344.
10. Scot Hall; 8 Charters, 18 Edward II. to 1 Edward III.
11. St. Stephen's Hall; 19 Charters, from 1284, or earlier (3 being without date), to 11 Edward III., including some in reference to the Lavendrie, granted, with St. Stephen's Hall, by Master Peter Skelton.

Tenements situate in other Parishes in Oxford:—

Magdalen Parish; Bataille Hall, 4 deeds, 14 Edward II.

St. Michael's Parish; Ledyn Porche (afterwards known as "Ledyn Hall"), 7 Charters, 27 Edward I. to — Edward III. This tenement was given by the Founder (Walter de Stapledon, Bishop of Exeter) in the 16th of Edward II.

St. Peter's in the Bailey; Carole Hall and another tenement; the two acquired by the College in 1388 and 1458; 45 Charters, from 1234, 5, to 15 Edward IV.

St. Martin's Parish; Gyngyvere's Place, two deeds, 7 Henry IV. and 14 Edward IV.

Either the Parish of St. Mary Magdalen, or of St. Giles; Robyns' tenement in St. Giles's Street without the North Gate, acquired in the 18th of Edward IV.; 14 deeds, 8 Henry IV. to 3 Henry VII.

Two deeds, relating to a tenement, or school, apparently in Cat Street; one of the 7th of Edward III., the other only a fragment without date.

Twenty-three documents containing Statutes and ancient deeds, relating to the privileges and proceedings of the College from the time of its foundation.

Royal Charters or Patents, and other Letters under the Royal Seal, 21 documents, 3 comparatively modern.

Ancient Charters and Instruments, relating to Benefices impropriated unto the College, 65 in number.

Numerous other ancient Charters and deeds, relating to other estates of the College. The total number of charters and deeds is 462.

The Computi of this College, still in existence, begin at a very remote date, though unfortunately the earliest among them have suffered greatly from the effects of damp and former neglect. They commence, each of them, with the name of the then Rector, or Master, of the College, who, in the early times of the house, held office for only two years; at the end of that period another being appointed, or the former Rector re-elected. As already noticed, it was only in the year 1548 that the Rector was first appointed to hold the office for life. The Computi, when examined by me, were mingled indiscriminately in the College chest, but in giving the following list of those belonging to the 14th century, with some occasional extracts, I have endeavoured to bring them into chronological sequence. In some instances there are two Computi for a single year, and in many cases as many as four: a great proportion of them, especially for the first half of the 14th century, have probably perished. Of those belonging to the 15th century, many in number, my limited time would not allow me to take any details:—

The earliest of these Computi that I was able to meet with, is that of Stephen de Pippecote, Rector, 1324; the next, of John de Sevenevasshe, Rector, 1325, 26 (2); John de Kelly, 1326; Richard de Pyn, 1329 (2); "Computus Magistri Henrici de Tuuertone, Rectoris Scholarum de la Stapeldone Hall, 1333, 4;" William de Polnorva, 1337 (afterwards of Queen's College; in 1350 he was Chancellor of the University; he also held the offices of Archdeacon of Middlesex and Prebendary of Windsor, and died in 1362); Robert Trethewy, 1354, 5 (2); Robert Trethewy, 1355; Robert Trethewy, 1356 (3); John Halle, 1357 (3); John Halle, 1358 (3); John Halle, 1359; John Wyscburgh, 1359; a fragment of a roll, belonging to 1359 or 60; Robert de Clist, 1359; Robert de Clist, 1360 (2); Robert de Clist, 1361 (2); Robert de Clist, 1362 (2); Robert de Clist, 1363 (4); Robert de Clist, 1364 (2); Robert de Clist, 1365 (3); Robert Blakedone, 1366 (3); John Otery, 1367 (3); John Otery, 1368 (4); Thomas Kelly, 1368; Thomas Kelly, 1369 (2); John Dagenet, 1372 (2); Robert de Lideforde, 1374 (2); John More, 1374 (2); John More, 1375 (2); Thomas Worthe, 1375; Thomas Worthe, 1376; Thomas Worthe, 1377; John Hemeri, Sub-rector, for Thomas Wit, or Wyt, 1378; Richard Broun, Sub-rector, 1378; Richard Brom, Rector, 1378, 9 (3); Lawrence Steyyne, 1379; William Talkarne, about 1380; William Slade, 1380 (2); William Slade, 1381; William Slade, 1382; William Slade, 1383 (2); Thomas Dyer, 1385; Thomas Dyer, 1386; Thomas Dyer 1388; Thomas Hendyman, 1389 (Chancellor of the University, 1395–7); Richard Marke, 1390 (2); Richard Marke, 1391; Elias Stoke, 1391; Elias Stoke, 1392 (2); Elias Stoke, 1393; Robert Marshal, 1394; John Gynne, 1396 (2); John Gynne, 1397; John Gynne, 1399.

The following are a few (translated) extracts from the surviving Computi of the 14th century, as above enumerated. Taken as a whole, they are full of interesting matter, and, if thoroughly examined, much of the early history of the College might be recovered from them.

The Computus of John de Kelly, 1326, gives an account of the resources of the College within a few years of its foundation (A.D. 1314):—"First, he renders "account of 25*l.* 19*s.* 11½*d.*, his arrears in the preceding "term. He also renders account of 13 marks received "by the hands of the bailiff of Bampton, in full pay"ment of 20*l.*, of which the Dean and Chapter of Exeter "have acquittance. He also renders account of 10 "marks received of the goods of the house by the hands "of Sir Gilbert de Colshull. He renders account of "12*s.*, payment made from the Batayl Hall (le pensione "la Hert Halle); of 7*s.*, payment from the Ledene"porche; of 6*s.*, payment from the Scoch Hall; of 6*s.*, "payment from the Batayl Hall; of 5*s.* 4*d.*, payment "from the Schild Hall; of 3*s.*, payment from the Arthur "Hall." In the same account there is an expenditure of 4*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.* upon new buildings, and 21*s.* 2*d.* upon books. These "pensiones," it may be added, were payments for the occupation of rooms in the respective halls.

In one of the Computi of Robert Trethewy, 1354, 5, mention is made of the redemption of a Bible, which had lain as security for repayment of 60*s.* in Langgeton's chest (a loan-fund which had been given some years before to the University by John Langton, Bishop of Chichester, and Lord Chancellor; see Anstey's *Munimenta Acad.*, p. 133); and in the same roll, as in many others of about this date, the "nunsyns," or noon drinks, given to workmen, are frequently mentioned; one of the early forms, no doubt, of the words "nun"cheon" and "luncheon" (see the First Report of this Commission, p. 84, col. 2).

In one of the Computi of Robert de Clist, or Clyst, 1360, there is an item,—"Paid 8*d.* for the expenses of "our parishioners of West Wyttenham, on the day of "the Decollation of St. John the Baptist, when there "was a play:"—in allusion probably to a Mystery performed in Oxford on that day. The living of West Wyttenham, now known as Long, or Earl's, Wittenham, is still in the possession of this College.

In one of the Computi of the same Robert de Clist, for 1362, mention is made of John Trevysa, afterwards a Fellow of Queen's College, in this University, whose name is still remembered as one of the early translators of Ralph Higden's *Polychronicon*. Allusion is also made to the disastrous results of the great storm of wind on the 8th of January in this year, (see the *Memorials of London*, p. 398).—The Rector, among other things, renders account for "the allowances (dietis) of John Trevyse, who came into commons on Sunday in the same "week. . . . He also renders account of 46*s.* 8*d.* paid "to the stone-masons who erected the wall on the side "of the pleasure-garden (disportum), where formerly "was situate Castel Halle . . . . . of 18*s.* paid to a "tiler who repaired all our houses after the great "[wind], ... He also renders account of 3*d.* paid "for cords, nails, and thread, and for repairing the "Sepulchre [in the College Chapel] against the Feast "of Easter. . . . He also renders account of 6*s.* 8*d.* "paid to a plumber for his services, when he repaired "our chancel at West Wyttenham, after the great "wind."

The following, with some few omissions, is a translation of one of the Computi of the same Rector for the year 1364.—"First, he renders account of 1*d.* paid for

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" wine for the Chapel. Also, he renders account of 2*d*. " paid for the mending of one mazer cup for the use of " the house. . . . Also, of 6*d*. paid for the expenses of " two parishioners of West Wyttenham, when they " came to give notice of the Visitation of the Arch- " deacon. Also, of 12*d*. paid for the hire of two horses, " when the Rector and another Fellow went to West " Wyttenham, upon the Archdeacon's Visitation. Also, " of 2*s*. 1*d*. for the expenses of the persons aforesaid " upon such business. . . . Also, of 1*d*. paid for wine " for the Chapel. Also, of 12*d*. paid for hire of two " horses when the Rector and John Treyvan were at West " Wyttenham, to make composition with the farmers " there for building a barn. Also, for 8*d*. paid to a " rattoner, who destroyed the rattons (rattones, rats) in " the chambers of the Fellows. . . . . Also, of 3*s*. 4*d*. " paid for red earth (rubea terrula) to make the wall of " the pleasure-garden. Also, of 3*s*. 4*d*. paid to Dan " for "Sir"—Domino—the title of a Bachelor of Arts] " Robert Bossoyn, on his visiting his friends. Also, " of 3*s*. 4*d*. paid to William Middelworthy for the same. " Also, of 3*s*. 4*d*. paid to Robert Rygge for the same. " Also, of 3*s*. 4*d*. paid to Robert Smithdone for the same. " Also, of 3*s*. 4*d*. to John Otery for the same. Also, of " the expenses of Eustace (Eustachii) and other pa- " rishioners on the Sunday after the Feast of St. Giles. " . . . Also, of 11*d*. paid for a door of the school " (scolæ). . . . . Also, of 11*d*. paid for the expenses of " the Rector and one servant, when they were at the " Archdeacon's of Barkshire, to obtain a release of the " sequestration of the fruits of West Wyttenham. Also, " of 5*d*. for the hire of one horse on that business. " Also, of 10*d*. paid for wax candles for the Chapel. " Also, of 4*d*. paid for tallow candles, at various times, " for the Chapel. Also, of 9*s*. 4*d*. paid to our farmers " for mending our barn at West Wyttenham. Also, of " 8*d*. paid for mending the walls thereof. Also, of " 7*s*. 2*d*. paid for straw for covering the stable. Also, of " 8*d*. paid for the carriage thereof. Also, of 8*s*. 1*d*. paid " for planks (asseribus) to make the doors of the cham- " bers beneath the Chapel. Also, of 8*d*. paid for the " carriage thereof, for the expenses of a certain man " who went on that business 2*d*. Also, of 10*s*. 5*d*. paid " to the workmen who made the wall of the pleasure- " garden. Also of 11*d*. paid for bread and drink given " to them at the hour of none ['hora nona,' the ninth " hour, or 3 in the afternoon, the 'nuncheon,' 'none- " 'chenche,' or 'nuusyn' mentioned above]. Also, of " 8*d*. paid to Nicholas, for Maunple, for straw for the " use of the house. Also, of 6*d*. paid for expenses when " he was at West Wyttenham, to see how the barn had " been prepared. Also, of 5*d*. paid for hire of a horse " on that business. Also, of 2*s*. 11*d*. paid for nails and " pitch for the use of the house. . . . Also, of 3*s*. paid " to a carpenter for his pay for one week, and 3*d*. for " his bread and drink at the hour of none. Also, of " 2*s*. 3*d*. to the same carpenter for his pay another " week, and 1*d*. for his bread and drink at the hour of " none. . . . . Also, of 10*d*. paid for parchment, paper, " and wax, for the business of the house throughout the " whole year. Also, of 20*d*. paid on the exchange of " gold for the use of the house throughout the whole " year. Also, of 3*s*. 4*d*. paid for the expenses of Robert " Blakedone and Middelworthi, when they were " attended at Easter upon the business of the house."

It deserves notice that from an item in the above Computus, it appears that the first Chapel of the College was built with chambers underneath. This was replaced by the Chapel, which was begun A.D. 1622, and finished in the time of Dr. Hakewill, Rector; and which, in its turn, has been replaced by the present Chapel, built on its site.—It also deserves remark that the Eustace, mentioned above, along with the "other parishioners" (of West Wittenham), appears in the succeeding Computi for many years, in general under the name of "Staci" or "Stace." He appears to have been an agent of the College, and evidently a very useful and active one, in the management of its property and general business in connexion with Abingdon and West Wittenham.

In another of the Computi of the same Robert de Clist occur the following items.—"He also renders account " of 12*d*. paid for a small bell for the Chapel. Also, " of 9*d*. paid to a woman who prepared the straw for " covering the wall of the pleasure-garden. Also, of 5*s*. " paid for a cross erected above the Chapel, and for iron " for the same. . . . . for a plank (assere) upon " which to fasten our Legend in the Chapel."

In one of the Computi of Robert Blakedone for 1366, are the following items, bearing reference to the production of books at that date.—"He also renders " account of 8*s*. 9*d*. paid to William Hillary for the " writing of a certain book called "Domyltone." Also, " of 14½*d*. paid for parchment for the same book. Also, " of 3*s*. 4*d*. paid for the illumination of the same, " and of the Sophismata of Heytesbiry. Also, of 2*s*. 1*d*. " paid for the binding of the same." By "Domyl- " tone" no doubt is meant John de Dumbleton, who wrote a treatise "De Insolubilibus," and a "Summa " Logicæ et Philosophiæ." Manuscripts of these works are still preserved in the Libraries of Merton College and Magdalen College, Oxford. A manuscript copy also of the "Sophismata" of William Heytesbury is in the Library of St. John's College.

In the Computus of John Ottery for Lent Term 1368, occur, among others, the following items.—"First, he " renders account of 45*s*. paid for drink and fire, and a " feast on the eve of St. Thomas and the day of . . . . " Also of 4*s*. 9*d*. paid to the carpenters who made the " palace [? store-room] here at the door of the hall. " Also, of 10*d*. paid for planks for the palace. Also, of " 3½*d*. paid for bread and drink given to poor persons " who helped the cook in the pleasure-garden. . . . . " Also, of 2*s*. 6*d*. paid to a messenger, for the carriage " of books from Exeter. Also of 12*d*. paid for seeds " for the pleasure-garden."

The following are extracts from one of the Computi of John Dagenet, for 1372.—

"Expenses upon outdoor matters.—First he renders " account of 7*s*. paid to the maneiple and cook for his " services in the preceding term; to the laundress 5*s*. " for two preceding terms; to the barber 2*s*. for the " two preceding terms. To John Lokiere [the Lock- " smith] 21*d*. for 12 clickets (elicoriis, latchkeys) to the " garden gate. Also, to the same, for mending the lock " and key of the common chest, and the lock to the " Chapel, and for putting small iron hooks where the " Fellows are wont to sit in Chapel, near the door, and " for drink for the same, 6*d*. Also, to the same for " an iron chain for a book which is called 'Rabanus " 'de Naturis Rerum,' 10*d*. . . . . Also, for a lock " for the Chapel at the Feast of Easter, 2*s*. Also, for " making an iron rake, a bucket (ciclus), a rivet, and " a pair, 7*d*. Also, for nails for the Chapel Sepulchre, " 1*d*.; for thread for the Sepulchre, ½*d*. For seeds for " the garden, 14½*d*. For a servant, working in the " garden, six days, 5*d*. For making a wall near the " well, 3*d*. Also, for wood for the same wall, 2½*d*. For " bricks, 3*d*. For cement, 4*d*. For nails, 1*d*. For making " a bucket, 1*d*. For iron for the same, 1*d*. Also, for " iron, and making a cord for the door, 2½*d*. " Also, for the exchange of broken gold, 8*d*. Also, " paid to the Abbess of Godestowe, 6*s*. Also, for a " dinner for Staci, and wine, 17*d*. For breakfast for " Staci, on another occasion, 3*d*. Also, to John Heneri " 3*s*., for a visit to his friends. . . . Also, for wax " for the University seal, 1*d*. Also, for the determi- " nants, 13*s*. 4*d*., with the consent of all and singular. " Also, for the expenses of two Fellows and one servant " with three horses, sent on two occasions from Oxford " into Devonshire, about the business of the house " aforesaid, a fortnight on each occasion, 8 marks. " Also, for the expenses of two Fellows going to London " to seek . . . . of the house aforesaid, 13*s*. 4*d*. " Also, for boots for them, 6*s*. 2*d*. Also, for spurs for " them, 22*d*. . . . . Also, for wax for the Chapel, " at the Feast of Pentecost, 2*s*. 7½*d*. For a dinner to " Staci and his servant, once, in hall, 2*d*. For rooters- " up (eradiatoribus) in the garden, 2*s*. 7*d*. Also, for " dinner and wine for Staci, 2*s*. 2*d*. Also, for gawdy " (gaudiis) upon the Translation of St. Thomas [3rd " July] . . . . . He also renders " account of 13*s*. 4*d*. paid to Thomas Filly—— with " consent of all and singular."

In one of the Computi of John More, for "Summer " Term" (Terminus Æstivalis) 1375, occurs this curious item:—"Also, he renders account of 11½*d*. paid for " wine for Thomas Westone, who was judge (judice) " between our house and Thomas Kelly, as to a certain " book belonging to our house which had been pledged " in the name of Kelly." Kelly was probably the former Rector of the College in 1368, 9.

In one of the Computi of William Slade, for the year 1383, there is an account for building the College Library, the principal contributors to it being Thomas Bryntyngham, Bishop of Exeter, who gave ten pounds, and John More (probably a former Rector of the College in 1374, 5), Rector of St. Peter's, Exeter, who gave twenty pounds. An early item in it is,—"Gloves for the " carpenters, 6*d*." The stone was bought at Teyntone and at Watlo (Taynton, near Witney, and Whatley, near Frome, in Somerset, still known for their freestone). Another item is,—"He also renders account of 8½*d*. paid

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" to the stone-masons for their dinner on the last day " (of the building)." " Morende," or breakfasts, for the masons are mentioned in the account, and dinners and drink for the carriers of the stone and other materials. When finished, the Library was roofed with lead, and then " dawbed," probably with a thick solution of red earth (terra rubea), there being an item of 2s. 6d. for that material used in the building.

It is with much pleasure that I acknowledge my obligations to Dr. Lightfoot, Rector of Exeter College, for the kind and courteous manner in which he received me, on my first making application to him, in response to his Letter to the Commissioners, for permission to inspect the College archives; and in no less a degree, for the interest he took in providing me with every possible facility for prosecuting my researches. My best thanks are also greatly due to the Reverend Charles William Boase, Fellow and Tutor of the College, and Librarian, for the valuable assistance which he so unsparingly afforded me, in giving me the benefit of his intimate acquaintance with the archives and former history of his college.

HENRY THOMAS RILEY.

JESUS COLLEGE, OXFORD.

Though the records and archives of this College, other than purely muniments of title, are comparatively few in number, my thanks are none the less due to the Reverend the Principal, Dr. Williams, for the courteous manner in which he gave me access to them, and personally called my attention to several manuscripts in the Library; all of which latter, however, upon examination, we found already described in Mr. Coxe's Catalogue.—

A Register-Book, containing 79 leaves of paper, of foolscap shape and size, bound in parchment; the entries commencing in 1602. The hands in which this little book is written are very varied, and some of them so crabbed and difficult to decipher, that in the latter part of last century the College came to an agreement to have its contents transcribed into a large paper folio volume, in rough calf, some fifty of whose leaves are occupied with its contents. The title of the older book is " Liber Collegii Jesu in Universitate Oxon., ex dono " Johannis Williams, in Sacra Theologia Doctoris et " Professoris, et Principalis ejusdem Collegii, July 12, " 1602." Generally speaking, the " Acta," or " Gesta," of the house are set forth in this volume; with several lists of plate that had been presented to the College,—indeed, in very considerable quantities. One is an inventory of " Plate bestowed since Sir Eubule Thel- " wall came to be Principall," with the addition,—" All " layd up in a chest that is in the study over the gate, " except those pieces delivered to Edward Gorgate, " butler of Jesus College." It would appear that this portion of the College plate must have been melted down for the use of King Charles I., with little exception, if any. Letters of attorney and copies of conveyances also occupy a part of the volume, with elections of Principals, Fellows, and Scholars.

In fol. 55a, is the following entry:—" Wee the Prin- " cipal and Fellowes of Jesu Colledge doe decree that " whereas heretofore such as were adorn'd with any " degree out of the said College were charged with a " necessary burthen of entertaynment in the hall, (we) " should now divert the same moneyes towards the fur- " nishing of our Libraryе, or any other ornament which " the Principall and major part of Fellowes shall judge " fit, and to bee rated (? assessed) according to the " degrees in their severall faculties, as followeth:—A " Doctor in any faculty three pounds, a Bachelor in " any of the supreme faculties fortye shillings, a Master " of Arts 20 shillings, a Bachelor of Arts, being com- ' moner 20 shillings, if batteller teune shillings." Signed by Sir Eubule Thelwall, the Principal, and eight Fellows.

Bursars' Account-Book, 1st volume, a paper folio volume, in rough calf. It begins in 1631—" The ac- " conut of Michael Roberts, Bursar," and ends in 1650.

Bursars' Account-Book, vol. 2, a paper folio volume. It begins in 1651—" The accounts of James Vaughan, " Bursar," and ends apparently in 1660. It contains Manciples' accounts also for a later date.

Bursars' Account-Book, vol. 3, a paper folio volume, bound in rough calf. It begins with the accounts of Edward Jeffreys, Bursar, in 1661, and ends in 1686.

A folio volume, written on vellum throughout, in a most exquisite hand. On its title-page is written,— " Hæc KEIMHAIA excellentissimi Domini, Domini " Leolini Jenkins, in honoris et delectæ observantiæ " testimonium, dono dedit Willielmus Wynne, hujus " collegii quondam Commensalis, et Artium Bacca- " laureus, modo Medii Templi Barristerius, MDCCXXIV. " Quibus apposuit suam Reverendissimi Prasulis, " Francisci Roffensis, Defensionem in Primo Procerum, " Mali ix° et xi°, A.D. MDCCXXII." After this come, entered in various ornate hands,—" The names of such " worthy Benefactors as have contributed toward the " finishing the building in the second quadrangle, " together with the respective sums given by them to " the purpose." Then,—" A Catalogue of the severall " pieces of plate belonging to Jesus Colledge, with the " names of the respective gentlemen who bestowed " them, with their severall weights." This latter list of names is singularly numerous. The names, in a handwriting in imitation of print, begin at folio 10, and, down to folio 14, are so exquisitely done that they might readily be mistaken for print; after which, there are some entries in a handwriting of inferior merit. These gifts were all subsequent to the Restoration of King Charles II.

The other end of the volume begins with another list, in fine handwriting in the flourishing style,—" Nomina " et cognomina eorum, cujuscunque gradus, digni- " tatis, aut sexus, fuerint, qui bibliothecam libris, " Collegium vasis argenteis aut aureis, pecuniis nume- " ratis, aliove quovis genere, dotarunt et ampliarunt." The name of the industrious and skilful writer of the volume occurs on folio 19 at this end,—" Willielmus " Parry, S.T.B., hujus Collegii nuper Socius, Rector " Ecclesiæ de Shipston supra Stower, et Capellæ de " Tidmington in agro Vigorniensi, scripsit hæc MSS. " hoc Registro addere solicitatus est, in usum Collegii, " a se Typo-mimice descripta, et dono data, A.D. 1732. " —1. The Life of the Rev. Dr. Mansel, in 12mo. 2. " Collegii Jesu Oxon., ex fundatione Reginæ Eliza- " bethæ, Statuta, folio." Mr. Parry's imitations in this volume of the usual typography of his time, both Roman and italic, are of singular merit; and the same may be said of the execution of a Life of Dr. Mansel, supposed to have been written by Sir Leoline Jenkins, and his copy of the College Statutes, above mentioned, both of which are carefully preserved in the College Library. The volume just described is only about half filled.

HENRY THOMAS RILEY.

LINCOLN COLLEGE, OXFORD.

The following books, constituting the archives of the College, were placed before me by the Reverend Mark Pattison, the Rector; to whom I take this opportunity of expressing my obligations for the courtesy and kind attention I received at his hands.—

A small folio paper book, the cover consisting of several leaves of parchment pasted together. Though the contents begin in the 15th, the pagination probably belongs to the 17th, century. The first entry is in small faint characters, partly obliterated.—" Memorandum, " quod 10° die Martii, anno Domini [illegible] Magister " Tristhorp, Rector hujus Collegii, presentibus Ma- " gistro Johanne Veysy et Thoma Pytte, extraxit a " communi cista Collegii, pro ædificatione Cancelli " Ecclesiæ Omnium Sanctorum, xiid. xiiis. iiiid." (Tr.) " Be it remembered, that on the 10th day of March, " A.D. 1472, Master Tristhorp, Rector of this College, " in presence of Master John Veysy and Thomas Pytte, " withdrew from the common chest of the College, for " building the Chancel of the Church of All Saints, " 12l. 13s. 4d." It is followed by an entry of probably about the same date; (tr.)—" Rents pertaining to Lin- " coln College, Oxford," the first five of which are,— " First, from the Church of All Saints and Michael, 22l. " Also, from the Chantry of St. Anne, in the Church of " All Saints, 10l. 14s. 4d. yearly per annum. Also, from " the tenement of Carre', the Bedel, in Oxford, 5l. 6s. 8d. " Also, from Lawrence Hall, with Plumberhalle, 40s. " Also, from Staple Hall (Aula Stapulina), 26s. 8d." There are numerous other entries in this page, some mere scribblings, without meaning.

In p. 3 there is a curious list, in Latin, of Chapel vestments, (tr.)—" A.D. 1480, on the Eve of the Con- " version of St. Paul, the following are kept in the " Chapel.—First, as to vestments, five sets of green " vestments. Also, one new set of black silk of *leyantian* " (? broad sattin), the gift of William Hastebruge, " citizen of London, for the soul of Sir John Crosby. " Also, one of red silk, with arms on the back, and

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" eagles, the gift of Master Walter Bate. Also, one of " green and red silk, mixed colours, with lions on the " back, upon a blue and red cross. Also, one of nearly " like colour and of silk, with unicorns, and lions " on the back, upon a green cross. Also, one of sea- " green (glaucum), with a red cross of silk, and peacocks " and griffins. Also, one of sea-green and of silk, with a " white cross. Also, one of silk of *bawdkyn*, and with " a red cross with flowers and doves. Also, an old one in " black, with tunics for the deacon and sub-deacon. Also " a red one, with tunics for the deacon and sub-deacon, " and with three copes pertaining to the same, and of " the same silk.—These are in the Church [probably " of All Saints]. One red set of vestments, not of silk, " with a green cross. Also, these ornaments for the " altars;—First, for the three altars, six ornaments, " white with harts on them, the gift of John Golofry, " Esquire. Also, two red ornaments, one with the " figure of Him Crucified, the other with the figure " of the Blessed Mary, wounded with a sword. Also, " two silk curtains, of black hue. Also, two silk " curtains, of red colour. Also, a frontal of red silk, " the gift of the Founder. Also, linen cloths for the " altars. Also, *towels*. Also, two ornaments in black. " Also, cruets. Also, a vessel for holy water. Also, " candlesticks. Also, small bells. Also, three chalices, " one of which—."

In folio 26 and succeeding leaves are entered various Compositions; among them, a Composition dated the 2nd of February 1432 between the Executors of Master John Thorp, priest, and John, Rector of the House or College of Asshrugge (now Ashridge, in Bucks) as to an annual obit. A Composition between Master William Chamberlayne, Rector of the College of St. Mary and All Saints of Lincoln, and Master William Gascoigne, date 1432, engaging that certain Anthems shall be sung in honour of St. Anne in All Saints' Church on certain days, in return for certain books given by him to the College, but then left in his custody. William Brendon, one of the University Proctors, is a witness. A Composition made between Master Thomas Barker and the College, date 1488, the College binding them 4 volumes of the books of the "Doctor Subtilis" [Duns Scotus] which he had already given to the College, and the books to be chained in the library, for the use of the students, after his death. A Composition, dated 6th June 1437, stating that John Forest, Dean of Wells and Canon of Lincoln, in the Canonry of the Prebendal Church of Banbury, had built the Chapel and library, hall and kitchen, and chambers, "high and low," of noble work; John Beke, the Rector, and the Fellows, binding themselves by oath to celebrate his Anniversary. Other Compositions are, as to John Southam, Archdeacon of Oxford, 1436, to celebrate his anniversary, as being a benefactor. As to William Finderne, and Agnes his wife, 1444; Henry (Beaufort) Cardinal Priest of St. Eusebius, called the "English Cardinal," 1447; John Crosby, Treasurer of the Cathedral Church of Lincoln, 1476; Thomas Bekyngton, Bishop of Bath and Wells, 1469; his Executors, Master Hugh Sugar, John Pope, and Richard Swan, having paid 200*l.*, part of his moneys, towards the building of the College. Composition as to Walter Bate 1479; Edmund Audley, Bishop of Salisbury, about 1518, he having given 400*l.* to the College, to lay out in land; and Master John Denham, Rector of Barnake in Northamptonshire, a benefactor and late a Fellow of the College, 19 Henry VIII.

In folio 15*a* is entered, in a beautiful but minute hand, a memorandum of all the goods of the College, 21st December 1474. John Trystrope being Rector, John Vevsy, Thomas Pawntone, and Master William Bethnm, Fellows, and Master William Batte, Commoner. This list is of singular interest; among the articles of plate are mentioned, (tr.):—"Also, a great standing bowl, all " of silver gilt, the gift of Master Thomas Oldebury, " formerly Guardian (? Treasurer) of our College, with " a cover. . . Also, two great vessels, the common " name of which is '*boltye*' (bowls), with a cover. . . " Also, Moses' rod. . . . The above are contained " in a chest with three keys, in the tower of the College. " Also, in the tower aforesaid there is a certain " chest belonging to the house, closed with a fastening " of iron, with the goods therein of Master John Tris- " trope, Rector of the house. Also, in the same tower " there is another chest, with evidences of the house. " Also, two other small chests, in like manner containing " evidences." Among articles belonging to the house, in the Rector's chamber,—"Item, unum senex *federbede*," "Also, one old feather-bed."

In fol. 15*b* an Inventory begins of all the books in the Library of the College, date probably about 1500. The names also of those who gave the volumes are in many instances added, and the books are enumerated desk by desk. Among them is this item, (tr.):—"Also, on the " second side of the same desk, Waldene against Wiclyf, " the gift of the Founder (Richard Flemyng, Bishop of " Lincoln), the second leaf commencing with 'Pro- " logus.'" As to Chronicles, the following are mentioned,—"Also, the Chronicles of Ivo of Chartres, the " gift of Master Thomas Gascoigne, the second leaf " beginning 'Verborum interpretibus.' Also, the " Chronicle which begins with 'Cornelius,' given by " the same. Also, the Policronicon, with a table (tabula), " the gift of William Lasse, the second leaf 'Beginnin: " ' De bello Piratarum.' Also, Boccace (Boccanus) on " Illustrious Men and Eminent Women, the gift of " Master Robert Flemying. In the second part of the " same (the fourth desk) a little book of the Chronicles " of Mariacus (an error for Mariannus) Scotus." The works of the Doctor Subtilis (Duns Scotus) are very numerous in this list.

In fol. 18 is a list of Legacies delivered to the Rector and Fellows 7th March 1487, as left to the College by Master Richard Swanne, late Provost of the Cathedral of Wells.

In fol. 21*a* there is a list of Books in the possession of the College in the year 1476; and in fol. 22*a* a list of Books in 1543.

At fol. 25 a list begins of Contents of the volume, written in a hand of the 16th century; but it does not correspond with the volume in its present state. Several leaves have evidently been removed, and several matters referred to in the list of Contents do not appear.

Pinned to folio 82*b* is a paper (date 1634) signed by George Staesmoore, stating that he has—"by rash and " unseemly words, and unworthy behaviour, given just " occasion of offence unto Mr. Cross and Mr. Chalfont, for " which they might justly have accepted against me, to " my discredite and prejudice:" he also acknowledges himself to be unworthy of any further favour or residence in the College. From fol. 120 it appears that he called Mr. Cross, a Senior Fellow, "ass," and that he "put a " nickname on Mr. Chalfont, Master of Arts and Chap- " lain, calling him 'Nicholas Casanus.'"

In fol. 85*a* is a "Coppie of the Suspension which was " read in St. Michael's against Mr. Nathanic! Wight, " Chaplayne theyr, for his delaye in readinge His " Majesties Declaration for recreation on the Lord's " Daye, 23 December 1633." In a later page follows, "The humble submission of Thomas Smyth, Master of " Arts, made in the Colledge Chappell, December 20, " 1634." He acknowledges that he has cruelly beaten Nicholas North, Master of Arts of the same College, after breaking into his ohamber, with a great cudgel, "until after three blowes it broke upon his head." He also acknowledges himself to have been lately admonished by Mr. Rector, and "justly injoyned this publike and " open submission." He then owns himself "unfeignedly " sorry for this my soe fowle and hainouse a fact, which " might rather have become the black tents of Kedar, " then the schooles of the Prophets, or the Sanctuaries " of the Muses." This affair excited great commotion in the College, and the Rector was opposed by the four Senior Fellows in his determination to punish Smyth.

In fol. 197, under date 8th August 1625, Matthias Watson, a Fellow, is "expelled the Society for his " notorious lewd and deboshi life;" yet "the Rector " and Fellows agreed to buy him a new suite of apparel, " and to have a messenger and horse to carrie him to " his freinds, and to supply him with sufficient money " for his expenses by the waye."

In fol. 201 is a list of "stuf remayning in Laurence " Hall, at such tyme as Mr. James entred."

Fols. 210–15 contain many items about the College plate. In fol. 213*a* Ferdinando Sacheverell's plate is mentioned, as weighing 171 ounces: in 214*a* "Sache- " verel his eare-piece" is named, many other "eare- " pieces" being also mentioned.

This volume is full of curious memoranda bearing reference to College affairs and University life.

Register of Admissions and of College Acts, a folio paper volume, in old rough calf. It begins with the following description, in fol. 1*a*:—"Anno Domini 1577 Jani " primo, Registrum Collegii Lincolne, in qua contineri " debent exemplaria et copiæ omnium Compositionum " inter Collegium prædictum et alios quocunque. Item, " electiones et admissiones Rectorum, Socionum, et " Scholarium, cause absentiæ, Inventoria bonorum " Collegii, et cætera minuta quæcunque, ab anno præ- " dicto in futurum." Though the leaves at the beginning are tattered at the edges, the volume is in general in fair condition, and perfect: the entries come down to 1739.

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The first entry records the election of Master John Underhill as Rector, 2nd June 1577.

In fol. 20b there is this curious entry:—"Whereas Sir " Baber [John Baber, elsewhere named as a Fellow,] was " found corrigible by the Rector and judgment of all the " Fellowes for his disobedience and misdemenor, to the " greate scandall of the Colledge, and ill example of " others, the Rector did injoyne him the punishment in " forme following, viz., to studie in the Libraire every " day in the week, except Saterday or holy daye, or his " answering daye, for the space of two howers in the " day, viz., from 8 till 9 in the forenoone, and from 1 till " 2 in the afternoone, and this for the space of a moneth, " and to beginne the 11 of March, being the next Wens- " day. Secondly, on Saterday the 14 of this moneth, " presently after Prayers, to goe to the Chappel deske, " and there to make an humble acknowledgment of his " disobedience and misdemeanour in such wordes and " forme as shalbe delivered in writing unto him, before " prayers, by the Sub-Rector; and the Sub-Rector to " have a coppie thereof, to see whether he does it " verbatim, as he should. Lastly, on the 22 of March, " presently after Prayers, at the deske in the Chappell, " to make an oration in the prayse of obedience and " studious life, to move other thereunto; that so by " this exemplary punishment of his, others may learne " not to offend hereafter in the like. Ita est, Daniel " Hough, Sub-Rector." The submission and acknow- ledgment then follow, date 14th March 1611. This leaf, it may be remarked, has been apparently bound up in the volume out of its place.

In fol. 29a, date 19th March 1597, the name of Tobias Heyrick appears, as a member of the College. Qy. if he was a kinsman of Herrick, the author of the "Hes- " perides," mentioned in this Report under Trinity Hall, Cambridge.

In fol. 40a, date 12th June 1600, the punishment of " Sir Loddington" (Marmaduke Loddington, a Bachelor of Arts) is entered.—"Imprimis, he shall make an " oration in the Chappell, presently after prayers in the " morning, on the Fryday next before the Act. His " theame shalbe 'Vituperium ebrietatis et vitæ disso- " lute' (A censure of drunkenness and a dissolute life)," with much more in the way of task, in the 3rd Book of Aristotle "De Anima." Loddington was a Fellow, and his resignation appears on the 24th of October following.

In fol. 50 the signature of Robert Saunderson (after- wards Bishop of Lincoln, and the eminent Divine), occurs for the first time, as a Fellow, under date 6th May 1606; and in fol. 59 b. the resignation of his Fellowship, 6th May 1619.

In fol. 61b, under date 6th May 1624, it is proposed that "Master Math. Watson," a Fellow, be suspended from his fellowship, (i.—"for his notorious inebriety, " which brings a scandal upon the College;" he also being a person—"of a virulent and petulant tongue, and " of manners so satyrical that one can hardly be prevailed " upon to be in his company, with a due regard to " modesty." Watson's answer to these charges is sub- joined. In it he contends,—" Quod humanum sit errare, " quod quotidianoaquæ usu vires corporis minuerentur," "That to err is human, that if he daily took water, the " strength of his body would be diminished." Upon this occasion, he escaped with a reprimand only: but in the next page is an entry,—"This yeare Mr. Watson " for diverse misdemeanours was censured either to " bring a certificate of his good behaviour from the " place where hee then abode, or else presently to " returne to the College, and to bee confined to the " libraria." As to his ultimate expulsion, see the extracts from the preceding volume.

Fol. 73a, date 10th April 1625, Mr. George Ashton, Master of Arts of the College, is accused by the Rector of "having sleighted and pisht at him;" upon which the Rector told him, "he had pisht twice at him, for " which he would pish him out of the College;" upon which, Ashton "in derision woopt at him, so lowd " that all the hall runge of him." With full consent of the Fellows, he was warned to leave the College in three days, and order was "given unto the butler to leave his " name out of the booke."

A correspondence follows, between the College and the Parliamentary Committee for regulating the Uni- versities.

Under October 14, 1654, occurs the following entry: —"Mr. Rector and Fellows, upon certeine proofe made " by severall instances to them that Mr. Rotheram was " married and had a child by his wife, did agree with " one joynt consent that his Fellowship should be pro- " nounced voyd; whereupon Mr. Rector pronounced him " 'non socius.'"

In p. 105, under date 7th November 1659, the signa- tures commence of Nathaniel Crewe, as Sub-Rector, afterwards Nathaniel, Lord Crewe, Bishop of Durham.

Fol. 114a, date 14th January 1660.—"Whereas Rose, " a Scholler of this Colledge, did formerly officiate as " Porter, and had noe allowance for his paines, the " Rector and Fellows therefore now did thinke fitt to " forgive him that money, which usually is demanded " of all such who take degrees; and that his degree of " Bachelour of Arts shall cost him nothing as to the " College, in that particular. — Testor, Nath: Crewe, " Sub-Rector."

Fol. 155a, 12th August 1669, is entered the election of Dr. Crewe as Rector.

This volume, like the one previously described, is singularly full of curious details as to College life and discipline in the 17th century; very few Colleges, pro- bably, in either University, have preserved records of similar transactions.

A small folio paper volume, bound in parchment, written probably between 1720 and 1730, and containing copies of deeds relating to the College, and various genealogical extracts. In p. 111 the following passage incidentally met my eye.—"One Alderman Frere was a " noted chirurgeon; and being employ'd by King Henry " 8, about the year 1537, to rip up his Queen Jane " [Seymour] in order to save the life of his son, after- wards King Edward 6, had the manors of Wolvercote, " Yarnton, and Walter Eaton, given him by the King " for that service. His house in Oxon stood in the site " of the King's Head Tavern. His son was knighted. " and sold Wolvercote and Yarnton to Judge Walter, " Yarnton to Mr. Spencer, and Walter Eaton, which was " his summer seat, to ———." The story about the death of Queen Jane is untrue. There are apparently a great number of interesting entries in this volume.

A small paper quarto volume, in a parchment cover; being a Register of, and Index to, Deeds in the Col- lege Treasury. By one, dated 4th November 1447, the Rector and Fellows of the College, in consideration of 100 marks given to them by Cardinal Beaufort, promise to observe yearly the 11th of April, the day of his obit; and on that day to allow to the Rector, if present, 16d.; to every Fellow present, 8d.; to the two Chaplains, 12d.; to the Bible Clerk, 4d.; and for tapers, etc. 16d.; also, for a pittance in common to the Rector, Fellows, and Choristers, 3s. 4d. For the performance whereof, they bind themselves to the Bishop of Winchester in a penalty of 20 shillings, half to his own use, half to go to the informer, on breach of the covenant.

Under date 12th September 1513, Margaret Parker, widow, gives to Lincoln College 13li. 6s. 8d.; in con- sideration whereof, the Rector and Fellows bind them- selves in a bond of 200l., to provide two priests, with a salary of 6l. 13s. 4d. yearly to each, to pray for her soul for 10 years after her decease, in the Chapel of Our Lady in the Church of All Saints at Chipping Faringdon, Berks.

HENRY THOMAS RILEY.

NEW COLLEGE, OXFORD.

The following interesting document was shown to me by Dr. Sewell, the Warden of the College, it being kept in the Warden's Lodge.—

A Letter, written by William de Wykeham, Founder of New College, bought some years since, by auction, for 29l. It is supposed to bear reference to the ransom of the Duke of Bourbon, who had been taken prisoner at the Battle of Poitiers, A.D. 1356. As it is comparatively brief, and of additional interest, as being the only speci- men of Wykeham's handwriting (apart from his signa- ture) now known to exist, it is here inserted at length.— " Treschier Sirc. Veuilliez savoir que yce Dymenge " je envoiay par Canal, le vallet Symond Bachel, qui " vynt a moi a Shene, on je lui parlay de leschange " dont vous savez; et yce Lundy il envoit un vallet " devers Parys, et lui ad charge qil y soit ove toute la " haste qil purra par la dite esaue. Et le dit Symond, " ou Barthelmeu Spifanie, son piere, envoieront devers " leur compaignons, queu part que le Pape serra, de " vous faire prestement paier la somme dont estoit parle " entre nous; issint qil nen busoigne mie que vous " aillez ne envoiez devers Parys par celle cause. Car " seurement vous troverez le dit paiement devant vous " en les mains de ditz compaignons, quel lieu que le " Pape serra trove. Treschier Sire, lui Seint Esprit " vous veuille garder en saintee. Escrite a Shene, en " grande haste, yce Lundy, sur mon departir. William " de Wikehame."

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(Tr.) "Very dear Sir. Be pleased to know that this "Sunday I sent for Canal, the vadlet of Symon Bachel, "who came to me at Shene, where I spoke to him of the "exchange of which you know; and this Monday he sent "a vadlet to Paris, and charged him to be there with all "the haste he may for the same reason. And the said Symon, or Bartholomew Spifanic, his father, will send "to their companions, at whatever place the Pope shall "be, to have you speedily paid the sum of which it was "spoken between us; so that there may be no need for "you to go or send to Paris for this reason. For "assuredly you will find the said payment before you "in the hands of the said companions, at whatever place "the Pope shall be found. Very dear Sir, may the "Holy Spirit keep you in health. Written at Shene, "in great haste, this Monday, upon my setting out. "William de Wikehame."

The Letter is written upon a piece of parchment, and formerly there was a small slip of parchment attached to it, now lost, with the following address:—"A mon "treschier, John, Seignur de Cobehamme." "To my "very dear, John, Lord of Cobehamme."

The following books and documents were shown to me, in the Bursary, by Mr. Lee.—

A parchment Indenture, bearing date 20th March, 19 Richard II. (A.D. 1396), endorsed in a hand of the 17th century.—"Indentura eorum quæ Thomas Cranlegh "liberavit Bursariis, quo tempore resignavit officium "Custodiæ."—"Indenture of the things which Thomas "Cranlegh delivered to the Bursars, at the time when "he resigned the office of Warden." Cranlegh was the first Warden of the House after the building of the present College. Among the miscellaneous articles in this interesting document, some of which are of the humblest nature, and of singularly trivial value, the Chapel ornaments deserve remark, and the following items:—"Tria mensalia nova panni de Garnesey, quorum "unum continet vi. ulnas, et duo alia x. ulnas. Unum "mensale novum pro mensa famulorum, continens vi. "ulnas. Manutergia de panno de Wiltone." "Three "new board-cloths of cloth of Garnesey [Guernsey], one "of which contains 6 ells, and the two others 10 ells. "One new table-cloth for the servants' table, containing "6 ells. Finger-napkins of cloth of Wiltone." Five horses are mentioned as being in the College stables, two of them "for the saddle of the Warden." The oath of the College Statutes, still preserved in the Warden's Lodge, in a modern binding, is here described, in its original form:—"Item, Statuta Domini de novo refor- "mata, et ligata cum corio rubro, in una capcella ligneа." "Also, the Statutes of the Lord (Bishop) newly re-formed, and bound with red leather, in a wooden "box."

An ancient volume, small folio, containing about 60 leaves of vellum, bound in limp parchment. On the original fly leaf is entered the following memorandum, in a hand of the 17th century:—"In hoc volumine con- "tinentur.—1. Controversiæ inter Dominum Willelmum "de Wickham, Episcopum Wintoniæ, et Magistros, seu "Custodes, Hospitalis Sancte Crucis, prope Wintoniam. "2. Injunctiones Domini Willelmi de Wichhamn, Epis- "copi Wintoniæ, factæ Priori et Conventui Ecclesiæ "Cathedralis Wintoniæ. 3. Injunctiones factæ a Do- "mino Willelmo de Wickham Abbati Conventus de "Hyda prope Wintoniam. 4. Injunctiones ejusdem "Domini, Willelmi de Wickham, factæ Abbatissæ et "Monasterio de Romesey et Wherwell. 5. Injunctiones ". . . Priori et Conventui de Mortuomari, Winton- "Diœcesis. 6. Item, Magistro et Confratribus Sancti "Thomæ Martyris de Suthwarke." The regulations and injunctions given on the occasion of these Visitations of William Wykeham are of considerable interest, those to the Nuns of Romsey more especially. Among other things, they are strictly charged not to be pre-vailed upon to take upon themselves the office of god-mother, it entailing various inconvenient results.

The First "Liber Senescalli Coquinæ," or "Book of the "Steward of the Kitchen," beginning at Michaelmas in 1386, the generally alleged year of the building of the College; an oblong book, with leaves of paper, in a com-paratively recent stiff parchment binding. It contains the names of all the members of the College who dined in hall each day, of those who were absent, when they left, and when, and often at what period of the day, they returned; what other persons, and of what condition, dined in hall each day with the Fellows and Scholars, or at the servants' table (mensa famulorum). In the mar-gins of this volume there are a vast number of notes, many very indistinct, and others, though distinct, very minutely written; all which, no doubt, would well repay a thorough examination, as throwing light not only on the earliest history of the College, but, at least to some extent, upon the manners and usages of the day. The first name given in the list of those dining in hall the first week in this book, is that of "Cranley," the Warden, the second, (John) "Wykham" (several persons of which surname appear in the volume), and "Walter" the third. The entries and notes are in Latin throughout. Under the 20th week is entered:—"Also, his Lordship the Warden "ate in hall on Saturday the Feast of the Purification "with two strangers, who sat with him at the high "table, and with three others, who sat at the other "tables, with the Fellows." In the first week of Lent:—"The reeder (tector) of the house and his wife came "on Monday to dinner with the servants, and to supper "on the same day." In the 37th week (from Michaelmas 1386) the name of "Chicchely" occurs for the first time, as a Scholar of the College; Henry Chicheley, afterwards Bishop of St. David's, and Archbishop of Canterbury. In the 53rd week of the first year (beginning probably with the 365th day), is this entry:—"A soapmaker "(separius) was here, in commons, for two days." In the third week of the next year:—"Also, five men-"servants of his Lordship (the Founder, no doubt) "came here on Wednesday to supper, bringing book." The first of this series of books, as already stated, is called "Liber Senescalli Coquinæ;" the remaining four, to be described, are styled respectively "Liber "Senescalli Aulæ," "Book of the Hall Steward," an office which was taken by the Fellows in turns. The second of these volumes is of paper, and similar in appearance, in every way, to the one already described. It commences in 1397, the year in which the preceding volume ends. The notes are by no means so numerous as in the preceding volume: the entries are of a similar nature, and, as they throw a considerable light upon the acknowledged status of Fellows and Scholars of Colle-giate institutions in those days, a number of extracts from its contents are here inserted. It is probably imperfect at the beginning, as it commences with the Fifth Week, the "Senescallus" for the week being Bowke, one of the Fellows, who afterwards became Warden. In the first page, after the list of names of persons in residence, is added in Latin (tr.):—"On "Saturday there came three Bedels to dine with the "Fellows. On the same day three carters (bigarii) "came to dine with the servants. On Sunday two "tenants came from Drayton to dine with the Fellows. "On Tuesday two Bedels came to dine with the Fellows. "On Thursday two stonemasons (lathami) came to "dine with the Fellows. On the same day one plumber "came to dine with the Fellows. On the same day "came the son of Overtone and the son of Archys to "dine with the Fellows." It may be here remarked that the Bedels of the University seem for years to have been on terms of the strictest intimacy with the Fellows; while on the other hand we rarely, if ever, find a member of another College named as dining at their table.

In p. 2,—"On Saturday a Bedel came to dine with the "Fellows. On the same day came the farmer of Rad-"clyve [Radcliffe in Bucks], the land miller of "Twychewyke [Tingewick in Bucks], the rector of "Awltone [now Alton Barnes, in Wilts], and Sterte "[Wilts], to dine with the Fellows." P. 3.—"On Sun-"day came one paviour (pavitor) to dine with the "Fellows ('fa.' the 'servants,' is put before 'so.' the "Fellows,' but the pen has been run through it). On "the same day there came two plumbers to dine and "with the servants, for repairing the gutters of "the cloister." P. 6.—"On Thursday came three "carpenters, to dine with the Fellows. On Friday came "the farmer of Hekfeld to dine with the Fellows, his "servant dining with the servants." P. 9.—"On Sun-"day came Penyfader to dine with the Fellows, and "his servant to dine with the servants. On the same "day came Thomas Smyth, chaunter (cantor) in Eline "with the Fellows." P. 11.—"On Sunday, Elastone, "the notary, and two carpenters, came to dine with the "Fellows." P. 25.—"On Sunday, W. Broun, the stone-"mason, came to dine with the Fellows, and another "labourer to dine with the servants. On the same day "came to dine with the Fellows a certain vadlet of "Master Nicholas Wykham; and Thomas Glasier 'the "glasier' came to supper with the Fellows." P. 33.—"On Thursday came Daubernyve to supper with the "Fellows. On the same day came a poor priest of "Essex (Yssexia) to supper with the Fellows. On the "same day came a charcoal-burner (carbonarius) to "dinner." P. 34.—"On Monday Richard Huwet came "from Bokyngham, bringing money, to dine with the "Fellows." P. 37.—"A priest, Rector of Eyrchangre, "came to sup with the Fellows." P. 38.—"On Mon-

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" day four chaunters, a Bedel, the farmer of Keyng-
" ham, and Thomas Carrour, came to dine with the
" Fellows." P. 42.—" On Thursday came four stone-
" masons, one brickmaker, Thomas Selby, and the son
" of Prewes, to dine with the Fellows."

After p. 44 the second year of the volume begins, A.D. 1398. In the second week, p. 45,—" On Mon-
" day, a carter who came with salt, dined with the
" Fellows." P. 46,—" On Sunday came two Friars
" Minors to dine with the Fellows; also the farmer
" of Hayforde came to dine with the Fellows. On
" Thursday, two tilers came to dine with the Fel-
" lows." P. 56,—" Two tilers came to supper; and
" two paviours of Nettylbed came to supper with the
" Fellows." P. 58,—" On Thursday came Master John
" Wykham, John Lodelow, Michael Salesbury, Wil-
" liam Somertone, Nicholas Kent, Thomas Glasier [the
" glazier], Wadyn the Smith (Faber), Walter Boke-
" bynidere [the Bookbinder], Peter the farmer of Hayf-
" forde, and three tenants there, five chaunters, six
" Bedels, two carpenters, and Sir Thomas Carlyl, to
" dine with the Fellows. On the same day came two
" chaunters, to sup with the Fellows. On Tuesday came
" a paviour and one bellbanger to dine with the Fel-
" lows." P. 59,—" On Wednesday came Ros, who is
" occupied with Frye upon the business of the College
" in London and at Woderstoke to dine with the ser-
" vants." P. 64,—" On the same day came a cooper,
" and another who made a cupboard in the larder, to
" dine with the servants." P. 65,—" On Monday a
" paviour of the cloister came to dine with the ser-
" vants." P. 67,—" On Thursday a Bedel came to
" dinner. On the same day came Richard Warewyk,
" Thomas the Courier (Cursor), two carpenters, one
" paviour, Wadyn the Smith, and the farrier of horses
" for the College, William Brown, to dine with the
" Fellows." About this time visits of the "Scolares
" de Wyntonia," "Scholars of Winchester," are not
unfrequent. P. 78,—" On this day came a stranger
" from Wodestoke to dine with the Fellows." P. 79,—
" On Sunday, there came to dine with the Fellows
" Michael Salesbury, who dined with the Warden at
" the high table; two plumbers, two stonemasons,
" Henry Chaundeler, two carpenters, Robert the pa-
" viour, and Walter Bokebynder. On the same day
" came the Falconer of the Bishop of Dublin to dine
" with the Fellows, and his servant with the servants."

The third year in this book is in a mutilated state, beginning at the 13th week only. In the 31st week apparently of this year, there being no pagination given,
" On Wednesday came Sir Thomas Canynges to dinner
" with the Fellows." P. 96,—" On Wednesday came
" two clerks of the Chapel of our Lord the Founder to
" supper." P. 102,—" On Monday came a candlemaker
" (candelarius) and two Bedels, to dine with the
" Fellows." P. 147,—" On Sunday came Frenssche, a
" Fellow of the College at Winchester, to dine with the
" Fellows, his servant dining with the servants. On
" the same day came a Scholar of Winchester College
" to dine with the Fellows. On the same day a car-
" penter, hired to repair the houses in this town, came
" to dine with the Fellows." P. 127 (A.D. 1402),—" On
" Sunday a tailor came to dine with the Fellows."
P. 128,—" In this day a skinner (pellipara), a tenant
" of the College in Oxford, came to supper with the
" Fellows." P. 134,—" On Saturday came a Bedel, the
" son of the farmer of Abberbury, and a Hermit, to dine
" with the Fellows." P. 135,—" On Sunday came a
" priest, invited by the Warden, to dine with the Fel-
" lows." P. 150,—" On Monday father Quarley and
" the Warden's cook came to dine with the Fellows.
" On Thursday the Warden's under-cook (vicekocus)
" came to supper with the servants." P. 164,—" On
" Tuesday a Scholar, newly admitted, came to dine with
" the Fellows, and after dinner he departed."

In 1405, 6, a Wellesley (the name so spelt) is named several times (pp. 177, 179, and elsewhere) as a Fellow. The earliest mention of Thomas Bekyntone, afterwards Official of the Court of Canterbury, Keeper of the Privy Seal, and Bishop of Bath and Wells, is in p. 178, the 41st week of this year (1405, 6),—" Bekyntone came to
" dinner with the Fellows, and waited (et expectavit);"
the meaning of which is, probably, that he stayed there, awaiting his election, as in p. 179 he appears, at the end of the list of the Fellows and Scholars, as a Scholar for the first time. In p. 180 " Somersete " is named as being admitted a scholar; probably John Somerset, afterwards Physician to King Henry the Sixth.

P. 185.—" On Wednesday came Fethere, a Notary,
" and a certain Chaplain, bringing the Statutes of the
" College, to dine with the Fellows." P. 194.—" On
" Saturday came a servant of Sir John Chyllowe (?) to
" dine with the Fellows, being invited by the Warden."
In p. 210 (probably the year 1407, 8) Bekyntone is last but ten on the list. In the same page,—" On Friday
" came two women of Hornechirche to dine with the
" Fellows." P. 211,—" On Monday a woman came to
" dine with the Fellows, who fitted the albs and the
" boardcloths." P. 212.—" On Thursday a carpenter
" came to dine with the Fellows, who repaired the
" third bell in the bell-tower." P. 220,—" On Monday
" Farsyngdone departed this life, before the hour of
" Prime,"—perhaps the earliest notice of the death of a Fellow to be found in these volumes. P. 229,—" On
" Sunday, John Busch, carpenter, came to dine with
" the Fellows, and his brother to dine with them. On
" the same day, two clerks who sang in the Chapel on
" the Feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin,
" came to dine with the Fellows. Also, the binder of
" books, Walter, came to dine with the Fellows; and
" the servant of Katerykes to dine with the Fellows. A
" Bedel on the same day, and a servant of Warram,
" came to dine with the Fellows." In p. 255 (the close probably of 1415), Bekyntone, whose name is here given as " Bekamptone," is noticed, apparently for the first time, as going out of College: in p. 257 he is again in residence. P. 300,—" On Saturday the barber came to
" dine with the servants." P. 307,—" On Sunday two
" clothiers of Sarum came to dine with the Fellows."
P. 322,—" On Friday came a marbler (marmorarius), to
" dine with the Fellows." P. 336,—" On Thursday
" came Nicholas Hale, and another with him, here for
" the purpose of selling fuel, to dine with the Fellows."
In this page Bekyntou's name appears for the last time in the 12th or 13th place; in the next it is at the head of the page, and second, or next to the Sub-Warden (Vice-Custos) in the next page to that.

The Third of these "Libri Senescalli Aulæ," in every way similar in form to the others, begins at 1420, and goes on to 1448. Bekynton's name appears next to that of the Sub-Warden in p. 2, after which it disappears.—(In the White Book, fol. 21a, col. 2, mentioned in the sequel, is this entry, tr.—" Thomas Bekynton-
" tone departed from the College, because he betook
" himself to service—transtulit se ad obsequium—in
" the month of November 1420. Into whose place was
" admitted, as a Scholar, William Dansey, of the County
" of Hamptone," (Hants.)—In this volume the entries of invitations to dinner are far less numerous, and some classes which had formerly dined with the Fellows are now relegated to the servants' table. We find however the entry, "Thomas the Glazier, invited by the Warden
" to dine with him." It seems not improbable that he may have provided stained glass for the College Chapel.

The Fourth of the "Libri Senescalli Aulæ" extends from 1478 to 1499, the registers of attendance in hall, or residence, between 1448 and 1478 being probably lost.

The Fifth volume begins at 1501, and comes down to about 1514. In the middle of the volume it assumes the form of a book of commons, closing with a buttery account.

Registrum Primum, otherwise known as "the White
" Book;" a large folio volume, bound in modern vellum, and containing 267 numbered leaves of parchment, with a few leaves at the beginning without numeration, and covered with memoranda of an early date. The dates of the contents are A.D. 1400–1480, but the volume has no doubt been made up of leaves of several books, bound together, as their contents do not at all run in chronological sequence. In fol. 3a. of the fly-leaves at the beginning, the following list is entered, probably coeval with the election of Richard de Malford as Warden, in the year 1400; who is here made to the 29th Fourth Warden: the following being named before him;—Richard de Tonworthe, A.D. 1377, Nicholas de Wykehain, 1379, and Thomas de Cranleigh, 1389. The latter, as already noticed, is usually named as the First Warden, and was such in the sense of being the First Warden elected after the College was built and opened. Prior to this, as the present Warden kindly informs me, the Society were lodged elsewhere in Oxford, while the present College was building; it taking possession of the new College in 1386, N. de Wykeham then being Warden. The list above referred to is one of (trans). from the Latin)—" Jewels, ornaments, and
" vestments of the College Chapel. First, three crosses,
" one of which is of silver gilt, and stands on a foot:
" the other two of copper, one of them gilt, with a
" painted staff, and the other plated with silver, with a
" staff of copper, plated with silver. Six thuribles, one
" of silver gilt, three of copper gilt, and two others of
" latten (auricalco). One silver boat, with a silver

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" spoon, for incense. Nine chalices, eight of which are " gilt. One silver gilt pyx, for placing the body of " Christ therein, upon the high altar. One pyx of " beryl (berello), adorned with silver gilt. One round " jewel, like a ball, of silver gilt, with the arms of our " lord the Founder inscribed thereon. Thirty cruets " (orfioli), two of which are of silver gilt. Two basins " of silver, with the arms of our lord the Founder en- " graved on the inside thereof. Seven paxbreads, one " of which is of silver gilt, and the others of copper " gilt. Four processional candlesticks, two of which " are of silver, the others latteu (auricalco). Two coat " candlesticks of latteu, standing before the high altar. " Six candlesticks of latten, for the lower altars. One " mitre of *baudekyn*, with a pastoral staff of copper gilt, " for Innocents' Day [28 December]. A silver pail for " holy water, with an asperge of silver. Two other " pails of latten, with two asperges of the same mate- " rial, for holy water." At the end of this list a memorandum in Latin, of somewhat more recent date (tr.):—" Be it remembered that A.D. 1456, on the day of " St. Cecilia the Virgin and Martyr (22 November), the " venerable Father, Master Thomas Gascoigne of the " Diocese of York, Professor of Holy Theology, gave " to this College of the Blessed Mary of Winton, in " Oxford, to the honour of God and of his glorious " Mother, Mary, and of all Saints, the relics under- " written.—A portion of the Sepulchre of God. Of the " place where Christ sweat blood. Of the place where " the Blessed Mary breathed forth her spirit (emisit " spiritum). Of the flesh of St. Paul. A bone of the " Blessed Mary Magdalene. A bone of St. Vincent the " Martyr. A bone of St. Ambrose the Doctor. Two " small bones of St. Brigit (Birgitte) the Widow. A " portion of the Tomb of St. Gregory the Pope." This is followed by a list, on the fly-leaves, of " Vestments of " the Chapel," of the same date probably; after which is entered a list of presentations to the several College livings, down to about the year 1491.

The first numbered leaf of the volume is occupied with a list of (tr.)—" Books of the Chapel, the gift of the " venerable Father and Lord, Sir William of Wykeham, " Bishop of Winchester, Founder of the College of St. " Mary of Winton, in Oxford." Fol. 3 b. begins with,— " Books of the faculty of Theology, the gift of the " venerable Father Master William [? Robert] Reed, " Bishop of Chichester." Fol. 4 a., " Books of the " faculty of Theology, the gift of Sir William de Wyke- " ham, Bishop of Winton." On fol. 6 a an entry of much later date,—" Books given by W. Warham, " Archbishop of Canterbury (A.D. 1504–32)." Fol. 7 a., " Books of the faculty of Philosophy, the gift of our " Lord the Founder aforesaid:" on the reverse of which leaf are comparatively recent entries of rentals. On fol. 8 a. are some curious entries, in a hand of about A.D. 1450, a mixture of Latin and English, the latter being to the following effect:—" Item, a ryche cope, " imbrowd' of the Passioun of Seint Katerine. Item, " i. ryche cope, imbrowd' with the Apostoles, Martirs, " and Virgins, stondyng in tabernacles. Item, i. ryche " cope imbrowd' off the Passion. Item, i. blewe cope " with imagery off loyed (? alloyed) gold. Item, i. sute " off whyte bawdekyn for preste, decar, and sub- " decan. Item, ii. autyr-clothys off blew bawdekyn, " powdryd with lyons off gold bar the hy autyr. (tr.) " Also, great organs (organa) for the choir." A list of books on Divinity then follows, after which the list is continued:—" Item, ii. ryche autyr clothys, the nethere of " cremesyn velvet, inbrowdered with Apostles and other " images, with a crucifix in the myddel; the ouer (over, " or upper) off reed velveto of the Passioun, powdryd " with angelis comyng owte of clowdys, and with smal " sterres of vi. leggys, and with rollys." The list is then continued, in a somewhat different hand.—" Item " xix. copis of crymessyn damaske ryche cloth of " golde, with orfrays of grene damaske ryche cloth of " golde, with a dove in a garter, all of gold, in the " mose (? morse). Item, vi. copys of whyte damaske " ryche clothe of gold, full of diverse braunchys and " flowrys of diverse colurys, and with orfrays of rede " damaske, imbrowdyd with gartrys and dovys of golde. " Item, iiii. copes of whyte satyn imbrowdyd with gar- " trys and dovys of golde. Item, ii. copys of whyte " dobull boksasyn, imbrowdyd with dovys of golde, with " grene branchys powdryd with gold, and orfrayd " with redde damask imbrowdyd with garters and " with dovys of golde. Item, one over-tabuill for the " hye awter, of ryche clothe of gold, full of ymagery, " and the Trynyte crownyng owr Lady, for owr " Lady day, etc. Item, a nother tabull for the same " awter, of rede velluet, imbrowdyd with the Pas- " sion of Cryst, with the border of rede damaske clothe " of gold. Item, iii. lynyn towellys of Turkey for the " dekyn and subdekyn, and the crosse berer. Item, a " ryche corporas of gold, with the armys of Portugale " and Arundel togeder. Item, a staf for the crosse for " the processyon, of a unycornys horne, conteynyng " yn lengyth ii. yerdys an a quarter" [this so-called 'unicorn's horn' is probably the tusk of a narwhal, still remaining in the possession of the College]. " Item, iiii. copys of sanguen clothe of sylke. Item, v. " copys of rede bawdkyn, powdered with yelow byrdys. " Item, ii. cloths for the hye awter of sanguen clothe of " sylke, the one clothe y powdered with iii. grete m. " (? mullets) of gold, with a schochy (scutcheon) of yis " armys under the myddyl m., the nether awter clothe " powdred with i., m. of gold. Item, ii. dexte (desk) " cloths of sanguen. Item, a sute of vestymentes for " prest, decon, subdecon, and . . . . . of whyte dobull " boksasyn, imbrowdyd with dovys of gold and with " grene branchys, and middylpanyd with rede damask, " imbrowdyd with gartyrs and with dovys of golde. " Item, v. copys fyne blew bawdekyn, mengelyd with " whythe. Item, iii. copys of fyne rede bawdekyn, with " branchys of grene and yewlow byrdyd full. Item, a " paxe of sylver and over gilt, with an ymage ygilt, set " round abowte with grete perles, saphirus, rubeus, and " dyamound, with a cheyne of sylver and gilt hangeyng " by an hoke. Item, i. corporous of riche clothe of " tyssewe, goolde and blewe. Item, i. large carpet and " a long, for the hie auter, bordred with depe grene " braunches with levys."

In fol. 9 is a list of " Jocalia," or Jewels, in the custody of the College Bursars, A.D. 1508. The pieces of plate here named are very numerous; at the conclusion of the list (fol. 10 a) under the head of " Nottys," eight cocoa-nut cups are described, some of which are still in existence as articles among the College plate. In fol. 11 a is a list of " Books of the faculty of " Medicine;" in fol. 11 b " Books of Medicine chained " in the Library." In fol. 13 a, the oldest style of writing in the volume is resumed,—" Books of the " faculty of Canon Law, the gift of our lord the " Founder aforesaid." Fol. 13 b,—" Books, the gift of " Master John Wykham, formerly Rector of Crundale." In fol. 17 a, in the earliest hand, are entered,—" Books " of the faculty of Civil Law, the gift of our Lord the " Founder." In fol. 17 b is a later entry, of the later part of the 15th century,—" Jewels given by Master " Hugh Sugar" (who was one of Bishop Rekyaton's executors, mentioned also in the Report on Lincoln College).

In fol. 20 a, date 1411, begins a list of deaths of Fellows, or their final departures from College, many of the entries being in this form,—" Recessit a Collegio, " quia transtulit se ad obsequium." " He departed " from College, because he betook himself to service." It appears, from fol. 20 b, that attention is called to it in a marginal note of the 17th century, that between September 1414 and the 1st of May 1415, four Fellows of the College, five Scholars, and one " Benet, of the " County of Suthhamptone," whose status is not named, died, falling victims probably to the plague. These entries as to deaths and resignations, with the elections in place of those departing, go on to fol. 24 b, ending there in 1449. Miscellaneous indentures then follow, to fol. 34 b. At fol. 35 a, there is a " Letter " Supplicatory and Commission of the College, for " dedicating its Burial-ground and Cloister," addressed to Nicholas, Bishop of Dunkeld, and dated 18th of October 1400. It recites a Bull of Pope Boniface IX., granting leave of Consecration of the Chapel and its burial-ground, and of " Reconciliation," where they had been violated by bloodshed, and acts of a nature now indescribable. In obedience to the Bull, the Bishop, it is stated, proceeded to consecration; and on the 19th of October (tr. from the Latin),—" The three greater " bells, in the great tower, or belfrey, of the College, " near the said cloister, or burial-ground, were anointed, " consecrated, and made holy, by the said lord Bishop " of Dunkeld; of which bells the largest is dedicated " in honour of the Holy Trinity, the second in honour " of the Blessed Mary, the Mother of God, and the " third in honour of St. John the Baptist and Saint " Frideswide the Virgin." Opposition was made to this consecration by the Vicar of St. Peter's-in-the-East, and the documents follow in this volume in reference thereto. In fol. 38 mention is made " De Gardinis in " horto interiori,"—" Of the pleasure-grounds in the " inner garden." The rest of the volume is devoted to deeds and indentures of various descriptions, the rebus or cognizance of the attesting Notary Public being

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in every instance carefully traced. With these deeds admissions to Scholarships are sometimes, though but sparsely, intermixed.

Registrum Secundum, the Second Register: a folio volume of 330 leaves of vellum, with an Index added; there being three fly-leaves, not numerated, at the beginning, with miscellaneous entries upon them. Down to about the 40th folio, the text consists of the deeds and rentals of the alien Abbey of St. Valery. The whole of the rest of the volume is occupied with deeds and indentures as to matters in which the College has been interested. It follows the preceding Register in date, but is not, like that, a number of miscellaneous sheets bound together at a comparatively recent date.

Liber Niger, the Black Book; a very large folio volume, bound in black, and containing 216 leaves of fine vellum, part of which are left blank. On the fly-leaf is an Index, or rather, Calendar, in a hand of the 17th century. The volume is wholly occupied with deeds and documents relating to the manors and other property of the College; which seem in general to have been transcribed about the reign of Henry the Seventh. Room has been left for adding the initial letters in illumination, but after folio 66 these initials have not been added.

Registrum Protocollorum, 1453-95; a parchment folio volume, of about 500 pages, bound in rough calf. It contains the admissions of Fellows from 1453 to 1495, and of Scholars from 1450 to 1506. All these admissions, like those at King's College, Cambridge, are duly attested by a Notary Public, the usage still prevailing at this College at the present day.

Registrum Protocollorum, 1496-1522, a smaller volume, of 380 pages.

Registrum Protocollorum, 1523-46; a folio volume of 284 leaves of parchment, in fine old oak binding.

Registrum Protocollorum, 1547-78, a very large folio volume, of about 73 leaves of parchment; in the original oak boards, not covered.

Registrum Protocollorum, 1577-1610; a folio volume, of 239 leaves of parchment, bound in rough calf. These are followed by volumes of more recent date.

As to early Computi of the College,—some few of the Bursars' Rolls of the 14th century still exist; and the same may be said of the Bailiffs' Rolls, which are kept distinct from the Bursars' Computi. I had not, however, had an opportunity of examining any rolls of either class, at the time of writing this Report.

I have here to express my thanks to Dr. Sewell, the Warden of New College, for the interest he took in my inquiries, and the courtesy with which he gave me much desirable information relative to the foundation and former history of the College. I have also to acknowledge my great obligations to the Reverend Lancelot John Lee, Sub-Warden, Precentor, and Bursar of the College, for most valuable assistance rendered by him in the way of facilitating my researches, in reference to the early history of the College. My thanks are also due to the Reverend Edward C. Wickham, Tutor of the College, for the interest he took in obtaining access for me to the documents above described.

HENRY THOMAS RILEY.

ORIEL COLLEGE, OXFORD.

The various documents are described in the order in which they were shown to me by Dr. Hawkins, the Provost.—

A paper book of Computi, or Treasurers' Accounts, 1409-1415, in small quarto form, containing 222 pages; in fine condition, and excellently written throughout. The Computi previous to this date are probably no longer in existence. The accounts (in Latin) are set forth with the greatest clearness throughout the volume. In the first year, (A.D. 1409), the first head of Receipts is "Receipta de pixide,"—"Receipts from the pyx," apparently meaning moneys received throughout the year from partakers of the Holy Sacrament, in the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, in Oxford, which belonged, and still belongs, to the College. Then "Receipts from "Mortuaries and Sepulture Fees." Then, "Receipta "de Truncis," probably meaning, receipts from Alms-boxes, in the Church; the only item this year being, (tr.); "Also, from the boxes in general, about the Feast "of the Assumption of the Blessed Mary, 9*s.* 10*d.*" The next head is—"Receipts from Small Tythes," the largest item being "From Master John Dymmok, "24*s.* 8*d.*;" and other items, "From Thomas the Sta-"tioner (called "Thomas Walter," in a future account) "20*d.*; From the Manicipie of Lion's Hall, 20*d.*" Then follow "Receipts from the Churches of Abyrford, "Colby, and Litilmore;" "Receipts from payments for "Chambers," followed by a blank space, but below is entered,—"Memorandum, quod receipimus in Festo "Sancti Matthaei Apostoli xiiis. iiiid., de pecuniis incis-"tatis in studio Praepositi, pro communis lathomi et "suorum servientium, in parte solutionis."—"20*d.*" it "remembered, that we received on the Feast of St. "Matthew the Apostle 13*s.* 4*d.*, out of moneys inchested "in the Provost's study, for the commons of the stone-"mason and his servants, in part payment." The next heads of Receipts are,—"From rents arising without the "town;"—"From rents of houses within the town;"—"From receipts in the store-house (in staurro);"—"Receipts from the Bailiffs;"—"Receipts from Fines;"—"From profits elsewhere arising." Under this last head, are entered, among other items, the following (tr.);—"Also, we received four pounds on the ground of "mortuaries, for Catholic men buried within our Parish, "who died within one year after they came into the "Parish. Also, from a certain clerk in Salusbury, who "died on the 25th day of August last, one gown, which "(unum togam, quem) we sold for 3*s.* 4*d.*" Also, for the "burial of the same clerk, and composition thereon, "2*s.* 8*d.*" The receipts for this first year amount to 154*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*

The Expenditure for the same year begins with, "Expense in Communis,"—"Expenses in Commons;" then "Expense exercecentes," or "Exceedings," *i.e.*, additional expenditure in commons on remarkable days. Then follow "Expense battellorum," "Expenses of "battels" (food not consumed in commons, or at the common table, in the hall); "Expenses of the Provost, "the Vicar, and the other priests of the house;" "Expenses of the butler, the cook, the under-cook, the "barber, and the laundress." Then, "Expenses of "things bought," under which head occur the following items of more or less interest.—"Item, pro *fegale* et "hamis, iiid. *obol.* Item, pro seminibus ad ortum, *iid.* "Pro una cathena ad libriariam, iiiid. Item, pro pur-"gatione, sive wedatione, in gardino, iiiid. Item, pro "cathenatione, iis. iid.,—iid. datos fabro. Item, pro "potatione cum clerico villae, et pro potatione diver-"sorum transeuntium ad silvam, pro honore Sancti "Johannis Baptistae, iiiid." (Tr.)—"Also, for flints "and hooks, 2)*d.* Also, for seeds for the garden, 2*d.* "For a chain for the library, 4*d.* Also, for the cleansing, "or weeding, in the garden, 4*d.* Also, for putting up "the chains [?in the Library], 2*s.* 2*d.*,—2 pence given "to the blacksmith. Also, for the drinking with the "town-clerk, and for drink given to divers persons who "were going to the wood, in honour of St. John the "Baptist, 4*d.*" This is followed by—"Expenses of the "workmen," among which items are the following.—"Pro factura machinae fontis, solutos Bussy, xxid. Item, "pro plumbario apud Ecclesiam Sanctae Mariae, xiiis. "iiiid. Item, dedimus eidem plumbario unam togam, "quam habuimus ex causa mortuarii, utesset favorabilis. "Item, pro *pynnes* et pro *crestes*, vis. viiid. Pro *mosse* "et clavis, una vice vi*d.* Pro mundatione diaetae centena "clavornm. xd. Pro musco, *crestes*, et *pynnes*, ixs. "iiiid." (Tr.)—"For making a windlass for the draw-"well, paid to Bussy, 21*d.* Also, for the plumber at "the Church of St. Mary, 13*s.* 4*d.* Also, we gave to "the same plumber a gown, which we had as a mortuary "gift, that so he might be favourable,"—meaning probably, moderate in his charges. "Also, for pins, and "for crests, 6*s.* 8*d.* For moss and nails, at one time, "7*d.* For moss and half a hundred of nails, 10*d.* For "moss, crests, and pins, 9*s.* 4*d.*" It may deserve remark that the moss mentioned here, as also in the accounts of Queen's College, was used for the purpose of binding the earthen, or clay, walls; the pins and nails for fastening it on; and the crests were probably ornamental mouldings for the ridges of the walls. In Cambridge, canvas was used for holding together these earthen walls, when first built.

In the Computus of the following year (A.D. 1410), under the head of "Expenses upon the Churches," are the items (tr.)—"Also, for the hire of vestments for the "Feast of our Lord's Nativity, 12*d.* Also, paid to the "person who bought the oil and chrism, 12*d.*" Under "Expenditure upon the House," are the following.—"Also to a poor person, 12*d.*, seeing that he lost his "gown (togam) while he was working for us." Under this year there is a head of expenditure "Upon lords "and friends," under which occur the following items.—"Also, for wine taken with the bailiffs in the Provost's

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" Chamber, that is, for three pottels, 12*d*. Also to " John Wygan, for carrying a letter to London, 6*d*. " Also, for a certain breakfast (jantacio) given to the " Bailiffs of Oxford and their wives in the Provost's " Chamber, in Lent, 10*s*. 8½*d*. Also, for wine given to " Snappe, 4*d*." Under "Expenses as to things bought," the follow items occur.—" Also, for a little lock, with a " key, to Rosamund's herb-garden (herbarium), 5*d*. " Also for *goddardez* (goddards, or wooden cups), 6*d*. " Also, for a purse to put the money in, 1*d*. Also, ex- " pended upon the servant of Lovelle, when he brought " the venison from his master, 8*d*. Also, for the Bailiffs, " spent upon drink and upon cherries, 8*d*. Also, to " Facelle, as a mark of regard (ratione amoris), 3*s*. 4*d*."

In p. 77, under the head of "Expenses of workmen " upon the Gate," the stone is mentioned as being brought from Shottover; the same soft crumbling stone so commonly to be seen in Oxford at the present day.

In p. 87, under the head of "Receipts for Stalls in the " Church of St. Mary," are two items,—" Received also " from Mariona Dymmok 20*d*. Also, from Chicheley, " 3*s*. 4*d*.," the latter no doubt, being Henry Chicheley, then a Fellow of New College, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, and Founder of All Souls.

Among the "Expenses" in p. 105 are the items:— " Also, paid for gloves given to the Bailiffs, 14*d*. Also, " for spices for the clerk of the Lord Archbishop of " Canterbury, 8*d*." In p. 109 (under A.D. 1412), " Also, " for the binding of the Sermons [for Sundays and Lent] " of James of Genoa (Januensis in Sermonibus) 16*d*. " Also, for binding the book of the Rose of Medicine " (Rose in Medicinis), and chaining the same, 24*d*. Also, " for the chain of the book, 4*d*." The "Rosa Medicinæ" was a work by John Gatisdene, or Gaddesden. According to Mr. Coxe's Catalogue, copies are to be found in the Libraries of Jesus, Merton, and Corpus Christi, Oxford.

In taking leave of this volume, I feel justified in saying that it contains the best written and most thoroughly intelligible set of accounts belonging to this distant period, that I have ever met with.

A thick small quarto paper volume, in a tattered condition, containing the Treasurers' Computi from 1450 to 1482. The accounts from 1415 to 1450 seem to be missing.

A thick small quarto paper volume, also in a tattered condition: it contains Computi from 1482 to 1515, then miscellaneous papers down to 1525. From that date to 1583, as I learned from the Provost, the whole of the accounts are no longer to be found.

A folio volume, known as "the Dean's Register," in old calf, containing 614 written pages, the leaves being of vellum and paper intermixed, and in good condition. At page 57 it begins to assume the character of a College Register: there being written, on a leaf of parchment, " Sequuntur acta præcipue memorabilia toto tempore " quo Magister Johannes Tailour erat Præpositus." The Elections of Fellows and Licenses to proceed in Arts, entered in this book, come down to 1634. Pp. 446–598 record the admissions of Exhibitioners from 1540 to 1715, and of Almsmen, during the same period, into St. Bartholomew's Hospital without Oxford; this Hospital (which had been founded by Henry I., and endowed out of rents due to the Crown from the City of Oxford), having been granted by Edward III. in 1328 in perpetual frankalmoigne to the Provost and Scholars of Oriel College and their successors. The first 38 written pages (pp. 9–47) are occupied with letters, deeds, and other instruments, from 1445 to 1534. From the disjointed nature and dates of its contents, this volume is evidently composed of several books bound up together, probably about a century and a half ago.

Continuation of the Dean's Register; a folio volume, somewhat larger in size.

A Book of Transcripts, small quarto, made by, or under the inspection of, the late Bishop Copleston, formerly Provost of the College. It consists mostly of transcripts from the Dean's Register, but it also contains sundry Letters as well; among them, two letters of King Charles the Second, one in behalf of Thomas Twitty, a Bachelor of Arts, recommending him as a Fellow, and the other revoking the letter previously written in his behalf (January and February 1674). A letter from Dr. Fell to Dr. Fuller, Bishop of Lincoln, 17 February 1674, congratulating him on "coming off " with flying colours." Receipt dated 12th January 1642, by William Parkhurst and Thomas Bushell for college plate placed in their possession (to be melted for the King's use),—" In guilt plate 29 lb. 5 oz. 5 dwt. " In white plate 52 lb. 7 oz. 14 dwt." A letter from Lord Chancellor Harcourt to Dr. Carter, the Provost, relative to a Prebend of Rochester. From Dr. Gibson, Bishop of Lincoln, to Dr. Carter, recommending a candidate for a Dorsetshire Fellowship. These are followed by a number of memoranda on College affairs, the rest of the volume being left in blank. There are also a considerable number of loose papers, either written or collected by Dr. Copleston, in reference to similar matters.

The following document was brought to my notice, in the College Muniment-room, by Professor Stubbs.—

A long parchment Roll, of three membranes sewed together, being a contemporary copy of Depositions taken, A.D. 1411, relative to riots in the University between the Northern and Southern Scholars, and resistance to the Visitation of the Archbishop of Canterbury; three Fellows of the College, Master William Symon, Robert Dykes, and Thomas Wyttone, by name, and John Rote, the chaplain of the College, being the parties principally concerned. According to the attestation of one John Sampson, the three Fellows and the Chaplain declared,—" Quod vellent stare cum patriotis suis, et " pro eisdem pugnare usque ad mortem."—" They " would stand with their fellow-countrymen [the " Northerners], and fight for them even to the death." They are here accused of being night-walkers, of collecting the scholars within Oriel in arms, of frequenting taverns, entering the College at 10, 11, and 12 at night, and, when they could not gain admission upon knocking at the gate, climbing over the College walls, and inducing strangers to do the same. After the charges, the interrogatories put to the witnesses are added, and are full of matter of interest. The fourth charge is (tr.);—" Also, " Thomas Wyttone, not being able to enter by the gate, " about 10 o'clock made entry by scaling the wall, and " came with great clamour to the door of the Provost's " chamber, awoke him from his sleep, and attacked " him with abuse and bad language; calling him false, " and telling him that he lied, to his head (mentiebatur " in caput ejus); inviting him also to arise, and come " out and fight him." The Provost, thus disgracefully assailed, was, we may fairly presume, a supporter of the Southern cause. See more, in reference probably to this feud, in Mr. Anstey's *Munimenta Academica*, Introd. p. lxiv.

It is here my pleasing duty to acknowledge myself much indebted to Dr. Hawkins, the Provost of Oriel, and Canon of Rochester, for the great interest he manifested in my researches, and the care he took to put me in the way of gaining such information as I might be enabled to commit to writing during my (too) brief visit. To the Reverend William Stubbs, Regius Professor of Modern History, and Fellow of the College, I owe many thanks, for his good offices in gaining me access not only to the archives of this College but to those of several other foundations as well. My best thanks are also due to D. B. Monro, Esquire, Fellow and Tutor of the College, and to C. B. Shadwell, Esquire, Fellow and Junior Treasurer, for the prompt courtesy with which they proffered me every assistance in their power towards facilitating my task.

HENRY THOMAS RILEY.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, OXFORD.

Some of the following books are described in the order in which they were shown to me by Mr. Robinson; the rest, together with the Computi, were taken by me from their repositories in the Bursary of the College.—

The Entrance-Book: a folio paper volume, paged in part, but not throughout. None of its contents, original or copied, are older than the 16th century: they are of a very miscellaneous nature. On a slip of parchment which forms part of the binding are the words,—" 6 " Fellows died in this College in five years' time, and " four or five promoted by private Patrons. Vide Cat. " Scriorum in 1690, etc." Fol. 4 contains a few notes about the former history of the College. Fol. 5, fol. 6a. contains a list of Provosts of the College from the time of its foundation, beginning with Richard de Retford, Provost in 1340. In fols. 7–22 is a List of Fellows from the foundation of the College, the first Fellow being William de Cundale, 1340. This is followed by a list of persons admitted into the College, the earlier admissions being extracted from the "Liber Prompturarii," or Buttery-Book of the College. From 1589 to the present day the entries are original. It deserves

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remark, as Mr. Robinson has suggested to me, that the list as given from the Liber Promptuarii does not exactly agree with the list of Matriculations as given in the University Register. Among the original entries in this volume the following deserve notice:—"Term. " Pasch. 1651. Sir George Fletcher. June 16. Fellow " Commoner. George Johnston, servant to Sir George " Fletcher, June 16." "Term. Mag. Nat. 1651 . . . " William Ball, Aug. 6th, m. c. (upper commoner). " George Jordan, servant to William Ball"—these " servants" being admitted probably as servitors of the College.—" Joseph Addison, com., Mart. 18, 1687," and " Jeremy Bentham, com., June 28, 1760." The last four pages of the book contain a copy of the "inscrip- " tion upon the plates given to the College by several " Gent. Commoners since 1646." Under the date of July 7, 1651, is written,—"The greatest part of the " Coll. Plate suffered to be melted down for the benefit " and reliefe of King Charles 1st, at the time of the " Rebellion,"—words which are now nearly effaced.

There is kept in the hands of the Senior Fellow of the College, the Reverend L. P. B. Dykes (to whom I feel much indebted for many marks of courtesy which I have experienced at his hands), a comparatively modern paper book, of octavo size, and with the following contents:—(i.) " Dr. Smith's Rules and Orders for the better " regulation of the College, which were drawn up at " Lady Betty Hastings' request for the use of her Ex- " hibitioners, which every young student, at his admis- " sion, solemnly promises to observe." (ii.) " Sconces " and Penalties appointed for the better observation of " the aforesaid rules." (iii.) A copy of the Latin Sta- tutes of Richard II. (iiii.) " Compositio et Statuta " Grindalliana." (v.) " Statuta de Scholasticis Domini " Edmundi Grindall, necnon de Scholaribus per com- " positionem dicti Reverendissimi Patris ob defectum " Socii eligendis per Præpositum et Socios, anno 1583, " 17^mo die Febr." (vi.) The College's Graces, before and after Dinner. (vii.) A list of the Provosts, with biographical notes. (viii.) A list of the Bishops edu- cated at the College, with biographical notes. (ix.) A list of the College Livings. (x.) A list of the sites where the College has estates, or whence it has revenues. (xi.) Some Notes on the history of the College. (xii.) A list of fees due to the Provost from the College, begin- ning,—"Three collars of brawn about Christmas." (xiii.) The annual rent paid to the Provost for the rooms which he lets in his Lodge, beginning,—" Duke of Bucking- " ham's rooms, 2*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*" (xiiii.) The Exhibitions be- longing to the College. (xv.) Some further Historical Notes. (xvi.) Colleges in Oxford rated by consent of the Convocation, Jan. 18, 1643-4.

A "Liber Obitalis," alleged to belong to Queen's College, Oxford, and containing entries as old as the time of Edward III., is mentioned by Stacey Grimaldi (*Orig. Geneal.*, 1828, p. 247) and by J. Hubback (*Evi- dence of Succession*, 1844, p. 534). In the Manuscript Index of the private papers of the College, in vol. 5, p. 408 of the work by Mr. E. R. Mores, hereafter to be mentioned, there is named, as being in the possession of the College, in the middle of last century, a—" Mar- " tyrologium vetus, cui præfigitur Calendarium Paschale " obitualium Benefactorum Collegii Reginalis." This however does not appear to be the "Liber Obitalis" above named; nor is there, on enquiry made, any book of this description to be found at Queens' College, Cam- bridge. Neither the Martyrologium, with its Calendar, the Liber Obitalis, nor the Liber Promptuarii, men- tioned above in the Entrance-Book, was to be found at the time of my making these enquiries.—The informa- tion relative to them (at present) missing books was given to me by Mr. Robinson.

A small Common-place Book, a 12mo volume, con- taining 93 leaves of paper, and bound in limp vellum. It belongs to the first half of the seventeenth century, its contents in general referring to the affairs of the College, and mostly to its estates. There are also some miscellaneous memoranda in it: in fol. a.—" Sir Henry " Wootton, Provost of Eaton, hath the workes of Luther " in Dutch out of the Library. They were not fitt to " be alienated, intreat him to restore them, at least after " his death." In another hand is added,—" They were " restored to the Coll. after his decease, and are now " againe in the Coll. Library." The entries extend from about 1626 to 1636. In p. 87 are the following entries:—"1634. The Chappell repaired and beautified. " Fellowis commons (*sic* for "commons") encreased, " singulis i*d.* singulis prandiis (a penny to each at each " dinner) . . . . . Their brawne doubled."

Five small paper 12mo volumes, now preserved in the Provost's Lodge, written in a minute and graceful hand, and containing a history of the College under its various aspects; compiled by Edward Rowe Mores, M.A. and F.S.A. He was born, as stated on the fly-leaf of the first volume, at Tunstall, in Kent, educated at Merchant Taylors' School, and admitted a Commoner of the Col- lege 24th June 1746; M.A. in 1753. He died at Low Leyton, in Essex, 28th November 1778. On the inside of the cover of the First volume is pasted a pencil sketch of —"The inside of the Old Gate of Queen's Coll., Oxford, " and the East Window of the Old Chapel, with the " Chambers of the Black Prince, by George Bellas, " e Coll. Reg., A. B. 1753." This volume, which contains 98 pages, with two inserted leaves, includes transcripts of Charters, Royal Letters, and other documents, re- lating to the College (the ancient abbreviated forms being used), from the earliest date, the 18th of January, 14 Edward III., down to the reign of George II.; docu- ments and extracts relating to the Founder, Provosts, and other members of the College; charters, deeds, and muniments, as to places situate in the City of Ox- ford, now forming the site, or being the property, of the College. Its contents evidently throw much light upon this early history, not only of the College, but of the City of Oxford as well.

The pagination at the close of the First volume is con- tinued in the Second, and so throughout the series; which is filled with abstracts of early deeds relative to the College property; those relating to the County of Oxford occupying the Second volume. Without enter- ing into any details as to the College estates, it may be mentioned, viewing these volumes only as so many repertories of County history, that the other Counties, particulars as to which are given in them, are Cumber- land, Westmoreland, Berkshire, Warwickshire, Hamp- shire, Dorsetshire, Buckinghamshire, Kent, Gloucester- shire, and Durham, with the City of Westminster. At pp. 415–458 is a long and minute list and abstract of— " Chartæ et Munimenta in Thesaurario Coll. Reginalis " asservata, quæ ad Regiencses aut nihil aut parum " spectant," in general, with the dates of the documents annexed. The Counties enumerated in this latter list are,—Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Cumberland, Ox- fordshire, Pembrokeshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Suffolk, Sussex, Staffordshire, Worcestershire, Westmoreland, and Lincolnshire, with the City of London.

Liber Sponsorum: a paper folio book, bound in limp parchment, and without pagination. It contains entries and signatures from the beginning of the 17th, to the beginning of the 18th, century; its entries being en- gagements made by the College Tutors (or perhaps Bursars) for payment of their Battels by certain under- graduates under their charge. The following is a sample:—" Be it knowne unto all men that I, Barnabas " Simpson, doe hereby bind my selfe to discharge all " such battles as any subscribed with myne owne hand " shall battle in Queen's Colledge in Oxford. In witnes " whereof, I subscribe my name. Barn. Symson." The names of the students for whom he answers are— " Carlos, Capper, Wharton, Bowen, Goodwin, Radcliff, " Symson,"—the date being about 1660.

Computus Book of the Treasurer and Chamberlain of the Receipts and Expenditure of the College; a folio parchment volume, in old leather, 1593–1613.

Computus Book, 1610–1628; a similar parchment volume, in old calf.

Computus Book, 1628–1657; a folio parchment vo- lume, in old calf.

Computus Book, 1657–1665; a folio parchment vo- lume, in old calf.

Computus Book, 1666–1712; a folio vellum volume, in rough calf.

Computus Book, 1713–1743; a similar volume to the preceding one.

Computus Book, 1743–1770; a vellum folio, in rough calf, with clasps.

Computus Book, 1770–1790; a similar volume, but thinner.

Book of Accounts for building the new Library of the College, 1691–3, a small quarto paper volume, in limp parchment.

An old Rental Book of houses and lands in Southamp- ton, in the latter part of the 16th century, in quarto, thin pamphlet form, and bound in two leaves of a hand- some Service-book, with musical notation. There are also several other old paper Rental Books, connected with Southampton, more or less imperfect.

A Register, or Chartulary, of the Hospital of St. Julian, or God's House, at Southampton, folio, with leaves of vellum, bound in calf of the 17th century. The very earliest part of this interesting volume was probably written in the reign of Edward III., while the

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latest entries in it seem to be of the time of Henry VII. It is prefaced with a "Custuma de Gussyche," or Custumal of Gussage (in Dorsetshire), giving the terms on which the boudmes there held their lands. This, however, occupies less than half a page, the rest of it being occupied by a list of Mayors of Southampton, beginning at the 7th of Edward III., and continued, in later hands, down to the 31st of Henry VI. After a list of the Kings of England, probably written in the time of Henry VII., comes,—"Modus recitendi sacerdotes ad Ordinis nostri fruitionem,"—"The mode of receiving secular" to the benefit of our Order." After this ceremony is described, it is added (translated from the Latin),—"And observe, that every one of the brethren and sistren of this place, that is, the House of God at Southampton, ought to say each day the Lord's Prayer one hundred and eighty times, and as often the Salutation of the Angel [Ave Maria]; that is to say, 40 times for the First [Prime]; 60 times for the Third Hour [Tierce]; 20 times for the Sixth Hour [Sext]; 20 times for the Ninth Hour [None]; 20 times for Vespers; 40 times for the Hour of Compline; and 20 times for all the brethren and sistren, and benefactors of the said house, as well living as dead." The ancient Hospital of St. Julian, or God's House, was founded in the reign of Henry III., partly as a Convent for nuns, and partly as a Chapel to a neighbouring Friary, which was burnt by the French in the time of Edward III., who gave the Hospital to this College, which is still in possession of the property. This Chartulary, if closely examined, would no doubt throw much light upon the early history of Southampton.

An old Expense-Book of the College, folio, leaves of paper without a cover: it is in Latin, and the writing is probably of the close of the 15th century. It begins with the Chapel expenses, "Custus Capelle," and ends with charges "Pro Stabulo Præpositi," For the Provost's Stable, and "Custus Focalium," "Charges for "Fuel." No names or dates seem to occur; and some portion of it is probably wanting.

A miscellaneous Account-book, kept by the College authorities, as against the students, 1639–74; an oblong folio volume, with paper leaves. It is filled additionally with loose memoranda of a contemporary date, consisting of bills, and lists of books bought (apparently) for undergraduates of the College. Some of the entries in this book are of a very quaint character, and throw much light upon the details of College life in the 17th century.

A Computus-Book for 1650, a long paper folio, bound in parchment. It seems to contain all the battels, payments, and rents of the College, for a single year. From it we learn that a tenant of this College at Denton had "Jocosa [Joyce] Wildgoose" for her name. On the first page is written,—"A plemor [? a thing to be "kept in plena memoria ?] for the Bursar—at his "peril—Write before you pay; receive before you "write." Thomas Lamplugh (afterwards Dean of Rochester, Bishop of Exeter, and Archbishop of York) was College Treasurer this year, and George Phillips Chamberlain.

The Buttery-Books, large oblong folios, begin at the year 1654. Their sole use would now be, to tell who were in residence at Oxford at certain dates.

This College was founded in 1340, by Robert de Eglesfeld, Chaplain to Queen Philippa, wife of Edward III. The oldest of its Computi, now existing, dates as early as—from "the Saturday after the Feast of St. Gre-"gory to the Feast of St. Michael then next ensuing," in 1347. There were no earlier Computi of the College known to be in existence when Mores made his compilation, already noticed. From the following extracts it will be seen that Eglesfeld was residing in his College at this date, having surrendered all his property to it, and amenable apparently to just the same rules as the rest of the Fellows. 1349 is said to have been the year of his death. In this Roll it is stated that its various items are set forth in the "Liber Dispensatoris," "the "Steward's Book," which has most probably perished centuries ago. The first item in the roll is (tr.)—"In "the first week, in which is the Feast of St. Cuthbert "[March 20], for the commons of Eglesfeld, Haukes-"worthe, Cundale, and Jurnelle, Colnigham for 2 days, "and for the commons of two Chaplains and of Herman, "11s. 7d. Also, for the battels . . . . . and of Eglesfeld, "2s. 11d., as set forth in the Steward's Book." Of the 28 weeks whose commons are here given, Eglesfeld was in commons for 21 weeks, half commons one week, battels alone without commons (probably from sickness) one week, and absent five. From the side of "Ex-"penses" in the roll, the following items are selected:—"Also, delivered to Sir [or "Dan" Domino] Robert "de Eglesfeld for his oblation on the Feast of the "Annunciation of our Lord, 1d. Also, for three covers "of *putter* bought for the cups (cifis) about the time of "that Feast, 3d. Also, delivered to John Burgh, for "the repair of one tabard and hood (caputii) about "the same time, 4d. Also, for mending a pot in the "kitchen, and for a *riyye* (? *ringe*) and staple for the "garden door, and a block and iron setting for the "lamp, taken together (in grosso), about the Feast of "St. Cuthbert, 2d. . . . . Also, delivered to Egles-"feld, for his oblation on Palm Sunday, 1d. Also, "delivered to the same, for his oblation on the day of "the Parasceve [Good Friday], 1d. Also, delivered to "him for his oblation on Easter Day, 1d. Also, de-"livered to Sir Robert de Eglesfeld in the week after "Easter, by the hands of Adam the groom (garcionis), "20s." Though apparently not one of the Fellows of the College, William Polmorva, who had been Rector of Exeter College a few years previously, was now holding chambers here; red earth being mentioned in this account as being used for the "torchura," or dawbing, of his chambers.—"Also, for the making of "one *clicked key* (latch-key) for the garden door, and "for the making of three feet for pots, 5d. Also, for "the binding of 6 *morter metes* (mortar-mills) with "*cercs* (hoops), and the mending of two cerves (tubs). . . . Also, for the lime upon one therin when "changed by order of Sir Robert de Eglesfeld, at the "time when Thuresby ate with him, 2d. Also, for a "horse hired by Peter for Sir Robert Eglesfelde, "when he went to London on Thursday next after the "Feast of St. Augustine, Bishop of the English (May 26), "for six days, 10d. Also, for a horse hired for Roger "Swynbroke, going to Denham, on Friday the day of "St. Margaret (July 20) to obtain money from Sir "William Muskham [the then Provost of the College], "8d. . . . . Also, for a horse hired for Sir Robert "Eglesfeld, when going to Southampton, about the "Feast of St. Peter's Chains (August 1), 23d. Also, "for a *reddel* (riddle, or sieve) bought to sift *scandust* "(sandust), about the time of the Feast, 1d. "Also, for an iron for the one of the Provost of Oriall "which was lent to Sir Robert de Eglesfelde (in uno "ferro pro uno Præpositi de Orialle accomodat' Domino "Roberto de Eglesfelde), 1d. Also, for parchment "bought for Sir Robert Eglesfelde for writing letters, "about the Nativity of St. Mary (September 8) on one "occasion, and on the Feast of St. Lambert (Septem-"ber 17) on another occasion, 1d." After this, Swynbroke is again named as going to Denham for money, his horse and groom costing 16½d.—"Also, paid to a "carpenter hired to make a *windlase* and a *poleyn* "(windlass and pulley), for two days, 7d. Also, for a "lamp, and an implement for hanging it by a cord, "and for a wooden implement with a binding of iron, "4½d. Also, for parchment bought for Eglesfelde for "writing letters, on the Feast of Saints Cosmus (*sic*) "and Damianus (September 27), ½d. Also, delivered "to Sir Robert Eglesfeld about the Nativity of St. "Mary (September 8), by the hands of Peter, 20s., "which he paid to John Stangrave for his place [piece "of land]."

Among the Receipts in this Roll are the following items:—"Received from the garden, from the Feast "of St. Michael to the same Feast next year,—for pot-herbs (oleribus), 8½d. Also, for *parsely*, 3½d. Also, "for leeks, 8d. Also, for *chibolles* [eibouls, small "onions], 22d. Also, for *fenelstales* [? fennel-stalks], "9d. Also, for fennel-seed, 8d. Also, for *schrudyngis* "[? shrivings, or clippings] of trees, 8d. Also, for "garlic, 12d. Also, for onions, 14d." Then follows a list of things, "Bought for the garden":—"For "garlic bought, 3s. 1d. Also, for leek-seed bought, "7d. Also, for onion-seed, 15d." All that occurs in this document bearing reference to the Founder of the College has been here extracted; but I would recommend that the whole of the Computus be copied before it has become, as it soon will do, for the most part, illegible.

The next Computus, apparently, is that of Robert Hoddirsale, but of uncertain date, and is mostly occupied with items of expenditure upon the College Chapel. One of 1350 has no name of the Bursar mentioned in it, and is in very bad condition. The next rolls that have been preserved are those of John de Heton 1351, and Master Henry Wytfeld 1354: the "Expense apud "Spersholt" (Sparsholt, in Berks.) in the latter Computus are curious. A Computus, apparently for 1354, 5, is almost illegible: that of Richard Fancourt for 1357–9 is mutilated at the beginning; being followed by one of

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Henry Witfeld, Bursar, in 1359, and two other Computi of Richard Fanceurt 1359, 60, and 1361. A Computus of Master Henry de Hopton follows, for 1361, 2, and one of William de Wiltone for 1362.

The next Computus, that of William de Wiltone for 1363, 4, deserves remark as containing an account of the expenses of Master Henry de Wyttefeld, the then Provost of the College, on the occasion of his journey to Avignon, in reference to a trial referred to the Papal Court, as to the living of Sparsholt, previously mentioned. He changed at London 23*l.* for florins, at 3*s.* 1½*d.* the florin, receiving 148 florins and 17 pence. He then sold his horse and saddle for 24 shillings. To Counsel and Notaries he paid 57 florins and 10 pence. Among his other expenses are the following items:—"For purchase of a gown (roba) with a "large cape, 24 flor. For budge [or prepared lamb-"skin] for the same, 10 flor. For cloth bought for a "tunic, (tunica) and a short cape, 12 flor. 2 gros [grossi, "French coin]. For budge, 4 flor. 1 gros. For a pair "of boots, 1 flor. For another pair of boots, 9 gros. "For purchase of a bed, 7 flor., 4 gros., and 6 deniers, "money of the Court. For hay for the bed, 3½ gros. To "a tailor, 1 flor. For linen vestments, 5 gros. 18 de-"niers, money of the Court. For 4 pairs of shoes, "11 gros. For gloves, 3 gros." Under the head of Payments for Commons is the following item,—"Given "in wine and other things among the Fellows [of the "House, or Society, with whom he lodged], at the time "of my arrival, 43 solidi, money of the Court." The sums total of each week's expenses, during his absence, are then given, until we come to the following item, —"In the 17th week I departed from the town before "making up the account; and I told Himberford [a "Fellow of the Society, who was his agent] to pay "what was to be paid."

For the Pope's Bull on this occasion, he paid 7 florins. As to smaller expenses,—to his barber he paid 4 gros., a coin apparently 5½*d.* in value, and to his in-door servant (intrinseco) and laundress, 10 gros. He also had his own guide, or escort:—"Also, paid to Thomas "Hyrland, that he should escort me safely, 20*s.* ster-"ling." In returning from the Court, at Avignon, to Caleys (Calais), 18 days were occupied, at an expense of 44*s.* 7½*d.*; the expenses from Calais to Oxford being 7 shillings. At Paris he paid, "for the King's protec-tion," one florin. In his journey to Avignon he occupied no less than 7 weeks, "by reason of the bad weather "(intemperiem), and the perils by the road." This document, it may be here remarked, has been examined at considerable length by Professor Rogers in his able work upon Prices in the Middle Ages.

The next Computus is that of Thomas de Nesse, 1364, 5. Under the head of "Custus Coquinæ," "Kitchen Expenses," the following items occur:— "Also, paid on the exchange of old dishes for the same "weight in new ones, 9½*d.* Also, for 12 garnitures "(? ornamental dishes) of *peuter vessel* (pewter "plate) bought of John Butler, 9*s.* Also, for *ladilles* "(ladles), 2*d.* For 3 *mels* (mallets), 8*d.* For one *flos-"crok* (flesh-hook), 3*d.* For one soup-boiler (pipma-"torio), 12*d.*" A Computus of William de Wilton follows, for 1365, and two of William de Wombwelle for 1365, 6, and 1366, 7. In the latter, under the head of "House Expenses," are the following items:—"First, "for cloth bought for the tables in hall, 6*s.* 8½*d.* Also, "for necessaries for the kitchen, namely, a *tankerd* "(large pail), *ladel*, and *peperquernis* (pepper-mills), "12½*d.* Also, to the cook for ouches on the garden, "4*d.*, and to another person for pulling up the nettles, "11*d.*" Under the head of "Moneys delivered for "parchment and writing," are the following:—"For "parchment bought for Southampton, 4*d.* For parch-"ment bought by Wombwelle, 7*d.* For parchment "bought by the Provost, 8*d.* Also, for writing done, "20*d.* Also, for parchment for writing the Summa "Summarum [a Commentary on the Decretals of Pope "Gregory IX.], 3*d.* Also, at another time, for parch-"ment bought by Thomas, 3*d.* For paper, 1*d.*, and "for parchment bought by the Provost, 2*d.*, and by "Wombwelle, 2½*d.* Also for repairing the Summa "Summarum, namely, binding and covering it, 5*s.* 8*d.*" This book, I find, on enquiry, is no longer in the possession of the College.) The "situla fontis" is mentioned in this roll, shewing that, as at Exeter College, a draw-well within the College was used.

The next Computi are those of Gilbert de Grymmsby 1368, 9, John Beyham 1369, 70, and one for 1371, 2 without a name. In this latter, which will be again referred to, in reference to another subject, the following times occur:—"First, for the commons of Caleys "[one of the Pneri Elecmosynariæ," or "Almonry "boys"] for 26 weeks, 16*s.* 8*d.* Also, for a new "cloak (cloga), 6*s.* 4*d.* Also, for making it, 9*d.* Also, "for *blanket* (thick cloth), 27*d.*" Among payments to the Fellows, it is stated that "Trevisa (who had now "removed to this College from Exeter College) re-"ceived half a mark and one penny." Under the "Expenses of the Chapel" are the following items:— "First, for wax bought on the Feast of St. Frideswyde, "6*s.* Also, for making candles and other things, 14*d.* "For candles for the Study (Studii) at different times, "14*d.* For making a little bell, 4*d.* For two keys, "and mending the Chapel lock, 13*d.* For mending "vestments, 3*d.* For rushes, 7*d.* For wine, as by "tallies, 5*s.* 8*d.* For the writing of the names (nomi-"norum) of the Foundresses (Fundatricium) of the "Hall, 8*d.* For the table and circumference, upon "which are written the names of the Benefactors of "the house, 9*d.* Also for the expenses of Middelworth "and Trevisa, in shewing the muniments of the church "of Newbold (Newbold Pacey, Co. Warwick), at "Stretton, and their charges on the road, 30*d.*"

In the Computus of Robert Blakedone for 1372, 3, the name of John Trevisa appears again as a Fellow. Linen is bought—"for two tablecloths, two finger-nap-"kins, and two savenaps" [sanapis.—This latter word appears as "*savenaps*" in one of the College Rolls of 22, 3 Richard II., and as "*savenaps*" in other instances; the "savenap" no doubt was worn like a bib, to save the clothes, at meals]. Another item is, "iij *d.* pro no-"*rshyns* ad eosdem *stonemasons*,"—"3 pence for nun-"cheons for the same stonemasons."

In the Computus of Robert Blakedone for 1373, 4, John Trevisa is again mentioned as a Fellow. A Computus of Robert Blakedone, Henry Wytfeld, Nicholas Heford, and William Middleworth, appears for 1374, 5. It will be again referred to.

At this latter date a considerable hiatus occurs in the surviving Computi. An "Indenture of Receipts" exists from August 1380 to some date effaced. In the Computus of William Brigge for 1381, 2, the following items occur:—"Also, for chains for chaining six books, "28*d.* . . For one pair of boots for the vicar of "Spersalt (Sparsholt), 16*d.*" The Computus for 1382–4 is that of "John Lockwode and Matthew Williathorpe, "Fellows of Queen's Hall." In the Roll for 1385, 6, without name of the Bursar, under "Chapel Expenses," are the items,—"Also, for a bell bought at London, "7*s.* 3*d.* To a carpenter for preparing wood for the "bell, 18*d.* Also, to a smith, 18*d.* To William Southam, "for carriage of the bell, 18*d.* To a mason, 2*d.*" This roll is very full and minute in its details.

The Computus of John Lokesley and Richard Brown, for 1386, 7, has some curious details under the head of "Chapel Expenses":—"First, they render account "of 3*s.* 4*d.* paid for three hair cloths (ciliciniis) for the "three altars. Also, of 2*d.* for candle sockets. Also, "for surplices, 14*s.* 11*d.* Also, of 4*l.* 9*s.* 3½*d.* paid for "desks (descis) for the Chapel. Also, of 5*s.* 6*d.* paid "to carpenters for one week, for making such desks. "Also, of 3*d.* for nails for the desks. Also, of 6½*d.* for "rushes for the Chapel. Also, of 8*s.* 4*d.* for planks, to "be placed beneath the feet at the desks. Also, for "iron wire for the bell, 1*d.* Also, for a lamp for the "Chapel, 6*d.*" From this Roll, as well as from several of the preceding ones, the names of all the then Fellows of the College may be obtained. Under the head of "Costs and Repairs within" occur these items:— "Also, for boards for the windows of the hall, 14*d.* "For hooks and thongs for the same, 4*d.* For moss of "trees, 3*d.* [the use of this for binding walls will be "found alluded to under the head of Oriel College]. "For timber for the little-house (parvam domum), 3*s.* "For straw, 5*s.* 7*d.* To Roger the reeder, for three "weeks, 4*s.* 6*d.* To a woman who drew out the straw, "2½*d.* For labourers, 3*s.* 4*d.*" Under the head of "Out-door expenses":—"Also, paid to Master Richard "Brown for his expenses in going to his own locality, "for the books which were left to us by legacy by "Master Henry Wythfild, 12*s.* 3*d.*" The attorney of the College at this date seems to have been named "Dymmok;" a name which frequently occurs in the accounts of Oriel College, at about 25 years' later date. Under "Repairs" is an item,—"For a lock to the door "of the shop which the laundress occupies, 4*d.* Also, "for one to Goterhalle." The College at this period had several shops, which it let to various tenants, situate in its immediate precincts.

The next Computus is that of John Lockusley and R. Coringham, 1387, 8. Under the head of "Costs and "Repairs within," are these items:—"Also, for rods

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" (virgis) to support the vines in the garden, 15*d*. For " rushes for the hall, 6½*d*." Under "Out-door Ex- " penses,"—"Also, to John Cokirmethe, going to " Bamptone, 2*s*. 5*d*.; also, going to London for the " exchange of 20*s*. in gold that was broken and deficient " in weight, 3*s*. 2*d*. Also, to William Southam, for " carriage of cloths (pannorum) belonging to the Pro- " vost, in Lent, 8*d*. Also, to Robert Penrock, on the " Eve of the Annunciation of our Lord, going to London " with the Provost's horses, 20*d*. Under the head of " Books bought" occur the following items:—"To " John Brown, for a book containing Parisiensis 'de " Oenlo Morali' [now generally attributed to R. Gros- " teste, Bishop of Lincoln], and 'de Lingua,' [also " attributed to Grosteste], and the Collectorium Galeus' " [probably a Collection from the works of Galen, a copy " of which is in the Library of Corpus Christi, Oxford], " 24*s*. 4*d*. Also, for Occanus [probably meaning Ock- " ham] 'on the Poverty of the Saviour,' 4*s*. Also, " for the Subtle Doctor [Duns Scotus] on Porphyry, " 5*s*." None of these books are in the possession of the College at the present day.

The following Computus is that of Richard Brown and R. Coringham, for 1388, 9. Under "Repairs" are the following items:—"Also, for straw for covering " the latrine of Goterhall . . . For a key to the " chest which stands in the hall, and repair thereof, 3*d*. " Also, to Andrew the carpenter, for making desks in " the Library, 26*s*. 8*d*. For a labourer, pruning the " vines, two days, 7*d*." Under "Out-door Expenses,"— " For a cartload of red earth for (dawbing) a shop, 4*d*. " Also, for carriage of a load of *schyndyl* (shingles) for " the repair of the Chancel, 2*s*."

The next in order is the Computus of John Lokkislay and Matthew Willesthorp, for 1389, 90.

It is a well known fact that Henry Beaufort (afterwards Bishop of Winchester and Cardinal) was at one time a member of this College. There has not, however, I believe, been hitherto given any absolute proof of this fact; nor, so far as I am aware, has the exact date of his residence here been ascertained. In a Computus Roll of the 13th and 14th of Richard II., ending at the 1st of August 1391, the following entries are found in reference to this point.—"Item, Johanni " servienti Bewforth, pro necessariis emptis, et pro " opere suo ad vestimenta, xviiii*s*. v*d*." "Also, to John " the servant of Bewforth (Beaufort), for necessaries " bought, and for his labour upon the vestments, " 24*s*. 5*d*.," the entry being under the head of "Ex- " penses of the Chapel." At some distance below in the same Roll, is the following entry:—"Item, pro " duabus clavibus, unam (*sic*) ad Cameram Prapositi, " et alteram ad Cameram Bewforth, vi*d*." "Also, for " two keys, one for the Provost's Chamber, and the " other for the Chamber of Bewforth, 6*d*." Persons who occupied Chambers in the College, not being Fellows, generally paid a "pensio," or rent, for them; but Beaufort seems to have been exempt from paying for his, the "Chamber of Reymund" being the only one entered this year as being paid for. In the Computus for the 16th of Richard II., 1392, 3, there is an entry—" Pro vino Domino Duci Lancastrie, xx *d*.,"—"For wine given to the Lord Duke of Lancaster, 20*d*." He was father of Henry Beaufort, whose name however occurs in none other of these Computi. It will be remembered that in 1388, 9, he was in residence at Peterhouse, Cambridge (see the First Report of this Commission, p. 78, col. 2).

Henry of Monmouth, afterwards King Henry V., it has been alleged, was also a member of this College, 1398 being suggested by his modern biographer, Mr. Endell Tyler, as the year of his residence. Not the slightest allusion to this fact is however to be found in the Computus of that year, or indeed in those of any year near that date. The Computus of 1398 is however of unusual length, and there appears to have been a greater expenditure than usual, for plate and other things, incurred by the College in that year. It seems not unlikely, that in company with his uncle, Beaufort, then Chancellor of the University, he may have paid a lengthened visit to Queen's College at this date.

From the Computus for the 19th of Richard II., 1395, 6, we find that John Trevisa, though no longer a Fellow of the College, was paying 14*s*. 4*d*. yearly for a chamber which he rented there. In the Roll for the 22nd and 23rd years of the same reign, 1398, 9, he is entered as still paying the same rent, it being there stated that this was only part of the amount which he had formerly paid; his name may probably still be found, on examination, in rolls of a still later date.

Numbers of these rolls, belonging to the 15th century, are still in existence; their length generally increasing, as they become of more recent date. The whole of them, in my opinion, deserve a thorough examination; and much as many of them have suffered from time and neglect, no reasonable precaution should be omitted to ensure their future preservation.

As these rolls have been quoted by the late lamented Professor Shirley as affording some information in reference to Wyclif, the early Reformer, a few lines may be perhaps usefully devoted to stating the results of my own examination of them. In pp. 514, 5, of the *Fasciculi Zizaniorum*, edited by him in the Rolls Series, Mr. Shirley expresses an opinion that "the following " entries in the Bursars' Rolls of Queen's College prove " the residence of John Wyclif in various years between " 1363 and 1380." In the Computus of W. de Wiltone, 1363, 4,—the following entry (transl.):—"Also to 2 work- " men upon the Chamber of Wiclif for 4 days, 3*s*.;" in a Receipt Roll for 1365,—"Also, for 2 years for the " Chamber of Wyclive, 40*s*.;" in the Computus of Robert Blakedone and others, for 1374, 5,—"Also, for straw for " covering the latrine of Wyclyf, 2*s*.," and among the "Pensiones," or Payments, in the same roll,—" Also, for " the Chamber of Master John Wiclif, 20*s*.;" in an Indenture of Receipts from August 1380 to some date now effaced,—" Also, for the payment by Wiclif, 20*s*." All these quotations have been verified by me, with the exception of the second, the Receipt Roll for 1365, not having been met with. But in addition to these passages, another entry was found in the course of my examination, which had evidently escaped Mr. Shirley's notice. In the Computus for 1371, 2, (without a Bursar's name) already noticed—under the head of "Expensæ Pueroruin," "Expenses of the Boys," is the following passage,— " Item, pro factura unius tunicæ de Wiclif, viii *d*., et pro " duplatione, xii *d*. Item pro Magno Doctrinali, viii *d*. " Item pro cultello, iii *d*. Item, pro salario Magistri " sui ordinarii pro toto anno nunc præterito, xxxii *d*."— (tr.)—Also, for making one tunic [? a tabard] of Wiclif, " 8*d*., and for doubling it, 13*d*. Also, for a Great Doc- " trinal, 8*d*. Also, for a knife, 3*d*. Also, for the salary " of his ordinary Master for the whole of the year last " past, 32*d*." The other "Almonry boys" mentioned at this date are Caleys, Walter Exbrugge, and William Huthewayt. The former two had "ordinary masters" (general tutors) like Wyclif, but only for half the year, while Huthewayt had none. Now it can hardly be contended that the "Almonry boy" of Queen's College in 1371, 2, was the John Wyclif, the Reformer, who died, at the age of about sixty, in 1384. These boys seem to have been admitted to the College, according as its funds would allow of; they evidently lived partly also on their own means, as, from the accounts, we find some of them supplied with necessaries much more liberally than others. They are first mentioned, so far as I can gather from the rolls I examined, in 1362, when one "Adam" is the only Almonry boy named. In 1363, the same roll in which the "Chamber of Wiclif" is first mentioned, these boys are spoken of as "Pueri Eleemosynarii," but their names are not given. From the Roll of 1365, it appears that "Adam" was then the only Almonry boy in the College. In 1367, the heading is—"Pauperes " Clerici,"—" Poor Clerks," but Adam is still named as the only one in the College, in the following words:— " In panno empto pro Adam, *ix s*. iiii *d*. Item, cissori " pro factura, xvi *d*. In linea pro eodem, ix *d*. obol. " Item, in vii paribus sotularium, ii *s*. xi *d*. Item, uni " pauperi Mediolanensi, iii *s*. iiii *d*." (tr.)—"For cloth " bought for Adam, 9*s*. 4*d*. Also, to a tailor for making it " up, 16*d*. For linen for the same, 9½*d*. Also, for seven " pairs of shoes, 2*s*. 11*d*. Also, to a poor man of Milan, " 3*s*. 4*d*." Though Wyclif was paying for a room in the College in July 1365, from all silence respecting him in the two subsequent rolls, we gather clear that he was not in the College from September 1366 to 1367, or at least was no longer paying for his room. In the roll for 1369 there is a head of "Data Pueris Eleemosy- " nariis"—"Given to the Almonry boys," but their names are not mentioned.

Again, in the Computus succeeding that in which the charge for the education of Wyclif is mentioned, his three colleagues, Caleys, Exbrugge, and Huthewayt, are named: no master is paid this year for teaching them, but each has a "Salary" given him, probably instead, of 8 pence per term. In 1374 Caleys and Exbrugge were still in the College: Huthewayt was dead, there being a charge this year for "Oblations for the soul of " Huthewayt." The Wyclif who was again tenanting a chamber in the College in 1374, 5, and 1380, was in all probability the Almonry boy who had obtained help

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from the College in 1371, 2. The fact that in the account of 1374, 5. he is called "Magister"—"Master John "Wiclif" in no way militates against this position, inasmuch as the Almonry boy Caleys is mentioned as "Magister Caleys" in these rolls more than once. Indeed, it is a well known fact that, though the term "Magister," or "Master," was especially the title of those who had taken a Master's Degree in the Universities, it was frequently applied in the most arbitrary manner to persons of all ages and classes.

The simple facts of the case then seem to be—that a youth, John Wyclif by name, came to Oxford to study, somewhere between October 1363 and 1364; that he occupied a room in Queen's College, and paid two years rent for it in 1365—probably by the aid of friends, as the rent was by no means a very small one, and ran on unpaid to the end of the second year: that after this, he was in all probability absent from the University for some years: that in 1371, 2, he was again in Queen's College, no longer as a "Pensioner" there, paying a "pensio" or rent for a room, but, as an "Almonry "boy," receiving his commons probably, material assistance in his education,—witness his master for the whole of the year and the "Great Doctrinal" bought for him,—and a contribution from the College funds towards his music, or gown, the garb probably in which he was about to take his degree. Three years after (1374, 5) he again holds a room in the College, but only for a short time probably, and again in 1380, 1, after which his name, as paying a "pensio," or rent, disappears.

Be all this however as it may, and even granting that Mr. Shirley is right in his supposition that it is Wyclif the Reformer who was residing in the College in 1363, 4, we have, in Wiclif, the Almonry boy of Queen's College in 1371, 2, in addition to John Wyclif of Merton College, and John Wyclif the Reformer, a third Wyclif in the field. It would be interesting to know, supposing this to be the case, if any further particulars can be traced in reference to him.

In the College Bursary there are many scores, perhaps some hundreds, of parchment Computi of the House of God, or Hospital of St. Julian, at Southampton, beginning at the reign of Edward I., and coming down to the time of Charles I. They seem in general to be in excellent preservation, and would probably disclose many matters of interest, if closely examined.

I have here to acknowledge, with many thanks, the courtesy shown to me by the Venerable William Jackson, the Provost, and the College generally, in unreservedly submitting their archives to my inspection. I feel myself also almost at a loss to express how great my obligations are to Richard Robinson, Esq., Fellow and Tutor of Queen's College, for his good offices, so freely rendered me, in obtaining for me access not only to the muniments of his own College, but to those of several other Colleges in this University as well.

HENRY THOMAS RILEY.

TRINITY COLLEGE, OXFORD.

My best thanks are due to the Reverend S. W. Wayte, the President, for his kindness in placing before me the following volumes, constituting part of the archives of his College.—

A small quarto paper volume, in old binding, labelled "Computi Bursa., et Miscell. Coll. 1556–1669," and with the following title written on the side within,—"Liber Cautionum antiquarum, aburumque rerum "publicarum, quas Collegium spectant, penuriam "Computa Bursariorum, ad annum 1669." The volume is, in fact, a collection of miscellaneous papers relative to the affairs of the College, bound together in the earlier part of the 18th century.

On the obverse of the first leaf is written,—"March "22d, 1714. Taken out of the Treasury 4 Bundles of "Bursars' Accounts, ab anno 1556 ad annum 1579, ab "anno 1580 ad ann. 1599, 1600 ad ann. 1630, 1631 ad "ann. 1659. Restor'd 15 October 1715." These Bundles, or, at least, a portion of them, now form part of the present volume.

On folio 8b. is an entry, in the hand of Dr. Ingram, late President of the College, — "These valuable "original documents appear to have been carefully "collected and bound together in one thick to volume, "about the time of Dr. Bathurst's Presidentship; the "College papers having been much deranged, and "some irrecoverably lost during the Rebellion. Many "were saved by the care and diligence of Mr. Josias "Howe, at that time Bursar, who took them with him "into the country for a time, instead of leaving them "at the mercy of the Parliamentary Visitors, who had "peremptorily demanded them."

At folio 10a is the signature of R. Kettell, the then President, and of the several Fellows of the College, A.D. 1692. Then follow some leaves containing a Register of Benefactors, and lists of moneys borrowed from the common chest.

Under the head of "Liber Sigilli," is written, in a very cramped and difficult hand,—"Memorandum, re- "civyd of my Ladie a box, wherein is conteyned, "under the seall, the conveyance of the howse of "Clarkenwell, to be safely kept with the other evi- "dences of the College, the xxix of May 1575." "My "Ladie" here referred to, was Lady Elizabeth, the second wife, and afterwards widow, of Sir Thomas Pope, the Re-founder of the House, which was originally known as Durham College.

In a memorandum as to repayment to the College Treasury of part of a sum of money borrowed from it, *s. a.* 1578, it is stated that the unpaid residue has been expended (itr.),—"in repairs and other expenses incurred "at the time of the plague raging in this year." Under 1562 is an entry,—"Item, taken out of the treasure "howse the xxvii day of May and the copie that ther "was, that is, syx poundes iii *s.* iiii *d. for we have mater* "agaynst my Lord Ryche." Another entry is,—"Memorandum, that this 20th November (1647) ther "was layd in to the treasury the summe of one hundred "and threescore pounds, being mony deposited by "Sir Robert Napier for the Colledge use."

Lists of plate follow, and of articles of plate borrowed and returned; among them a "Poculum parliamenti, "cum operculo," a "Parliament-room," or "Parlour, "cup, with covercle." The vessels are generally distinguished by the names of the donors being added; among them "Mayerne's (? Sir Theodore, the eminent physician) pott of 2 spoute." A note, apparently by Dr. Ingram, calls attention to a curious memorandum "of Spanish money and other coin taken out of the "treasure-house to be changed into good current "money, to the amount of 15*l.* and upward." By the same learned annotator we are informed, at the end of a list of plate,—"All these, with other sumptuous "pieces of plate, melted down for the use of Charles "the First."

In another page (date 1566) the College agrees to be the place of deposit of an Indenture made between the President and Fellows of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and Ambrose Edmonds, of Stanton St. John, "much in the same way," Dr. Ingram remarks, "that "banking-houses do at present." In another page, date 1582, "Richard Busbye" is named, as a bateller of the College. In a note by Dr. Ingram, it is suggested that he may have been the father of the celebrated Master of Westminster School. Numerous lists of sums received as caution-money then follow; about the year 1617 the caution-money of Martin Lister is entered. On coming down to 1643, a note by Dr. Ingram calls attention to the fact that the Rebellion now occasioned a hiatus of nearly twenty years.

This volume, which is without pagination, would probably yield much curious matter, if thoroughly examined.

Dr. Kettell's Register: a folio volume, in the original oak boards, the clasps being broken away; containing about 50 leaves of parchment, of which 20 only are filled. In folio 3a, there is an entry by Dr. Ingram,—"This Register was drawn up by Dr. Kettel, Presi- "dent, and continued by him from the foundation to "the year 1692 inclusive. The original draught of "this Register, in Kettel's own hand, is in the "Ashmolean Museum, Codd. A. Wood. 8400, fol. 28, "with many interpolations, corrections, and additions, "in the hand of its collector. This last mentioned "copy of the said Register seems to have been given "to A. Wood by Dr. Bathurst, President."—A note to the above word "given," suggests the substitution of "lent.—Warton's Life of Sir T. Pope, p. 374. App. "Note D." The Register is continued down to 1640, and was most probably discontinued in consequence of the troubles at the commencement of the Civil Wars. The first entry is the name of Thomas Slythurst, May 30, 1556, the first President of the College. The 199th admission is that of William Chillingworth, (elected scholar at the age of 16,) the eminent controversialist and divine.

Register of Admissions 1648–1737, a folio volume, paper, in old calf. It has an Index at the beginning, originally compiled by Arthur Charlett, Bursar, down to 1691, and continued after that date by interlineations,

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In p. 36 is the admission, with the writing, of John Somers, 1667, "Son of John Somers, gentleman, in "the City of Worcester," afterwards Lord Chancellor of England. In p. 188 are the admission and writing of Eustace Budgell, son of Gilbert Budgell (formerly Tutor of the College), born at Simonsbury in Dorset. There is an entry, date probably 1665, by Dr. Ralph Bathurst, President, as to donations of admission plate, or money's part of which is to the following effect:— "That to avoid all delayes or excuse in this contribu- "tion, the Colledge shall peremptorily require it at "the hands of the Bursar, that soe they may have the "better plea and take the more care to see themselves "secured. That for the more honourable recommend- "ing the donour's names to posterity, there be a faire "Register-Book (alweis to be kept in the Burser's "hands), having this inscription,—'Liber Minerva- "'lium, continens donationes convictorum in prima "'admissione, vel alias qualescunque, ad ornandum "'vel instruendum sacellum, aulam, bibliotheeam, "'arbustum vel in alios publicos Collegii usus, "'erogandas.'"

At the other end of this volume there is a collection of notes and extracts, made by Dr. Ingram, in reference to the past history of the College.

Register of Admissions 1737–1838, a folio paper volume, bound in calf.

Register A, a large folio paper volume, bound in modern calf; being a register of indentures, deeds, and other document relative to the affairs of the College from the year 1556 to 1683. It also contains the admissions of Fellows and Scholars, duly attested by Notaries Public, as in the case of New College and Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and King's College, Cambridge.

Register B, 1685–1748, a similar volume, with entries commencing at each end of the book.

HENRY THOMAS RILEY.

WORCESTER COLLEGE, OXFORD.

The documents are described in the order in which they were shown to me by Mr. C. H. O. Daniel.—

This College, originally Gloucester College, and generally called Gloucester Hall, and more recently St. John Baptist's Hall, was re-founded in 1714; no muniments, apparently, and but few miscellaneous documents, prior to that period, have come into its possession. The Entrance Book, kept in the Provost's Lodge, belongs only to comparatively recent times.

The Manuscripts in the College Library are not numerous, and in general have been described in Mr. Coxe's Catalogue. The following items, which have been named there, but not described at any length, deserve a somewhat more extended notice.—

An octavo volume, in old calf binding, containing about 50 leaves of parchment, a portion of which remains unfilled. Its title is.—"Liber Aulæ Gloces- "trensis Oxon. anno 1630, Principali Degoreo Wheat. "Historiarum Præfectore Candeniano." It begins with a list of Subscribers to the Chapel, which had just then been rebuilt almost on the site of the Chapel built by John Wheteamstede, Abbot of St. Alban's, in the 15th century, when the College was occupied by Students sent from the Benedictine Monasteries of England. From the original Latin the following passages are translated:—"John Matthew, Rector of the "Church of Buckland in the County of Gloucester, in "accordance with the last request of his dying son, "gave 100*l.*" "Kenelm Digby, Knight, 20*l.*" "John "Pym, Esquire, 20*l.*" "Roger Griffin, citizen of "Oxford, of the Company (Collegio) of Bakers, gave "2,000 shingles (scandularum), 22*s.* in value." "John "Speed, Doctor of Medicine, gave the Holy Bible, in "the vernacular idiom, being the old version of the "English Bishops." "John Hales, Master of Arts, "formerly Fellow of Merton, but now of Eton, College, "gave 32*s.*" Foster Alleyn.—"Master Thomas Allen, a "most celebrated Mathematician, and formerly an in- "comparable ornament of this Hall, left by testament "ten pounds to the use of this community, the same "to be expended at the discretion of the Principal, "A.D. 1632." In fol. 13 b. the death of Degory Wheare is entered, and the succession of Tobias Garbrand, M.D.

Dr. George Clarke, Fellow of All Souls College, bestowed upon this College a large portion, if indeed not the whole, of its original Library. Among its contents are a number of volumes that had evidently belonged to William Clarke, a relative of his, who had been Secretary to George Monk, Duke of Albemarle.

Among the Manuscripts in the Library, not noticed by Mr. Coxe, in his Catalogue, is a small square paper volume, with no title, but containing a Register of Baptisms and Marriages in the town of Leslie, in the County of Fife, in Scotland. Burntisland, Kirkaldy, and Falkland, are also often mentioned in it. It also contains summonses in cases of affiliation, and for ecclesiastical offences; and, taken altogether, its contents seem curious, and to deserve further examination. The entries are from A.D. 1606 to 1644. It seems not improbable that it may have come into William Clarke's possession through his connexion with General Monk.

A manuscript French Poem, paper, small folio, pamphlet form, bound in limp vellum, embossed with fleurs-de-lis. It is neatly written throughout, and has a Preface, beginning, "An Roy et a la Reine de la "Grande Bretagne," being addressed to Charles the First and Henrietta Maria, by M. St. Amant. The title of the Poem is.—"Ode Royale a leurs Serenis- "simes Majestez de la Grande Bretagne;" and it commences,—

"Dieux! en quel aymable sejour,
"En quel lieu de gloire et d'amour,
"M'ont conduit Zephire et Neptune?"

This work does not seem to be noticed in Mr. Coxe's Catalogue.

A folio volume, containing a written account of Archbishop Land's Trial, at great length, and neatly written, apparently by the same hand throughout. It comes down to the agreement by the Commons, on the 8th of January 1644, 5, to commute the punishment of hanging for decapitation. This also does not appear in Mr. Coxe's Catalogue.

A case, with pedigree and opinion stated, signed "Henry Brooke, Oxon., Jan. 21, 1737," stating to the effect that Mr. Foote (afterwards, the celebrated actor, Samuel Foote) was a "cognatus" and a "consangui- "neus" of the Founder of Worcester College (Sir Thomas Cookes); that the Founder's grandfather, *i.e.*, his mother's father, was the common ancestor to them both, and—"that such relation will support Mr. Foote's "claim (in case he is otherwise qualified) to a fellow- "ship in Worcester College, preferably to other candi- "dates who are not Founder's kinsmen." The pedigree begins with Osberne de Bolebec, "who marries Avelina, "sister to Gunnora, wife of Richard first (?) Duke of "Normandy," grandparents of Walter Giffard, Earl of Longeville in Normandy. Foote, it may be added, was educated at this College, but did not succeed in obtaining a Fellowship.

I have much pleasure in acknowledging my obligations to the Reverend Dr. Cotton, the Provost, for the kind permission which he gave me to examine the Muniment-room and the Library of the College at my leisure; though, eventually, with comparatively small results. The Reverend C. H. O. Daniel, Tutor and Vice-Provost, and the Reverend W. E. Daniel, Divinity Lecturer and Chaplain, of the College, with no less courtesy and kindness, left no pains unspared in aiding me in my researches.

HENRY THOMAS RILEY.

THE MANUSCRIPTS IN THE LIBRARY OF STONYHURST COLLEGE, BELONGING TO THE SOCIETY OF JESUS.

(*First Notice.*)

By the liberality of the Rev. Edward I. Purbrick, S. J., the present Rector of Stonyhurst, the Library of that Institution has been opened to my inspection, in furtherance of the objects of the present Commission. Its contents, however, were too extensive and too important to be exhausted within the limited period at my disposal; a second Report therefore becomes necessary.

The more important manuscripts which I have examined are the following:—

1. A volume in 4to. upon vellum, of the 14th century, consisting of 110 leaves, in the original binding. It contains,—

i. S. Augustinus de Spiritu et Anima.

ii. Ricardus Heremita [de Hampole] de Emendatione Vitæ, sive de Regula Vivendi. [See Tanner's Bibl, p. 374, note *h*.]

At the end occurs this colophon, "Explicit liber "Ricardi Heremitæ qui obiit anno Domini MCCCXLIX "apud Sanctimoniales de Ampole, juxta Done- "castriam."

iii. Innocentius Papa Tertius de Miseria Hominis.

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2. A volume in 4to. upon vellum, of the 15th century, containing 121 leaves. Its contents are the following:—

i. "Here begynnyth the ryghte excelent and most "glorious lyf and passyon of the ryȝt blessed "virgyne Seyut Kateryne." Fol. 1.

ii. "Passio Domini nostri Jhesu Christi, sive Testa- "mentum Nicholemi." Fol. 21.
Beg. "That tyme þ᷑ oure Lord Jhesu Cryst "was xxx yere He chese."

iii. A religious poem. Fol. 96b.
Beg. "Jhesu, for þ᷑ wurthy wounde
That went to þin hert rote."

iv. De ætate Beatæ Virginis Mariæ." Fol. 98.

v. The Abbey of the Holy Ghost, by Bishop Alcock. Fol. 99. [See Tanner, Bibl., p. 24.]

3. A volume in 4to. upon vellum, of various dates, in ancient oaken boards, consistiug chiefly of Theological Treatises, containing among others the following:—

i. An imperfect copy of Johannes Beleth de Ecclesiæ Officiis.

ii. "Epilogium de obitu Ven. Bedæ." Fol. 15.
Imperfect at the end, breaking off with the words . . . . . "referebat et sæpe dicebat" . . . . (§ 18, p. xvi of the Introduction to the Historical Works of the Ven. Beda, 8vo. Lond. 1838).
The Saxon verses which occur in the same letter are thus cited in the present copy,—
"For þam nedfere
Næni pyrfeþ
þances snotera
þoñ him þearf sy
To gehiegenne
Ær hi heonon-gange
Hþæt hi gaste
Godes oþþe yfeles
Æfter deaþe heonon
Demed beoþe."

Upon the whole this text corresponds with that given from Simeon of Durham, which is printed on the page of Beda's works cited above.

The present volume was bought from a pedlar, who rejoiced on parting with it for half-a-crown, the price which he asked. He had bought it for sixpence.

4. A volume in very large folio, containing,—
"Specimens of the Military and Civil Costume of England, from the most remote period down to the 18th century, by John Carter, Architect, delineated during the years 1809, 1810, 1811."

It consists of 113 drawings, in folio, mostly coloured, and was purchased at the Towneley sale in 1814, by Lord Arundell of Wardour for 141*l.* 15*s.*

5. A volume in folio, upon vellum, written in the 14th century, and probably of English execution, consisting of 190 leaves. It is imperfect at the end, and is mutilated throughout, the greater Festivals having been cut out for the sake of the illuminations with which they were formerly ornamented, with the solitary exception of the Epiphany, on fol. 16*b*. It contains a Missal according to the use of the Cistercian Order. Under April 11 in the Calendar is noted the obit of Henry Beaufort, Cardinal of Winchester, who died A.D. 1447. The name of S. Thomas of Canterbury and the word "Papa" are erased in obedience to the Injunction of King Henry VIII.

6. Missale ad usum Ecclesiæ Eboracensis.

A volume in folio, upon vellum, consisting of 223 leaves, written in the 15th century. A leaf is wanting between fols. 83 and 84, and another between fols. 122 and 123.

This volume apparently belonged to the church of Tatham, near Hornby, in Lancashire, as the fly-leaves at the beginning contain various covenants between "Magister Thomas de Sauvage, persona ecclesiæ de "Tatham," on the one part, and "Johannes de Tatham, "miles," on the other, dated in 1279. There is another document between "Walterus de Tatcham, patronus "ecclesiæ de Tateham," and a "rector ecclesiæ ejus- "dem loci."

7. "Missale Leodiense."

A folio, written upon vellum, in the year 1472, consisting of 295 leaves.

8. "Missale Tongrensis ecclesiæ."

A volume in folio, upon vellum, of the 15th century, containing 252 leaves. There is also a large illumination.

9. "Evangelia Glossata."

A folio, on vellum, containing 127 leaves, written in the 13th century.

10. "Homiliæ Beati Gregorii papæ."

A remarkably handsome and interesting volume, consisting of 172 leaves, written in the monastery of S. Alban's in the 12th century during the period when Simon was abbot.* The initials are in gold and colours, executed with considerable taste and skill. At the beginning is the followiug inscription:—
"Hunc codicem fecit dominus Symon, albas, Sancto Albano, quem qui ei abstulerit, aut titulum deleverit, anathema sit. Amen."

In the beginning of the volume occurs the book-plate of "Tho. Phillips of Ielcford in the county of Bucks, "gent.," who appears to have had it from "Philip "Viscount Wenman."

11. "Expositiones Haymonis, de Temporali, super Epistolas et Evangelia, ab Adventu Domini usque ad Vigiliam Paschæ."

A MS. in folio, on vellum, written in the 13th century, consisting of 243 leaves. On fol. 2 is the inscription following: "Liber Sanctæ Mariæ Loci Benedicti de "Stanlauue." This refers to the Cistercian Abbey of Stanlawe, in Cheshire, an establishment which was removed to Whalley, in Lancashire, in 1296.†

12. A copy of the Latin Psalter, with ornamented initials, of which those prefixed to Psalms xcvii. and cix. are of a superior style of art. The calendar, which is imperfect, contains commemorations of S. Chad, and S. David. At the bottom of the first page is this inscription:
"Hoc est Psalterium Beatæ Mariæ super Tharente,‡ "ex dono domiuæ Leticiæ de Kaynes. Quicunque istud "abstulerit, sive defraudare studuerit, anathema sit." In the calendar, under the date of January 16, occurs the "Obitus dominæ Leticiæ de Kaynes."

This MS. consists of 55 leaves.

13. A volume in folio, upon vellum, consisting of 56 leaves, of Italian execution, containing the "Liber "Festivalis." It is of the 15th century. Fifteen miniatures of Saints, well executed adorn this volume.

14. "Summa Pisanella, auctore Bartholomæo Pisano."

A volume, upon paper, consisting of 359 leaves, in folio, written in the 15th century.

At fol. 262 occurs the following colophon: "Con- "scriptum fuit hoc opus in civitate Pisana per fratrem "Bartholomæum de Sancto Concordio, Ordinis Fratrum "Prædicatorum, doctorem decretorum, M.CCC.XXXVIII. "Prædictus autem frater Bartholomæus, compositor "hujus libri, obiit A.D. MCCCXLVII."§

15. A volume, in folio, upon paper, written in the 15th century, consisting of 263 folios, containing Bullæ et Conclusiones dubiorum.

16. Biblia Sacra Latina. Folio, vellum, consisting of 299 leaves, written in the 15th century.

17. Homiliæ. Folio, vellum, consisting of 88 leaves, written in the 15th century.

18. Vocabularium Latino-Anglicum. Folio, vellum, consisting of 71 leaves, written in double columns, of the 15th century.

The following extracts may perhaps serve to indicate the nature and dialectic character of this curious manuscript:—

Archula, a little whieche.
Arista, an ale of corne.
Asciola, a litel thixel.
Catulus, a whelp, or a chetou, or a kyndyl.
Cochia, heiȝt, a rund trou, and a schille of a fishe.
Emareio, to drie, or welwe.
Fex, dartes of ale or of wyne.
Girsa, a blecch.
Macera, a long swyrde, or a misericord.
Quaxillum, a thaphose.
Sirtis, a swelewe of þe see.
Sporta, a berynge knyppe.

At the end of the volume, in another and a later hand, occur the following memoranda:—
STANTON. In primis, anno Domini M.CCCC.LXXIIJ. in festo Purificationis Beatæ Mariæ Virginis, in cera ij lb. precium le lb. vijd. Summa xiiijd.

* Simon was elected abbot of S. Alban's, 18 May, 1167 (See M. Paris, Hist. Angl. i. 344, ed. Madden), and died in 1183 (Id., p. 424). M. Paris records his love of books and his beneficence to the monastery in the following terms:—"Iste, postquam feliciter in curam pastoralem esset "assumptus, non desiit libros optimos et voluminа authentica ei ploc- "ere sam Novi quam Veteris Testamenti (quibus non, vidimus no- "biliora), scribere, et ad unguem irreprehensibiliter præparare. Quo- "rum numerum longum foret explicare. Sed qui eosdem libros videre "desiderat, in almario picto, quod est in ecclesia contra tumbam "Sancti Koseri heremitæ (quod et ipse præcepit ad hoc specialiter "fieri), reposita poterit reperire; et qualis amator scripturarum idem "abbas exiterit per ipsos perpendere . . . . Notandum quoque "quod iste immortalis memoriæ abbas Simon duos vel tres elemantisi- "mos scriptores continue in camera sua honorifice sustinuit: unde "librorum optimorum ex pium impretiabilem ad unguem præparavit."
M. Paris, Vitæ Viginti trium S. Albani Abbatum, pp. 91, 95, ed. fol., 1639.

† See Dugdale's Monast., vol. v. p. 639.

‡ Ibid., p. 649. This monastery was founded by Ralph de Kahaines.

§ See the Scriptores Ordinis Prædicatorum, by Quetif et Echard, tom. i. p. 623.

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Item, die Dominica proxima post festum Purificationis, in oblationibus, *vjd. ob.*

No less than thirteen localities of the name of Stanton (probably very many more) are to be found in England, among which it is not easy to decide that to which the above memoranda relate.

19. A volume, npon paper, in folio, consisting of 118 leaves, written in more than one hand. It contains—

The Act Book of the Commissary of the exempt jurisdiction of the monastery of Whalley. Several original documents are inserted. The Acts extend from A.D. 1500 to 1538. The original heading is as under:

"Visitationes exemptæ jnrisdictionis religiosorum
" virorum abbatis et conventus monasterii Beatæ
" Mariæ Virginis de Whalley, ordinis Cisterciensis."

20. A volume in folio, consisting of 178 leaves, written in the 15th century, containing a vocabulary of the Latin language.

21. A volume in folio, npon paper, written in double columns, of the 15th century, consisting of 182 leaves, containing various Epistles and Treatises of S. Bernard.

22. A volume in folio, upon paper, in the 15th century, consisting of 323 leaves, containing,—

i. Epistolæ et Tractatus varii B. Bernardi.
ii. Summula de Summa Raymundi (de Penna Forti, ordinis Sancti Dominici, "Liber Monasterii
" Sancti Michaelis de Hildesheim."

23. A volume, npon paper, in folio, consisting of 121 leaves, the gift of Lord Arundell of Wardour, containing the survey book of Tisbury, co. Wilts, within which parish Wardour Castle is situated. The entries range between the reigns of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth.

24. M. T. Ciceronis Rhetorica, ad Herennium. A volume in folio, written upon paper in A.D. 1445, consisting of 123 leaves.

25. "Taxatio Ecclesiastica Angliæ et Walliæ, auctori-
" tate Nicolai Papæ IV. circa A.D. 1291, facta." A volume in folio, upon paper, with a few leaves of vellum, written in the 14th century. Printed by the late Record Commission, in 1802.

26. A volume in 8to., upon vellum, with ornamented capitals, written in the 15th century, consisting of 67 leaves. It contains,—

i. The History of the three Kings of Cologne.
Beg. "Seth of þes thre worschippeful and glorious
" kynges alle þe world from þe arysing of þe sunne."
. . . . Fol. 1.
ii. The tale of Mellybe and Prudence, from Chaucer's Canterbury Tales. Fol. 34.
iii. The Abbey of the Holy Ghost, by J. Alcock, Bishop of Ely. Fol. 45*b*.
Beg. "I see þat many men wolde be in religione and
" mowe not for povertie or for awe."
iv. A religious poem; each stanza ending with the words, "Parce mihi, Domine."
Beg. "By a forest as I gan ryde,
"Disport to take in a mornyng."
Imperfect at the end.
v. A poem upon "The quantitey of the Earthe." Fol. 64.
Beg. "She sayth, Sonne, thou hast shewed the
" veritie."
End. "But where peace maketh habitation."
This last poem is of a much more modern date than the rest of the volume, and is written upon paper. At the end occurs the following memorandum: "Thomas
" Bellot, armiger, est hujus libri verus possessor;
" teste Mathæo Bellot, armigero, 1570."

27. A volnme in 4to. upon vellum, consisting of 127 leaves, written in the 14th century, containing a treatise entitled, "Le Livre de Seynte Medicines."
Beg. "Tresdonz Sires, Jhesu Crist, ceo que jeo par
" laide de vous pense cy en apres a escrire . . . ."
End. . . . . "penitences de notre douce Dame et
" de seintz Apostles, martirs et confessours, virges et
" veves. Ensi soit il. Amen."

On fol. 126 is the following memorandum, which explains the date and authorship of the work. "Cest livre
" estoit comencee et perfaite en lan de grace notre
" Seignenr Jhesus Christ M.CCC.LIIJ. Et le fait un fole
" cheitif peccheour, qe len apelle Ertsacnal Ed cud
" Irneh, a qi Dieux sea malfaits pardoynt. Amen."

"Dextera scriptoris careat gravitate doloris."

The mysterious words given above, if read backwards give the name of the author, Henri due de Lancastre, who died in 1360.

On the reverse of fol. 126, is the following inscription; "Cest livre est a moy Homfrey duc de Gloucester, du
" don du baron de Carew." The duke of Goucester here mentioned is the youngest son of King Henry IV.

On the first leaf of this copy are seven escutcheons within a border, and within the initial letter is a shield bearing the arms of Henry the first earl of Lancaster.

Another copy is in the library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. *See* Nasmiths' Catalogue, No. 218, p. 295, and Walpole's Noble Authors, i. 187, ed. 1806.

28. A volume in 4to., npon vellum, written in the 13th century, consisting of 263 folios. It contains:—

i. Berengaudus super Apocalypsim. Fol. 1.
ii. S. Hieronymus de Assumptione Beatæ Mariæ Virginis, ad Paulam et Enstachium. Fol. 188.
iii. Ven. Bedæ Expositio super Tobiam. Fol. 206*b*.
iv. Vita S. Johannis Eleemosynarii, patriarchæ Alexandrini, auctore Leontio episcopo, interprete Anastasio Sacræ Romanæ Ecclesiæ Bibliothecario.

See Act. Sanctorum, mens. Januarii, tom. ii. pp. 498–517.

29. A volume in folio, upon vellum, in various hands of the 12th and 13th centuries, consisting of 128 leaves, formerly the property of Cornelius Duyn of the Hague. It contains:—

i. Excerpta de gestis Anglorum, scilicet, quot annis Saxones, quot Dani, quot Normanni regnum Angliæ tenuerunt.
Inc. "Britannia insula a quodam consule Romano-
" rum . . ."
It ends with the coronation of Henry II.
ii. Ven. Beda de Naturis Rerum. Fol. 2.
iii. Historia Anglorum contexta ab Henrico Huntendonensi archidiacono, anno ab Incarnatione Domini M.CXLV.
Inc. "Epistola ad Alexandrum Lincolniæ episcopum.
" Cum in omni fere literarum studio."
Printed in the Scriptores post Bedam. Fol. 169, edit. Saville, fol. Lond. 1596.
The history concludes with the epitaph of Henry I., ending with the line, "Nutrit hic puerum, perdidit illa
" virum." (Fol. 220*b*, ed. Saville.*) A note then follows in an early hand, to the effect that three chapters are here wanting.
iv. Epistola ejusdem Henrici de Mundi Contemptu. Fol 101.
Inc. "Dilecte quondam decus juvenum."
Printed in Wharton's Angl. Sac. ii. 694.
v. Liber Nonus, de Miraculis Anglorum. Fol. 107.
Inc. "De viris illustribus Anglorum, et quæ per eos."
vi. Liber Decimus ejusdem historiæ.
Inc. "Defuncto igitur Henrico rege magno."
Des. "Et exhilarat faciem ejus jocunditate speciali."

30. A volume in folio, upon vellum, written in the 15th century, containing:

i. S. Bonaventuræ Dieta Salutis. Fol. 1.
ii. Speculum Christiani, auctore J. Watton. Fol. 120.

31. A volume in quarto, upon vellum, written in various hands of the 13th and 14th centuries. At the top of folio 1 occurs the name of Jon Pye, in an ancient hand.

i. Summa de Officiis Ecclesiasticis. Fol. 1.
A rubric is erased at the end of this treatise, on fol. 72 *b*.
ii. A law document respecting Champarty; imperfect at the beginning; written in a minute hand. The first perfect sentence commences thus, fol. 73:—
" De rechef purceo que le rey aveyt ordeyne
" avant que nul de ces mynystres preugent play
" a champert, et par cel estatut ne estaynt pas
" avant ces homes autres que ces mynystres."
Ends. "furent qe le dreyt e la seygnurye de
" coronne sauve le feyt par tut."
A fragment, apparently, of the Statute respecting Champarty, 28 Edw. I., c. 2.
iii. A writ from King Edward I. to the Sheriff of Norfolk.
Beg. "Cum nuper ante pasquium nostrum in
" Flandriam apud Westmonasterium, non ha-
" bentes ad grata." Dated, Westm., 14 March, 27 Edw. I. [A.D. 1299].
iv. "Summa magistri Johannis Beleth de Ecclesiasticis
" Historiis et locis venerabilibus per papam Alex-
" andrum Lugdani approbata." Fol. 75.
v. A collection of religious and moral stories in French verse, written in a hand of the time of Edw. I. Fol. 75.
Beg. "En Aveine utre mer
Avint ceo qe vus vel conter."
vi. "De Officiis Ecclesiasticis." Fol. 108.
Inc. "Quatuor sunt causæ cur dies Sabbati
" celebrareturin honore Beatæ Mariæ."

* *See* Hardy's Catalogue, ii. 276, note.

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This treatise is written in a minute hand of about the year 1300.

32. A roll upon vellum, consisting of three membranes, containing a poem in early English upon the instruments and other objects connected with our Lord's passion, of which there are several rude representations, followed by a description and a prayer. It commences with a painting of the Veronica.

The following lines upon the Holy Sepulchre may serve as a specimen :—

" The sepulcure where in Ihu were hyd,
" Thi blessed body all forhled.
" Lord, graunt me, ere þ' y dye,
" Sorowe of hert with teres of ey ;
" Clen clensed for þy mercy.
" Ere þat y in my grave lye.
" So þat y may or domes day
" To þat dom eum w' owt afray,
" And wend to hlys in cumpany,
" Ther as men schall nevyr dye ;
" But dwell in blys w' þe, Lord bry3t,
" Wher evyr is day and nevyr ny3t ;
" And lest schall w' owt hend,
" Ihu Crist uus þether send!
" Amen."

On the back of the roll, in another and a later hand, is an Office for a confraternity of S. Giles. Two leaden weights are affixed at the bottom of the third membrane for the purpose of facilitating the unrolling. Holes for similar weights are visible at the beginning also ; but the weights themselves no longer exist.

Another copy of this poem, also upon a roll of vellum, belongs to the College of Blairs. (See the catalogue of that collection, No. 13.)

33. A volume upon paper, in quarto, written in the 15th century, consisting of 133 pages, formerly the property of one of the family of "S. Georg," whose name occurs at the bottom of the first page. It contains—

A Treatise upon Contemplation, by Walter Hilton, in 92 chapters. *Beg.* " O gostely syster in Iheu Criste, I " pray the that in the callyng which our Lorde callyd " hath the to His service thou holde the payed."

34. A volume in folio, consisting of 385 leaves, written in double columns upon vellum, early in the 15th century, ornamented with 4 large and 21 smaller paintings. It contains—

The first part of the Chronicles of Sire Jehan Froissart, with the following rubricated title :

" Cy commencent les Croniques que fist Sire Jehan " Froissart, lesquelles parlent des nouvelles guerres de " France, d'Angleterre, d'Escoce, d'Espaigne, et de " Bretaigne. Et sont divisees in quatre parties ; dont " le premier chappitere fait menciou de la cause pour- " quoy elles sont faittes."

Beg. Affin que les honnourables adventures et nobles " adventurus."

Ends. " A Careuten, a Saint Lo, et par toutes les " marches sur le clos de Constantin. Explicit."

This noble MS. was bequeathed by Lord Arundell of Wardour. An estimate of the value of the text which it exhibits may perhaps be formed from the following extract (taken from folio 13 *b*), being the whole of chapter xxvi. (vol. i. p. 82, ed. Bruxelles, 1863).

La manière des Escoce et leur maintien quant ilz sont en guerre, et l'ordonnance des Angloys qui se cuidoient combatre a eulx.

Les Escocs sont durs et hardis et fort travaillans en armes et en ce temps la ilz avoient et prisoient assez pou les Angloys et encores font a present et quant ilz veullent entrer en royaulme dangleterre ilz mainnent leur est bien xx. ou xviij. lieues loing que de jour que de nuit de quoy moult de gens se pourroient esmerveiller qui ne sauvoient leur coustume. Certain est que quant ilz veullent entrer en Angleterre ilz sont tous a cheval les uns et les autres excepte la ribandaille qui les suit a pie. Cestassavoir les chevalers et les escuyers bien montez sur bons gros rossins et les autres communes gens du pays *haguenees et ne** mainnent point de charroy pour les diverses montaignes quilz ont a passer parmy ce pays dessus dit que on appelle Northombrelonde et sy ne mainent nulles pourvevances de pain ne de vin car leur usaige est tel en guerre et leur sobriete que ilz se passent assez bien longuement de char cuite a moittie sans pain et si nont que faire de chaudieres ni de chauderons car ilz cuisent bien leurs chars en cuirs de bestes meismes quant ilz les ont escorchees et sy aceuent bien oue ilz trouveront bestes a grant foyson ou pays la ou ilz veullent aler par quoy ilz nemportent autres pourveances fors que chacun emporte entre la selle et le panneau une grande plate pierre et trousser derrieres lui unes besaces plaine de farine en tel entente que quant ilz ont tant mangie de char mal cuite que leur estomac leur semble a estre vain et affoibly ilz gettent celle pierre ou feu et destrampent un pou de leur farine deaue et quant leur pierre est eschaufle ilz gettent de celle clere paste sur celle chaude pierre et en font un petit tourtel en manier dune oublie de beguigne et menguent pour conforter leur estomac. Pourquoy ce nest mie de merveilles silz font plus grans journees que les autres gens quant tous sont acheval hors mis la ribaudaille et sy ne mainnent point de charroy ne autres pourveances fors ce que vous avez ouy.

35. A volume in 12mo., upon paper, written in a minute hand of the 17th century, consisting of 64 pages,* containing :—

i. Hector Boetius, Deidonensis, de Vitis Episcoporum Aberdonensium.

Prefixed is an epistle beginning, " Reverendo " in Christo patri Gavino Dunbari, Aberdonensi " antistiti, Hector Boetius, Deidonensis, debitam " reverentiam. Inter lustrandum vetustissimæ " nostræ gentis monumenta (præsul venerande) " quibus Vilhelmus Elphingstonus episcopus, " olim generalis Aberdonensis scholæ conditor, " quem ipse gloriaris frequentius."

Ends. " Gloria propedium ea sequuturus."

The history itself begins thus, " Malcolmus " Kenneti Scotorum regno potitus."

Ends. " Et providia et religiosis gestis."

Printed in 4to., at Paris, 1522, and reprinted by the Bannatyne Club in 1825.

ii. Vita S. Margaretæ reginæ Scotiæ, ex Aluredo, Abbate Rievallensi, et Boetio desumpta. Fol. 63.

The Rev. the Rector of Stonyhurst College has instructed me to state that he will willingly permit the manuscripts mentioned in the preceding list to be inspected, under such conditions as he may consider expedient.

JOS. STEVENSON.

* Altered by erasure.

THE MANUSCRIPTS IN THE LIBRARY OF THE MONASTERY OF THE DOMINICAN FRIARS AT WOODCHESTER, NEAR STROUD.

The Provincial of the Order of the Friars Preachers, or Dominicans, having granted me permission to examine the manuscripts now deposited in the Library at Woodchester, I have the honour to forward the following memoranda respecting them.

As might be expected, the bulk of the papers relates to the inner history of the Order, more especially to that of the present establishment. There is also a considerable collection of sermons, meditations, lectures, &c., which do not fall within the scope of the present inquiry. But there exist certain historical documents which are of general interest, and these I proceed to specify.

1. The foundation charter of the monastery of Evesham, A.D. 709. Printed in the " Chronicon Abbatiæ de Evesham," edited by the Rev. W. D. Macray in the Series of Chronicles issued under the direction of the Master of the Rolls. Lond., 1863.

Beg. C. ẽps servus servorũ D'i Brihtunaldo Britanniarum eccl'ie primati salutem et aplicã benedictionem. Venerabilem virũ ecguinũ ep̃m quem bis tua frnitas ad aplicam sedem misit. . . .

The attestations are as follow :—

† Ego Constantin© romane sedis ep̃s per signũ sc̃e crucis has donationes s' libertatem confirmavi.

† Ego ecguinus humilis ep̃s confirmavi. .

† Ego rex Kenred corroboravi.

† Ego rex Offa consensi.

To this copy (apparently a very early transcript) a seal has been appended by a label, but it no longer exists. The silk bag in which it formerly was kept is still extant.

2. The provincial constitutions of the province of Canterbury ; collected by William Lyndewood, Bishop of St. David's. At the end is the following colophon :—

" Expliciunt Constitutiones Provinciales secundum " compilationem Willelmi Lyndewode, quondam Me- " nevie episcopi, cujus animæ propitietur Deus."

On a fly-leaf at the end occurs this note, " Iste liber " constat Johanni Buxtun, cappellano."

* Bound up with the printed volume marked W. 9. 11.

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A MS. in duodecimo, upon vellum, of the 15th century.

3. A treatise in Flemish, consisting of a devout exercise upon the Life of our Lord. A manuscript of the 15th century.

4. A treatise called "Speculum Caritatis," by Ailred, abbot of the Cistercian abbey of Rievaulx, in Yorkshire.

a. Epistola abbatis ad monachum qui hunc librum, qui Speculum Caritatis, composuit.

Beg. Est quidem sanctorum virtus permaxima humilitas.

Ends. Verum ut pudori tuo parcatur, hæc ipsa epistola in fronte præfigatur, ut quicquid in Speculo Caritatis (hoc enim libri nomen imponimus) lectori displicuerit, non tibi qui parneris, sed mihi qui invitum coegerim, imputetur. Vale in Christo, dilecte frater.

Prologus in Speculo Caritatis. Vere sanctorum vera et discreta humilitas virtus est . . . . quid vero sit negligendum discernite.

This treatise is printed in the Bibliotheca Patrum, tom. xxiii. p. 91, edit. Lugd., 1677.

On the fly leaves at the end occur some verses, of which the first is "Vox Augustini redolens de more "carmini."

The former place of deposit of this manuscript is indicated by an inscription, which describes it as "Liber "cenobii Sancti Pauli in Zoira, quod communiter voca- "tur Rvodan Dale. Dirigatur illuc." Judging from the binding, however, on which the Tudor rose is conspicuous, it would appear to have found its way into England early in the 16th century. It is written upon vellum in the 15th century.

5. "Memoriale Fratrum Prædicatorum Anglorum con- "ventus Bornhemensis," consisting of accounts, contracts, receipts and payments, entries of students and novices, &c. It also contains a journal of events from 1706 to 1797.

A volume, in quarto, upon paper.

6. "A booke of authenticke copys concerning the con- "cession, donation, foundation, rents, and revenues of "the English cloister of the Dominicans at Bornhem."

A quarto volume, upon paper, consisting of 72 articles, upon 178 pages.

7. Various documents illustrative of the history of the English Dominican monastery while at Bornhem, near Malines, chiefly in Flemish. Among them are valuations of property, leases, rentals, lists of inmates, &c.

8. Various wills, settlements of property, foundations for masses, papers respecting the proceedings of the General Chapters and Provincial Synods of the Order.

9. Papers respecting the establishment of the English Dominicans at Bornhem by Cardinal Howard, 1657, 1658.

10. Papers on the history of the convent of the Corcleliers at Bornhem before the arrival of the Dominicans in 1657.

11. Papers connected with the history of the Irish Dominicans at Louvain, and the Irish college of Friars Preachers at Lisbon.

12. Permission granted by the master-general of the order for founding a convent of English Sisters of the Second Order in Belgium in 1660.

13. Trial of Joseph Komish, priest, at the Old Bailey, 17 January 1679–80.

14. Copy of the order of King James II. for the pardon of Mr. Monson, 8 April 1686.

15. Original mandate of King James II. for Mr. Richard Short to be Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, dated Whitehall, 14 March 1687–88. Signed and sealed.

16. Original letter from Louis Fr. Gabriel, Bishop of Amiens, to Lady Stourton, 6 February 1645. Holograph.

17. Biographical memoir of Sister Christiana Touchet, daughter of the Earl of Castlehaven, who was professed as a nun of the order of St. Dominick at Brussels, 28 Feb. 1677, in the 21st year of her age.

18. A volume in folio, upon paper, consisting of 14 pages in a paper cover, bearing the title, "Sir Edward "Southcote's Memoirs." Two pages are blank, the rest is written in a close and compact hand, there being about 54 lines in each page.

These Memoirs consist of two letters addressed to Philip Southcote by his "loving Father, E.S." The first letter (which is undated) occupies six pages and the greater portion of a seventh. It begins thus:—

"Dear Phill: Being you and your grandfather were "both military men, I shall here, a little att a time as I "have leasure, give or leave you the line of his life for "your amusement when you are under your tent."

The following is an abstract of this interesting narrative:—

Soon after the writer's father [Sir John Southcote] had returned from his studies beyond the sea, the civil war broke out. He obtained leave from his father and grandfather to volunteer for the King, but this was granted very unwillingly, as he was the only heir of the family, there being but one son (himself) and three daughters. The eldest of these, Mary, was a Benedictine nun at Ghent, who died at the age of 80, with great tokens of sanctity. The second daughter, Dorothy (a very handsome woman), married Colonel Stanford of Perry Hall, in Staffordshire, one of the leading beaux of the time, but had no issue. Katherine, the third, at the age of 32 made a good match with Sir John Smith of Crabbit* in Sussex, a widower of 60 years old, with 1,200*l.* a year. He had many children by the present marriage, though no issue by his former one.

The first adventure in which Sir John was engaged was while serving in a *corps de reserve*. The enemy (the Parliamentary army) observing this body of nearly 1,000 horse, fired at them with cannon, which killed several of their men and horses. He found it very unpleasant to stand still in cold blood to be thus shot at in sight of the two armies, which were now closely engaged; but this was their fate for nearly an hour. By that time the King's army had forced its way through the enemy and "nailed up" the cannon. As Oliver's troops were begining to give way the reserve were called up to pursue. This was the first occasion upon which Sir John made use of his little battle-axe, a weapon carried by all the King's troops. It hung to the wrist by a ribbon, and did not hinder the use of the pistol or sword. It was a "dead doing thing," and like the masons' "hailthing hammer" had a sharp little axe on one side and a hammer on the other. The hammer was most generally preferred. It was effective in felling the enemy to the ground "with one rapp upon "their round heads." This was a new invention. The enemy in reprisal first discharged their muskets and then fought with the butt end; this did great execution but spoiled the fire-arms by breaking the stock and bending the barrel.

The army being at no great distance from Perry Hall, our hero went thither to see his brother and sister Stanford. He rode up the staircase, and did not dismount till he reached the table where they were sitting at supper. They were much pleased with his frolic and glad to see him. Next day they had great discomfort in hearing of the Earl of Northampton's misfortune. Going from Tixall House, where he was quartered, to meet a strong party at Hopton Heath, "in the middle of this action the Earl's horse unfor- "tunately set his foot into a rabbit hole, which brought "the horse upon his knees, and when he was in that "posture was killed out right by one stroake of a "halbert upon his head."

During the course of the next day the rebels plundered Tixall House, "our noble lord" [Lord Aston] being then a commander in Lichfield Close, and no one in the house but Lady Aston and her daughter, then about five years old.† The Parliamentarian officer ordered that Lady Aston should not be disturbed in her chamber, but a soldier in despite ceased nature at her door. The rest of the house was totally plundered. Her ladyship had to beg a little new milk of a neighbour, and a skillet to boil it in; this was all the breakfast, dinner, and supper which they had that day.

Having spent one day at Perry Hall Sir John returned to the army with the ill news of the Earl of Northampton's death. Now and then skirmishes occurred, but no engagement until the first fight of Newbury, in which he was in the main body of the army, and took prisoner Captain Hall, who commanded what was called Oliver's own troop, whom he carried first to Newbury, and next (when news came that the King's army had been defeated) to Reading. Eight or ten days afterwards Southcote accepted as Hall's ransom a fine managed horse, a suit of armour, a diamond ring, and a promise to the effect that if he in his turn were made prisoner he should immediately be released without exchange.

The King hearing of this exploit made the chief performer of it a knight, but expressed some little dissatisfaction that so marked a man as Captain Hall should have been released without the exchange of a prisoner of equal rank. Sir John Southcote's friends remarked, in his defence, that as he ventured his life without receiving any pay, either for himself or his

* A copy of the marriage settlement is at Woodchester, among some private deeds called the Stafford Papers.

† She afterwards became the mother of Sir Edward Southcote.

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retainers, it was reasonable that he should do as he pleased with his prisoners.

Sir John was present at the second battle of Newbury, and shortly afterwards took part in the seige of Oxford, into which he was ordered to enter before it was entirely surrounded. After this seige he was exceedingly anxious to enter the service of Prince Rupert, who was the greatest beau as well as the greatest hero in the royal army. His mode of fighting was to charge right through the enemy and then to fall upon their rear, slaughtering them with scarcely any opposition. One very cold morning he took a very fine laced handkerchief out of his pocket and tied it about his neck; hence originated the habit of wearing laced cravats. In all his attacks he was successful. A little black dog always followed him into the field, "which the Round-" heads fancied was the Devill, and took it very ill that " he wond sett himself against them."

In the fatal battle of Naseby the prince forced his way through the body of horse that opposed him and "nailed up" their cannon; but meanwhile the main body of the rebell horse broke in upon the foot of the King's army and made a fearful carnage, leaving upwards of 20,000 dead, wounded, and prisoners. The writer of this letter afterwards visited the ground and was shown the windmill in which the King sat to see the battle, and the hawthorn-bush where Oliver placed himself for the like purpose. There was a little valley, in which the foot were so hemmed that there was no possibility of flight.

After this battle the King appeared no more in the field. Sir John returned home and then travelled into Italy for a year. Then for a year or two he spent his time between Mistham and London, and became upon friendly terms with "Lady Elizabeth Cleopol," Oliver's daughter. Next, he made a pilgrimage to Loretto. On his return, being at Paris, he found letters from Lady Elizabeth asking him to buy her two damask beds, one with gold, the other with silver fringes, and also very many yards of the richest gold and silver stuffs for her own wearing.

The narrative now details the particulars of his sister's marriage, the death of his mother in London, and her burial in S. Clement's Church in the Strand; the intended second marriage of his father "with a " sister of Mr. Weston of Sutton, an ancient made of " about 50," and his death; and lastly, his own marriage with the eldest daughter of Lord Aston of Tixal. During his courtship, when on his journey to visit the lady, at Kingston-on-Thames he found that Oliver had got intelligence that he had purchased horses for his servants; whereupon he sent orders to the captain of a troop of horse there to apprehend Sir John and his men, and to carry them to Lambeth House, at that time a prison for the Cavaliers. Sir John hereupon sent a letter to "Lady Elizabeth Cleopole, who went to her "father in a huf" and explained the matter. A discharge was immediately sent, along with a complimentary excuse. Coming to Tixal, Sir John was married first by a priest, then by a Justice of the Peace, Justice Crompton, a remote relation of the Aston family.

The writer next records his reminiscences of the great plague, he being then five years old. Next summer he heard of the fire at London, he then being at Enfield with his aunt Stanford, who had retired from London from the plague. As soon as it was dark the fire was plainly visible. He heard the people as they passed along call out "forty pounds for a cart," "any money for a cart," to carry their goods. Next morning he returned to Standon for a fortnight, and when they passed through London, the fire was still burning. One of the servants, a Frenchman, being heard to speak broken English, was seized by the constable and watchman, but Sir John explained who he was and where he lived, and having given them half-a-crown to drink, they dismissed the servant.

Appended to this letter is a postscript, in which it is mentioned that the first time Sir Edward went to Bath, he there met Sir James Long, an old friend of Sir John Southcote, with whom he had served in the garrison at Oxford. The diversion of these two at that time was to go a-birding, as they called it. Each of them armed with a long fowling-piece charged with a single bullet, walked within the works, over which if a Roundhead popped his head they fired at him, and as they rarely ever missed, they knocked over 20 or 30 of them in their morning's walk. Witham House was totally plundered after the surrender of Colchester, by a party commanded by Captain Foster, who left neither lock, latch, nor bolt on any of the doors, nor a pane of glass in the windows. They destroyed all the old writings of the estate. In James's reign the son of this Captain Foster, though he was High Constable, and had an income of above 200*l.* a year, was convicted of sheep-stealing on a very large scale from Tiptree Heath, but escaped the gallows by entering into a bond in 1,000*l.* to make reparation to all he had wronged.

The second letter is dated Dec. 9, but no year is mentioned. It begins thus,—

" Deare Phill: When you were here I intended to " have given you some relation of the very grand " manner of my lord grandfather's living at Standon, " being there is scarce anybody but myself left that " remembers it. But it went out of my mind again. " But now having a little leisure, and understanding " the bearer of this is going to London, I take this " opportunity of sending you a little sketch of it."

Walter Lord Aston, grandfather to the present lord, married the Lady Mary Weston. His father was many years ambassador in Spain. The estate of Standon coming to him through his wife, a descendant of the great Sir Ralph Sadler, he removed thither, and there began his magnificent way of living. He had 101 persons in his family. The writer resided there for three or four months every summer, from the time he was six until about his fourteenth year.

The table was served with three courses, each of 20 dishes; and these were brought up by 20 men, who stamped up the great stair like thunder at every course. My lord had four servants behind his own chair. He was very curious in his wine; but first of all drank at one draught a whole quart either of malt drink or wine and water, as a remedy for stone and gravel. At all the inns he lodged at in travelling they kept a quart glass called My Lord Aston's glass. Sir Edward Southcote saw one at the Altar Stone at Banbury not many years ago. The servants all dined together in the hall, and what was left was thrown together into a tub which two men took on their shoulders to the court gate, where every day 40 or 50 poor people were served with it.

When my lord did not go hawking in the afternoon, he always played at ombre with his two sons for an hour, and at 4 o'clock returned to a covered seat in his vineyard. There he sat alone, and none durst approach him. At 5 o'clock his chariot, with a pair of his six grey Flanders mares (the chariot was made so narrow that none could sit by him), took him "a trole" about the park for five or six miles. He returned at 7, and by 8 would be in bed. He always lay in bed without pillow, bolster, or night cap. Winter and summer he rose at 4, and entertained himself with books until it was time to go a-hunting or hawking at wild ducks. He would never allow any but hunted venison at his table. Every day but Sunday one buck was killed at the least, but most commonly a brace. He never made or returned any visit, the court and address of that county being made to him.

Thus my lord lived until his son prevailed on him to return to Tixal. This was a great cross to his lady, who liked this way of living. And being now so far removed from her dear daughter Southcote, she grew melancholy and lost her wits, keeping almost perpetual silence, and refusing nourishment.

Not long afterwards his lordship died, and his corpse was attended from Tixal to Stafford by about 1,000 people. Sir Edward at Mistham kept a pack of hounds, while his father diverted himself with a goshawk for pheasants. The plot of Oates brought great persecution upon the Catholics. His father was convicted for his religion at the county sessions to pay 20*l.* a month as well as two-thirds of his estate, which soon ran up to 900*l.* For want of prompt payment he had four bum-bailiffs for five weeks in his house, who seized all the household goods and the plough horses of the tenants till he paid. Through the influence of his friend Sir John Thompson (afterwards Lord Haversham), his near and very good neighbour, Sir John Southcote obtained a Quietus from Sir Robert Sawyer, the Attorney-General. After this he lived pretty quietly, the plot losing credit daily.

Various family details follow: the death of his father and mother, the former at Drayton, the latter in St. James's Street, London. Sir Edward's marriage at Mr. Corker's Chapel in the Savoy, by Bishop Ellis. He resided at Mistham and then at Witham. Kept five or six store horses for his coach and four or five for the saddle. Had constantly five dishes at a course and three courses daily. Had also a dairy of ten cows, and the tallow from the beef and mutton was enough to supply the house with candles the year about.

He continued thus for the last years of James's

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reign. Then came the Revolution. Has lived ever since in the iron age of double taxes, the expenses of which have amounted " to something above 5,000*l.*, " of what your brother and I have paid. And had " there been no land tax att all, as in all other reigns " before King William's, hee and I might have had att " this day 10,000*l.* in our pockets."

" Pray take this small labour in good part from
Your loving Father,
E. S."

The Very Rev. the Provincial of the Order will be happy to further the objects of the Commission in every way in his power.

Jos. Stevenson.

The Manuscripts of the Corporation of Abingdon.—Additional Report.

Since the publication of the preceding Report, some additional documents belonging to the Corporation, illustrating the history of this Borough in the middle and latter part of the 16th century, have been brought to light, and have been obligingly placed before the Commission by Mr. Godfrey, the Town Clerk. — Before entering upon a somewhat detailed account of their contents, I gladly avail myself of this opportunity of correcting a clerical error in p. 98 of the former Report. It was to Mr. Godfrey, Jun., son of the Town Clerk, and not to Mr. Morland, Jun. as there stated, that I should have expressed my obligations for his courtesy and kind attentions during my brief but pleasant visit to the town.—

Chamberlains' Accounts of the Borough of Abingdon A.D. 1583-7: a series of small quarto paper sheets, which appear to have been formerly stitched together in the reverse order of the years, 1587 coming first, and 1583 last, but are now loose: the accounts for 1587 and 86, being uppermost, have been much eaten away at one corner of the leaves by mice. An entry on the obverse of the outer leaf of the first set of Accounts, describes it as the—" Acounte of Ryehard Tesedale, Chamberyn flor " the yeare 1587, W. Braunch, Mayor: " Tesedale was a member probably of the same family as Thomas Tesedale, one of the founders of Pembroke College, Oxford: this surname occurs very frequently in these records. Under each year the receipts of rents and other moneys due to the Corporation are first entered, and then the payments for the year. The writing of the entries under 1587 and 1583 is very clear, that under the other years is in various places somewhat indistinct. The names of many of the then householders of the town appear in these pages: among them are the names of Mr. Humphrye Hide, or Hyde, Edward Hardyuge, Mr. Anthony Tesedale, Thomas Godfree, or Godfrey, and the families of Bostock, Bowle, and Stagpoole. " Mr. Orpwood's house " is mentioned more than once. In the set of Accounts next described, a Mr. Orpwood is mentioned as Mayor and Sheriff. The Sub-Mayor is occasionally cited as giving instructions for payments, in place of the Mayor. Among the localities of the town, the following are named, in general under each of the years,—Broade Streate, the Winyard, Bore Streate, East St. Helyns Streate, West Streate St. Helyns, Little Bury Lane, the Bars, Barre Streate, Bochirowe, the Steart, Bagley Close, Broade Streate, and Ockes Streate.

The following are some extracts from the payments made by the Chamberlain in 1587.—" Paid to Thomas " Porter [for] the cariage of iiii lodes of dunge ffrom the " Gyld Hall dore, against the Sises, and sweepynge of the " same place, vi *d.* Item, paid to Mr. Wilkan for wyne, " for beare, cakes, rosewater, and other thynges, at " the apointment Mr. Bostock, when he was Maior . . " . . the summe of, xii *s.* i *d.* Item, paid to the Scole- " master for his yers wagis iii *s.* Item, for ii plaukes " to mend the Cage viii *d.* Item, to Tytus Webb for viii " great nails to naille on the plankes on the Cage viii *d.* " —When my Lord of Leycester [Leicester] was in Towne. " Item, for vii quartes of secke v *s.* x *d.* Item, ffor xviii " quartes and a half of claret wine xii *s.* iiii *d.* Item, " paid ffor bere xii *d.* Item, paid for cakes ii *s.* Item, " paid to the Quenes Plaiers xx [*s.*] Item, paid for v " loades of grawill bestowed by the Marcat house xvi *d.* " Item, Paid to Mr. Kysby for a dyner at the etynge of " venysun sent to Mr. Maior and his compainy by Mr. " Dunche, the sum of xxiii, *s.* Item, paid to Mr. Kisbye " for a potell of secke and a potell of claret wine " given to the Byshyp of Salysbury at his Visitation, " at the apointment of Mr. Bostock, then Maior, iii *s.* " iii *d.* Item, paid to Mr. Kisby ffor vi dosune of " bread and a kildarkin of bere, geven to the pore upon " the Quenes holyday, x *s.*"

From another Account, apparently for 1587.—" Item, " paide to Henry Vickars for a daies traynyng at the " muster for the towne viii *d.* Item, to Trewlock, " for unskinne the buttes, ii *s.* Item, paide untr two " men for wearing the towne harnes at traynyng, xv *d.* " Item, paid unto Mr. Braunche, for fetching the vene- " sun given by my Lord Norris, vi *s.* viii *d.* Item, paid " unto Thomas Bradsone, for ec. of tiles for the Schole- " howse, v *s.* Item, paid for x. burdens of mosse for " the same Scholehowse xx *d.*"—This custom of covering houses with moss, at a much earlier date, has been already noticed in this Report.

From the Account for 1586.—" Item, payd to the Earll " of Lestars Players xv *s.* Item, payd to the Queens " Players, xx *s.*" Nine leaves of this account are almost entirely torn away.

From the Account for 1585,—" Item, payd to Mr. " Mayott, Maior, thatt he had payd to John Webb afflor " that he was prest for a sowdyor, ii *s.* Item, payd to " Mr. Richird Mayott for on sadell thatt was lost by " a post ryder, viii *s.* x *d.*"

From the Account for 1584.—Payd Mr. Smethe, " Mayor . . . . . that he had layd forthe to noblemens " players, v *s.* Item, payd to Mr. Kesbey for wyne, " sugger, and cackes, when my Lord of Lessster " cam thorowgh the town forst thys yeere, xxviii *s.* " Item, payd for on potell of claret wyne and a quart " of secke, sentt to Docktar Martyn, xx *d.* Item, payd " for on gallon of claratt wyne sentt to the Prechor att " Mr. Maiors debeytes [or dewytes,? "duties"] ii *s.* " Item, payd to Mr. Gesbey for ou gallan of claratt " and on gallan of sacke, thatt was sentt to the Earll of " Lesster at Mr. Resdes, iii *s.* viii *d.*"

From the Account for 1583.—Among the disbursements are a series of Charges laid out uppon the Cage. " Item, " delivered to Mr. Branch, Maior, for to give to Earle " of Oxfordes Players y^e^ 2 daye of June, xx *d.* Item, " given to y^e^ Queenes Plaiers at Mr. Braunch Maior his " commaundiment, xx *s.* More given the same Plaiers " in wine at Mr. Braunch, Maior, his commaundment, xvi *d.* Item, paid for a locke which hanged on the " Cawsaile house dore viii *d.* Item, paid to Goddard " for riddinge y^e^ Steart in Little Burie Lane, and for " wawlinge and paving yt, iiis. Item, for timber to " kiver the said Steart, ii *s.* viii *d.* Item, given to " y^e^ Bushippe of Glocester, at Mr. Braunch, Maior, his " commaundiment, the xxxth daie of September, a " pottle of sacke and another of clarret, ii *s.* iii *d.* Item, " laid out for foule which was sent to my Lord Norris, " that is, for a doosen of quailes x *s.*, for v duckes and " mallardes ii *s.* vi *d.*, for half a doosen of woodcockes " iii *s.*, for two teales vi *d.*, for a doosen of snites ii *s.*, " for six doosen of larkes iii *s.* iii *d.* Item, laid out " for my meat, when I was at London about the townes " buysines ten daies, x *s.* Item, for my horse-meat " in the same tyme x *s.* x *d.* Item, for bote hire xii *d.* " Item, for horshire,—what you will. Item, for y^e^ " carrage of x lodes of stones out of the Abbye into " y^e^ Steart and Winiard iii *s.* iiii *d.* Item, for y^e^ " carrage of xii lode of stones out of the Abbie to y^e^ " Hart, iii *s.* Item, for carrage of on lode of stones " out of thabbie into Little Bury Lane iiii *d.* Item, " for carrage of v lode of stones out of thabbie into y^e^ " Barr xx *d.* Item, for carrage of on lode of stones " out of the Abbie to y^e^ Hde [Guild] Hall, iiii *d.* Item, " for xxix lode of stones at xx *d.* the lode, out of the " Abbie, xlviii *s.* iii *d.* Item, payd to William Raphe for " showlinge gravell out of y^e^ Themes, two dayes, xii *d.* " Item, paid to another laborer for showlinge gravell out " of y^e^ Themes, on daie, iii *d.* Item, paid to Thomas " Hill, painter, for gildinge the vane uppon y^e^ Market " house vii *s.* For a banquet at my house, when Mr. " Box sent us a doe, xvi *s.* viii *d.* More left unpaid " when my Lord Norris send a bucke xiiii *s.*"

These Accounts occupy 92 leaves in all, including those previously mentioned as being nearly entirely torn away.

Chamberlains' Accounts of the Borough of Abingdon, A.D. 1558-81: a series of small folio paper leaves, 184 in number, in fair condition, now detached, but formerly bound up in one or more volumes, to all appearance. As in the case of the preceding set of Accounts, when bound together, they were arranged in the reverse order of the years, the year 1581 commencing the volume or volumes, and 1558 coming last. In general, these accounts are more legible, and much more carefully kept, than those previously described. The names of localities are the same as those before mentioned; the same names of families frequently meet the eye, and among surnames more or less peculiar, those of Grigg,

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Sweetapple, Brakspere, and Overthrow,' may be mentioned. The following are some extracts,—

From the Account of 1580.—"Item, geven in reward to my Lord of Wostars [Worcester's] Playars vi *s.* x *d.*
" Item, geven in reward to thoyr of Darbes Playars v *s.*
1580. "Item, paid to my Lord of Shrosbures Playars vi *s.*"
1579. "Item, geven in reward to the Lord Barcleys Playars, at the commandement of Mr. Mayot. Mayor, and by the handes of Mr. Leonell Bostock, v *s.* Item, paid for a shrowd and buryeng a poor wenche, Glasyars daftar, ii *d.*"
1578. "Item, paid to Mr. Hallewell [Town Clerk] for y^e^ retorn of catteng fleshe [in Lent] ii *s.*"
1577.—"Item geven in reward to hem that brought a bucke fro Mr. Coffarars v *s.* Item, payd for the bakenge of the same venesun v *s.* Item, payd to ii men that went to the hundreth Cort to Comnar [Cumnor] the 5 of Octobar ii *s.* Item, when the Cowrt was adiorned unto y^e^ 21 of Octobar, at which tyme ther was sent to my Lord iii quartes of sacke, ii *s.*" In this year severall tenants of the Corporation property are excused their rents, as being "vere poor."
1576. "Item, paid to my Lord of Sussex Playars upon St. James Daye, at Mr. Mayors commandment, x *s.* Item, payd to Good wyf Tesdall for a dyshe of fyshe sent to Sir Fettepac [Fettiplace] iii *s.* vi *d.*
" Item, payd to good wyf Kesbe for a bottell of sacke sent to Sir John Fettepace y^e^ same tyme xiiii *d.* Item, paid for a bottell of muskadell, sent to Sir John Fettepace the same tyme, xvii *d. ob.* Item, payd to Good wyf Kesbe y^e^ 4 of Marche for a pottell of sack sent to Sir John Fettepac and other Justeces at the New Inn xvi *d.* Item geven to my Lord of Lestars bearward in reward, the syxt of March, vi *s.* viii *d.*
" Makeng the buttes,—Item, payd to John Wyse for viii lodes of turf iii *s.* viii *d.* Item, payd for dyggeng the turf, and makeng y^e^ buttes, v *s.* viii *d.* Making a Turk [as a mark] for shott.—Item, boards, nayles, and makeng, xvii *d. ob.* Item, the paynteng xii *d.*
" Item, payd for a dynnar geven Sir John Fettepac and othar Justes at y^e^ New Inn, at a mostrenge, xviii *s.*
" viii *d.* Item, geven the tomblars that plad befor Mr. Mayor and his company, in reward, iii *s.* iii *d.*
" Item, paid to therle of Baths Playars, in reward, v *s.*"
1575. "Item, payde for fowle to give to my Lorde of Essexe vii *s.* i *d.*—the same tyme for one gallyn of muskadell iii *s.* iiii*d.* Item, the said accowntant askithe allowans of munye by him paid at the commandiment of Master Mayor to y^e^ Queenes bearward."
1574. "Item, payd to Vyncke for a callyve [calliver], a mortenne [? morion], a towehe boxe, and a flaske, xxii *s.* Item, paid to the Players synce Michallmas, and at the commandement of Mr. Mayor, iiii *s.* vi *d.*"
1573. "Item, paid to Master Fisher for 8 powide of suger, and sent to my Lorde Norrys at his being in this towne, xvi *d.* Item, payd at the comawndment of Master Mayor unto Mr. Cowmptous Players iiii *s.*
" Item, paid to Master Stevinson for a pottell of clarret wine x *d.*, and a pottell of seck xvi *d.*, and geven to my Lady Hobbye, ii *s.* ii *d.* Item, payd to Master Fisher for xii fatt yeeles, and gevin to Master Shreve [Sheriff], and a suger loff, at the Lent Assize, xvii *s.* iiii *d.*
" Item, payd to Master Fisher for a powide of suger at the commandiment of Master Mayor, and gevin to my Ladye Hobbie, xvi *d.* Item, payde more to the Erle of Wyswyters [Worcester's] Players iiii *s.* viii *d.*
" Item, paid mony unto the sowldiers, more then was gatheryde at the goynge forthe, vi *s.* viii *d.* Item, payde more for a payer of shoos for the towne soldyer xvi *d.* Item, payde for a dagger for the same soldyer iii *s.* iiii *d.* Item, delyveryd him in his purse redy mony ii *s.* Item, payd for wine and uppulls for, and at too severall tymes uppon, Master Dunche, ii *s.* ii *d.*"
1572. "Item, payde to Master Pudseye for makyng of two bylles indentyd of the presentment of xii men for eatyng fleshe in the Lent, accordyng to the Statute, iiii *s.*"
1571. "Item, paide more to the same Master Pudseie, at Trynytye Terme, layd out upon expences for himself and his horse, first at Henleye goying towards London, his dyner, vii *d.* His horsemeate at Henleye iii *d.* His supper at Cudbrocke [Colnbrook] viii *d.* His horsemeat that night viii *d.* Item, at London, being ther viii dayes, for meate and dryncke, ix *s.* Item, for his horsemeate at London, for viii days at vi *d.* daye and night, iiii *s.* Item, paide to the Queenes beare-wardes vi *s.* viii *d.* Scolemaster—Item, payde to Master Argall, at the commawndement of Master Mayor, x *s.*"
1570. "Item, payde unto my Lorde of Lasyytere [Leicester's] Players, at the commaundment of Master Mayor, x *s.* vi *d.* Item, paide to one in Oxford for iiii paire of gloves, at the commandement of Master Mayor, to geve to the Judges and ther wifes at Mydsomer, xiii iiii *d.* Item, paid to Mistris Fisher for in couple of capones and iii chykynes to geve unto my Lorde of Lavsyter, and that at y^e^ commandiment of Mr. Mayor, viii *s.* Item, paid more to the goodman Kisby for a ronelet of clarett wyne of vi gallens viii *s.* Item, paide to Thomas Byeson, for carrege of the same wyne unto my Lorde, iiii *d.* Item, paide at the commandiment of Master Mayor unto Mr. Smythes Players of Coventree iii *s.*"
1569. "Item, paide more at y^e^ first Assize to Thomas Laptone for ii fatte sheepe, and gevin to y^e^ Shreeve, xiii *s.* iiii *d.*, and paide more for ii freshe sallmons at viii *s.* a peese, and gevin unto y^e^ Shreeve. Item, paide more to Master Waynemans Players, at the comaundement of Master Mayor, xii *d.* Item, paid to John Peerse for skowring and rewbying the towne harnes, and for one dossin of poyntes to poynt the same harnes xviii *d.* Item, paid to Thomas Higgins for wering of the harnes to Comnor vi *d.*"
1568. "Item, payd to the Queenes Players, at the commawndement of Master Mayor, vii *s.*"
1567. "Item, to here [Goodwife Kysbie] paide more for a pottell of secke and a pottell of charet wine, and a pynnde of suger, send to my Lorde Bishope of Sarum, ii *s.* x *d.*—Goodes of Roger Virsall, distrayned for rent the 3 day of November. Item, inprimis, two sawoers, two platters, one potinger, three brass kettelles, a skellett, a skymer, one owld chaffing dishe, a friing pan, a broche [spit], a pot of brasse, tow candill stickes, a table, and a joynyd forme, which implementes are all in the Cownsell howse, saving the tabull and the forme, which are at John Walkelletes, fuller, etc."
1566. "Item, paid to the Players, at the commaundiment of Master Mayor, xv *d.* Item, the said accountant dothe aske allowa[n]ce for monye by hym payd for the new gyldyng and paintying of the Kynges armes in the Yelde Hall xiii *s.*"
1565. "Item, payd for dynck for the men that brot the stoune from the pyllorye into the Seole howse yerd v *ii d.* Item, payd for the gravers shredes for to make sysse for the walles [of the Yeld Hall] x *d.* Distraynyd a flew, or fishing nett, for ii yeres rett of John Laud."
1564. "Item, payd to y^e^ Players, at ye commandment of Master Mayor and his brethren, ii *s.* i *d.* Item, payd mor to the Quenes Players, at the commaundement of Master Mayor, ii *s.*"
1563. "Item, payd uppon the Assencion Day un[to] the Players that playd before Master Mayor in the Yelde Hall, at Master Mayors comandiment, xx *d.*
" Item, payde to Gerret Steyneborke, for makying a spyndyll for the wether cocke, with a flower in the mydill of y^e^ spindill, xii *d.*; payd more to Willm Jerret for meanding tymbre worke a boughte y^r^ same bell, ii *d.*; payd to Suttons man for logating y^r^ same bell, and leggyng of formes in the Yelde Hawle, vi *d.*"
1562. "Item, payde to Mr. Amyes Clarke, at the syttyng of inquyrye of Abbaye landes and howses, iii *s* v *d.*"
1563. "Item, payd at Mr. Mayors commandement to sertyn Players xii *d.*"
1559. "Item, payd for Master Yeates drinckyng iii *d.*; and at the commandiment of Master Mayor paid to sertein Players at the Newynn iii *s.* iii *d.*; and payd more for Master Yeates dyner at Robart Stevinsonnes xiii *s.* iiiid."
1558. "Item, payd for a chest carried from the Church to the Cownsell howse, and for the keye thereof, v *d.*" This last Account contains a list of the names of all the then tenants of the Corporation property, with the amount of yearly rent due from each.

In addition to the two preceding series of Accounts, there are still existing six mutilated leaves of an oblong folio book, or set, of Accounts, of probably earlier date; four of which contain receipts by the Chamberlain, Wyllyam Wyttynton, of rents and other payments due to the Corporation from tenants and other persons in the year 1557: the names of the localities are also given, being similar to those already mentioned. The other two leaves contain, apparently, rough notes of payments made by Richard Ely, Chamberlain, between Michaelmas 1557 and Michaelmas 1558. The entries are decipherable, but quite destitute of interest; with the exception of the following,—"Item, paid to Adams for a load of stones, " digynge in thubbie, for grownd pinnynge, ii *d.*"

HENRY THOMAS RILEY.

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THE PETYT MANUSCRIPTS: INNER TEMPLE.

William Petyt, Keeper of the Records in the Tower, in the reign of Queen Anne, and at one time Treasurer of the Inner Temple, made a large collection of printed books and manuscripts, which, after his decease, came into the possession of the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple, in the year 1708.

Among these manuscripts two of the most remarkable volumes are those marked No. 538, Vols. 46 and 47: thick folios, which have been recently rebound, in red morocco leather, the contents being in general carefully mounted on stout paper.

The original title of the first of these two volumes seems to have been, from a fragment of parchment inlaid in the paper on rebinding,—"Originall Letters "of severall Kings and Queenes, the Life of St. Edmund, "Archbishop of Canterbury." In the catalogue made by Petyt himself, or under his inspection, fol. 276, the volume is thus described:—"A Collection of Originall "Letters of Queene Anna Cleve, Edward 6, Queen "Mary and Elizabeth, and Great Men. Considerations "about a peace with Spane, and reasons for and against "it. Secret and last instructions given by Phillip "2d King of Spaine to his Sonne Phillip the 3rd, "touching how to governe himself after the decease of "his said Father. A Copy of the Elector of Saxony "his Answer to the King of Denmarkes Letters for a "League to be made between the princes of Religion. "A Treatise of peace between England and France, "1498."

The following is a somewhat fuller account of the diversified contents of this volume:—

Fol. 2. A Letter, in Latin, finely written, addressed, in the name of the "Consules and Praeconsules" of Cadiz, to William Lord Burleigh, High Treasurer of England, asking for compensation for damage done to Cadiz by the English Fleet. The fleet would have perished they say, from famine, in the opinion of many, had it not been relieved by the ships of Cadiz (nostratim naves). It is not signed, but is endorsed, in the same hand in which the rest of the letter is written,—"Humilis declaratio Jacobi Kemerlingk, nomine inclyti "Senatus Gedanensis, apud suam Reginalem Majestatem "Angliæ agentis."

Fol. 4. A Letter from the Privy Council to the Princess Mary, signed by "E. Somerset, T. Cant.," and others, endorsed "To my Lady Marye's grace." The date is indistinct, but apparently, "Richmond, "7 July 1549."

Fol. 5. A Letter from King Edward the Sixth to the Princess Mary (apparently the original), dated 25th of November 1547, asking her to exchange manors which she has in Essex, St. Osythes, Claxton Magna, Claxton Parva, and Willeighe. It has the signature, apparently in the king's hand, "Edward" at the top. This letter has been printed in Nichols's "Literary Remains of "Edward VI.", edited for the Roxburgh Club, in 1867.

Fol. 7. A Letter signed by "E. Somersete" and the rest of the Council, with the signature "Edward" at the top, and—"By the King," addressed to the Princess Mary 22nd of July 1550. It notifies the appointment of Lord Riche as Chancellor, and Sir William Petre as one of the principal Secretaries. Hopes are expressed that she will show herself "Con- "formable to that which on our behalf shall by them be "proposed."—a change of her religion, namely.

Fol. 9. A Letter from the Princess Mary to King Edward the Sixth; in a cramped hand, and very faint ink. At the end is written in larger writing and a darker ink:—"From Beau Lyeu, the xvith of Maye, "scrylled with a rude hande." It concludes,—"Your "Majestye's most humble Sister, Marye."

Fol. 10. A Letter of Prince Edward to the Princess Elizabeth, 18th of December 1546. Printed in Nichols's "Literary Remains of Edward VI." (p. 32), with two slight errors.

Fol. 12. A Letter from Maria, daughter of Emanuel, late King of Portugal, to the Princess Mary, daughter of Henry VIII., King of England; in Latin, and finely written. It is dated "Santarem [Santarenam], Nonis (5) Decembris 1546." A complimentary letter to the Princess, extolling her virtue and erudition.

Fol. 13. A Letter from Anne of Cleves to the Princess Mary, dated the 8th of January 1553, and signed—"Your assured lowyng frynd to her lyue [s'end], your "to command, Anna the Dow[ager] off Cleves." It treats of the King's taking her manor and lands at "Byshsm in Barkshyre," and giving her, as a recompense, the house of Westroppe in Suffolk.

Fols. 15 to 28 are occupied by a small printed book inserted, being a treatise addressed to Pope Paul V. in favour of the Venetians. Its title is,—"Ad Paulum V. "Pont. Max. Epistolæ IIII. Clarissimorum Italiæ "Jurisconsultorum. Phinopoli 1606."

Fol. 29. A list, in writing of the early part of the 17th century:—"MSS. out of John Fox his Study." There are 23 articles mentioned, several of which are bound up in the present volume. It begins with "1. "Regis Henrici Sexti Miracula,"—probably, Blackman "On the Virtues and Miracles of Henry the Sixth," published by Hearne at the end of Otterbourne. "2. "Vita et Mors Regis Edwardi Secundi, ex Gallico "Thomæ de la Moore, Equitis, in Latinam versa:" this is contained in the next volume, or Vol. 47.

Fols. 31-33. "Della dispositione dell' Inghelterra "per questa impresa." Finely written, with faint ink, in a hand of the 17th century.

Fols. 35-379. A large mass of papers relative to the war with Spain, and foreign affairs generally at the close of Elizabeth's reign. The following is a summary of them, with but little variation, as given in fol. 35, the various articles themselves being written in different hands:—

Fol. 36. Against making peace with the Spaniards.

Fol. 47. Conditions touching the intended peace with them.

Fol. 49. Articles betwixt the King of Spain and the Leaguers—"Copye made by the original brought from "Paris."

Fol. 53. A Discourse of the state of Denmark and Norway, A.D. 1588.

Fol. 66. An Overture how Queen Elizabeth might readily have peace with Spain.

Fol. 69. Reasons of State against peace with Spayn.

Fol. 83. Conditions of resignation of the 17 Provinces by the King of Spayn to the Archduke.

Fol. 87. A treatise not to trust an enemy.

Fol. 103. Conditions touching peace with Spayn.

Fol. 139. Reasons for peace with Spayn, and an answer to it.

Fol. 142. "Duces Sabaudiæ nihil juris habent in "Genevam."

Fol. 156. A Letter to the Earl of Essex against peace with Spayne; in Latin.

Fol. 162. The French King's speech to the Parisians, going to war; in Latin.

Fol. 164. Articles with the Estates of the 17 Provinces, when they were given to the Archduke.

Fol. 166. "Treatise" of Blois, between Queen Elizabeth and Charles IX. of France, A.D. 1572.

Fol. 168. Instructions given by the Archbishop of Lyons to the Duke of Guise.

Fol. 171. A "Treaty" that it is lawfull for a Popish Priest to make a league with a Protestant.

Fol. 175. A Letter from the State of Geneva to Queen Elizabeth, touching their distresses; in French.

Fol. 180. Propositions from the Commissioners of England to them of Spayne; in English and French.

Fol. 183. The authority granted to the Earl of Leicester in the Low Countries; in Latin.

Fol. 187. A Coppie of the Elector of Saxony his Answer to the Kinge of Denmarke's Letter for a League to be made betwen the Princes of the (Reformed) religion; in English.

Fol. 194. A Relation of Cales Voyage, 1596—the Expedition under the Earl of Essex to Cadiz.

Fol. 198. A Treatise, in Latin, for all princes to oppose the Spanish greatnesse.

Fol. 220. Conditions offered by Sigismund, King of Sweden, to the Poles, to chuse him King; in Latin.

Fol. 224. The Answer of the States of [the] Low Countryes to the Poles, why they obey'd not the Spanyard; in Latin.

Fol. 229. Letter by the King of Navarre to the Clergy and Nobility of France and Paris, A.D. 1586; in Latin.

Fol. 241. Copy of a Letter of the City of Verona to Brescia; in Italian.

Fol. 244. "In Libellum Baronianum." In Latin; it begins—"In Libellum Baronium [sic] la. Gu. Co. Cr. I. V. D. Salvete, qui salutem nobis denegastis." The penmanship of this treatise is exquisite.

Fol. 256. A printed broad sheet, with the Venetian Lion at the top, being a Declaration of Leonardo Donato, Doge of Venice, against the Bull of Pope Paul V.; in Latin. "Impressa apud Rampasettum Typographum "Ducalem."

Fol. 257. A Letter of a Suisse Canton to the Pope, 28th May 1606; in Italian.

Fol. 259. Copy of a Letter from the King of Spain to the Pope; in Italian.

Fol. 262. A discourse from the Agent in Turkey, in

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Latin; addressed,—"Illustri et Magnifico Angliæ "Cancellario U. U. Domino et amico observan- "dissimo."

Fol. 279. A treatise or oration against the Jesuits; in English.

Fol. 319. Heads of the peace between Spayne and England, A.D. 1604; in Latin.

Fol. 339. "Oratio habita per Senatorem Alexandrum "Ronidium Londini die 30 Maii 1604, respondentem "Comiti de Northampton in prima conferentia."

Fol. 342. The Treaty of accord betwixt the Queen and the United Provinces, A.D. 1585; in English.

Fol. 379. The State and Force of the port and other maritime townes in Kent,—bearing reference more expressly to the tonnage of the vessels and boats of the various places, and the several landing-places of the county; of the time apparently of Henry VIII.

Fol. 385. A Letter from Mr. Rosni [afterwards Duke de Sully] to the Queen Regent of France; translated into English.

Fol. 386. Extracts from Rudborne's "Historia "Parva," as to the Life of St. Edmund, Archbishop of Canterbury; made apparently by W. Lambard, the Kentish antiquary.

Fol. 391. "Cardinalis Pole de sua ac Carol. Moroni "suspensione ad Papam Expostulatio."

Fol. 431. The Lord Protector and the Counsell the xxiiiith of June [1549] to Mr. Gregorye. In English; its object being "For encouraging the frequent and "dyscrete preathing of God's hollie word and com- "mandement." Signed,—"E. Somerset, R. Riche Canc., "F. Shrewesbury, W. St. John, A. Wyngfeld, Arrendelle, "Edward Mountagu." On the reverse is a communica- tion, of the same date and to a like effect, to Mr. Dr. Raynoldes. They both apply to the West of England, then under the government of the Lord Privy Seal. These and the following Letters, down to fol. 471, are all copies of the original documents.

Fols. 432a.-434b. Letter from my Lord Protector and the Council to my Lord Privy Seal, 29th June 1549, with several signatures. It seems mostly to bear reference to the late rising at Sampford Courtney in Devonshire, occasioned by the recent alterations in the Church Service.

Fol. 435. From the Lord Protector and the Council, the 10th of July 1549, to the Lord Privy Seal. It begins, "We do nnderstand at good length yonr "contynuall travaill for the scayre of the rabelle in "those partes." Signed by "E. Somerset, W. Petre, "R. Riche," and several others.

Fol. 436a. From the Lord Protector to the Lord Privy Seal, the 12th of July 1549.

Fol. 436a. From the Lord Protector to the Lord Privy Seal, the 17th of July 1549.

Fol. 436b. From the Lord Protector and Council to the Lord Privy Seal, the 18th of July 1549.

Fol. 439b. From the Lord Protector and Council to the Lord Privy Seal, the 22nd of July 1549.

Fol. 442a. From the Lord Protector and Council to the Lord Privy Seal, the 24th of July 1549.

Fol. 442b. From the Lord Protector and Council to the Lord Privy Seal, "the Kyngys Majesties Lord "Lieutenaunt in the West parties;" dated, apparently, the 26th of July 1549.

Fol. 443b. From the Lord Protector and the Council to the Lord Privy Seal, the 27th of July 1549.

Fol. 444a. From the Lord Protector and Council to the Lord Privy Seal, apparently the 17th of July 1549, but query.

Fol. 446. From the Lord Protector and Council to the Lord Privy Seal, the 28th of July 1549.

Fol. 447. From the Lord Protector and Council to the Lord Privy Seal, the 10th of August 1549.

Fol. 449a. From the Lord Protector to the Lord Privy Seal, "Leuetenaunt of the West parties," the 8th of August 1549; signed only "E. Somerset."

Fol. 449b. From the Lord Protector and Council to the Lord Privy Seal, the 10th of August 1549.

Fol. 450b. From the Lord Protector and Council to the Lord Privy Seal, the 10th of August 1549.

Fol. 451a.	A similar Letter,	11th August 1549.
Fol. 452b.	,,	23rd August 1549.
Fol. 456a.	,,	19th August 1549.
Fol. 458a.	,,	20th August 1549.
Fol. 459b.	,,	22nd August 1549.
Fol. 460a.	,,	27th August 1549.
Fol. 462a.	,,	10th September 1549.
Fol. 465a.	,,	12th September 1549.
Fol. 465b.	,,	18th September 1549.
Fol. 466a.	,,	25th September 1549.
Fol. 467a.	,,	6th October 1549.

Fol. 467b. A Letter to the Lord Protector, dated the 7th of October 1549, and signed "Your loving freinde."

Fol. 469a. A Letter from the Lord Protector to the Council, at London, 7th of October 1549.

Fol. 470a. To the Lord Protector, the 11th of October 1549, signed "John Russell, Wylliam Harbert."

According to an entry at fol. 29a. in this volume, already noticed, all the above transcripts, from fol. 431, are MSS. "out of John Fox his studye."

Fol. 481. "Vita B. Edmundi Cantuariensis Archie- "piscopi," written in a fine hand of the last half of the 16th century. According to the entry at fol. 29, above noticed, this was also from Fox's study.

The Second Volume of this Collection (No. 538, Vol. 47) is much thicker, and somewhat taller, than the preceding one, and similarly bound in modern morocco leather. A much larger proportion of its contents are original than in the preceding volume; in Petyt's written catalogue, already noticed, they are thus briefly de- scribed:—"A Collection of original papers, under the "hands of Queene Jane, Bishop Bonner, Queene Mary, "Queene Elizabeth, and of many of the great officers; "and of other papers relating to Religion, and the "Church and Convocation, in her raigne, and alsoe "concerning Priests and Jesuites."

Fol. 2. A copy of a Letter from Edmund Bonner, late Bishop of London, to Queen Elizabeth, dated the 26th of October 1564, from the Marshalsea Prison in Southwark. It is written in Latin, and begins, "Auxi- "lium meum a Domino. Serenissima, clementissima, "et optima Regina, salutem, addere etiam . . . . felici- "tatem, eamque perpetuam, cum omni meo obsequio "et servitute," and is signed "Edmundus Bonnerus," from "sede tribunalis tui regii in Southwarke." The letter is of considerable length, and in it he appeals to the Queen's clemency, and quotes from the Fathers in support of his conduct in the preceding reign.

Fol. 3. A fragment of an original Letter of Bonner while Bishop of London, and dated — July 1558. From the mention in it more than once of "Your Grace" it no doubt was written to Cardinal Pole, the then Arch- bishop of Canterbury. In the latter part, in reference to the heretics then awaiting punishment, is the follow- ing passage:—". . . . Your Grace and my Lord Chan- "cellor, I should doe well to have them [the heretics] "burnt in Hammersmythe, a myle from my howse here "[Fulham]; for then can I giff sentence against theym "here in the Parisho Church very quickly and without "tumult, or having the Sheriff present." A somewhat similar letter on the subject of burning the heretics at Hammersmith, addressed to the Lord Chancellor [pro- bably Heath, Archbishop of York] was in existence among the records formerly preserved in the Tower.

Fol. 4. A curious paper, written probably about 1560, and headed "Bonner's petigre;" making out that he was the bastard son of one Sir Jhon Savage, a priest, who had seven illegitimate children "by three sondry "women," the fourth of them being "Edmund Boner, "godd of Elizabeth Fyssean; which, when he was "conceived, was sent to Kimesley in Worcesshire, to "one Thom. Savage, and after was married to a car- "penter called 'Boner,' of Potters Haundley, by Mal- "verne Hill. Of this Edmnnd Boner came D. Darbi- "shere, Chauncellor (?), as the fame talketh." Strype apparently altogether rejects this story.

Fol. 5. A short Latin address to Queen Elizabeth, on persecution for religion's sake, quoting St. Augustine, and citing the case of King "Nabugodonosor," and Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego.

Thus far the pagination is in pencil. Here it recom- mences, with fol. 1, in ink.—

Fol. 1. A Letter from Edmund Boner, directed "To "the Kinge's Highnes," "At Roane . . . the ix. day of "August." He has been at Lyons and elsewhere, having been sent upon an Embassy, with Thomas Wyat the Elder, to the King of France.

Fol. 3. A Letter from the same "To the ryght "Honorable my very singular good Lorde, my lord "Pryvey Seale." Dated also "At Roan the ix. day of "August." A long letter; in it he expresses a hope that he "may sute my proceedings to the King's "contentation."

Fol. 5. A Letter from Edmund Boner "To the King "of England." Sent by the hands of this "Currour "[Conrier] Francesco." Dated at "Burges in Bary "[Berri]," the 18th of August. He mentions the depar- ture of the Bishop of Winchester [Stephen Gardiner] and Mr. Dr. Thirleby [afterwards Bishop of West- minster] from Lyons.

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Fol. 7. A Letter of the same date, from E. Boner to the Lord Privy Seal.

Fol. 9. "The Copie of my Letters sent from Blese "[Blois] by Barnabie, secundo Septembris." A Letter by Boner, filled with complaints against his fellow Envoy, Mr. Wyat, whose former imprisonment in the Tower is alluded to. The Letter is very long, and remarkably curious; it is in Boner's handwriting, and the original was intended probably for the Lord Privy Seal. The following is the charge under head ix.:— "I can not commend Mr. Wyat, in that in all his factes "and doynges he useth Maudu as a God Almyghty, who "is as glorious (sic) and as malitious a harlot as ony "that I know; and withall as greate a Papiste, wher he "dare utter it."

Fol. 12. Original Letter of Lady Jane Grey as Queen, signed at the top, "Jane the Qucene," dated "the 18th "of July in the first yere of our reign," and addressed to "our trustie and well-beloved Sir John Saintlowe "and Sir Anthony Kingston, Knight;" commands them to levy forces for putting down the seditious movement against her, and for the purpose of so doing to proceed towards Bucks.

Fol. 13. An original Letter, signed "Mary the Qucene" at the top, dated "9th of July 1553, at our "Manour of Kennynghall," and addressed to Sir Edward Hastinges, Knight; commands him that by reason of the death of her brother, she is now the lawful Queen, and charges "him to have an harte and an ie vigilant "and fully bent to Godes glorye, our honour, the suertie "of our persone, the universalle quyetnes of the whole "realme, specially of that our County of Middlesex."

Fol. 14. Original Letter of the Lords of the Privy Council to the Bishop of Worcester [John Whitgift], dated 28th of May 1581, and signed by Bromley Chancellor, W. Burghley, F. Walsingham, F. Knollys, and others; enjoins him to make enquiry in his diocese as to recusants.

Fol. 15. Original Letter of the Lords of the Privy Council to the Bishop of Worcester, dated the 7th of March 1582, and signed by R. Leicester, F. Walsingham, F. Knollys, and others. A lawsuit is mentioned between John Russell (apparently) of Strentham, Co. Worcester, and Thomas Handforde of Wollashulle, in the same county, as to stopping the course of the river Avon, to the prejudice of the poor, especially. He is requested to mediate in the matter.

Fol. 16. Original Letter of the Lords of the Privy Council to the Bishop of Worcester, against recusants; dated 1st of April 1582, and signed by Walsingham, Hatton, Bromley, Knollys, and others.

Fol. 17. Draft apparently of a long Letter in answer thereto, sent with the Bishop's "Certificates of such as "refuse to come to the church."

Fol. 18*a*. "Oure opinyon concernynge the proceed- "inge with the Jesuytes and Semynarie priestes. and "other Papistes, by such as shalbe appointed to have "conference with them." In the next page a list is given of 25 Protestant Divines, beginning with Dr. Fulke [Master of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge], and ending with Mr. Tower.

Fol. 20. Copy of a Latin Letter of John [Whitgift], Archbishop of Canterbury, to Queen Elizabeth, asking her to nominate one of the Clergymen, whose names he has given, to be a Suffragan Bishop within the Province of Canterbury.

Fol. 21. Letter of Edmund [Grindal], Archbishop of of York, to Matthew [Parker], Archbishop of Canterbury, 4th March 1574. Printed in the "Remains of "Archbishop Grindal," p. 353, published by the Parker Society. In the next page is the draft of Archbishop Parker's answer to it, given in p. 474 of the "Parker "Correspondence," edited in 1853 for the Parker Society by John Bruce, Esq., and the Reverend T. T. Perowne. In addition to those named in the sequel, there are about 25 letters in this volume, written either by Archbishop Parker or his correspondents, which are printed in the volume above-mentioned.

Fol. 25. Original Letter of the Lords of the Council to the Bishop of Winchester [Robert Horne], dated Grenewich 7th November 1573, on the observance of the Book of Common Prayer; signed by W. Burghley, T. Lyncoln, T. Sussex, R. Leycester, and others.

Fol. 26*a*. "A Copy of a Letter from Gentlemen in "Suffolk to the Concell, concerning favour towards "Ministers." It speaks of an odious name put upon them by certain persons,—"the name of puritanisme; "we detest both the name and heresy: it is a compound "of all the heresies aforesayd. The Papist is pure and "immaculate, he hath, short of goodness for himself, "plenty for others. The family cannot sinne, the be "so pure, that God is homified in they, and they deified "in God."

Fol. 26*b*. Written in the same neat hand as the preceding. "A Copy of a Letter from 7 of the Privy "Councell to the two chief Justices, to observe favour "towards Protestants throughout the Circuit."

Fol. 28. Original Letter from Dr. William Maister, —"To the Right Worshipfull Sir Christopher Heidon, "Knight," dated Norwich, 15th of May 1574. Endorsed, apparently by Archbishop Parker,—"Dr. Mas- "ters. How he was handled in Norffolk for putting "down the prophesy men." Master appears to have been Chancellor of Norwich, and in his letter he complains that great people have set him, "a poor Chancel- "lor," to carry out commandments which they would have scrupled to carry out themselves.

Fol. 29. A Letter of Thomas Lamphy to the Archbishop of Canterbury, dated the 3rd of October 1571; as to the discontinuance of his lecture at Whittington College, unless he would sign certain articles. He speaks of himself as having been one of about 30 of the Synod, who wanted certain faults to be removed which they found in the Book of Common Prayer. This letter does not appear in the "Parker Correspondence," above-mentioned.

Fol. 30. Part of a Letter in Latin, without a name, addressed to the Archbishop of Canterbury, treating of the Hebrew names of the Deity, Adonai, Elohim, and Jehovah.

Fol. 31. Copy of a list of names of persons, desirous of supporting "a Supplication to my Lorde Burley, "Chancellour of Cambridge, for reformation of certain "matters amisse in the new Statutes of that Univer- "sity." Dated the 6th of May 1572, and endorsed,— "The names of such as joyned against the heades, "touching the new Statutes at Cambridge."

Fol. 32. A Letter of Robert Jhonson to the Archbishop of Canterbury, date 14th of August 1571. He had forborne to answer the first of his Lordship's three articles,—"for that it seemed to me to contayne a licence "of ministering baptism to women, a thing forbidden "by the word of God," for which he has since been suspended and sequestred from preaching and ministering the sacraments,—"and thereby My Lord and his "familye have longer then their accustomed maner "hath been, wanted those most necessary, comfortable, "and Cristian helpes, &c." He offers to make submission on certain terms. This letter does not appear in the "Parker Correspondence."

Fols. 33, 34. A Letter of the Archbishop of York to the Archbishop of Canterbury, dated 28th of August 1571; and, apparently, the draft of an answer by the latter, dated 8th of September 1571, beginning,—"Mr. "Bullinger's book is done in Lattin, not without the "advice of My Lord Burghley."

Fol. 35. Draft of a Letter written by Parker, Archbishop of Canterbury, to Lord Burghley, 4th June 1571, in reference to the examination of Mr. Goodman and others. Printed in the "Parker Correspondence," p. 381.

Fol. 38 (no fols. 36 or 37). The Lords of the Concil to Archbishop Parker and Sandys, Bishop of London, 15th of June 1571. Printed in the "Parker Correspondence," p. 384.

Fol. 39. "Mr. Cartwright's refusall to dispute with "Mr. Whitegifte before the Masters of Colledges," 8th of March 1570, 1. The paper is signed by John Whitgifte, Vice-Cancel., Andrew Pern [Master of Peterhouse], and six others.

Fol. 40. Original Letter of "Jhon Whitgift," dated from Trinity College, Cambridge, 29th of November 1570, and addressed apparently to the Archbishop of Canterbury, in reference to Cartwright's examination.

Fol. 41. An address to Qneen Elizabeth by a person whose name is not given, but Christopher Goodman, no donbt, in reference to "the displeasure unjustly con- "ceyved" by her against him, he having written "a "boke against the usurped authorite and regiment of "women." It ends,—"I apperteineth to you there- "fore to grounde the justice of your authoritie not upon "that law which from yere to yere dothe change, but "upon the eternall providence of Him who, contrarie "to nature, and without your deserving, hath thns "exalted yonr hed."

Fol. 43. A paper, signed by Goodman, and addressed to "Your good Lordshippes," expressing contrition for some things written in his work.

Fol. 44. "The declaration of James Clercke, of the "Middle Temple, London, Gen., made septimo Junii "towchinge Parsons the now Jesuite." It gives a full account of Parsons's early life, his education at Taunton

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School and Oxford, and his acquaintance with Mr. Alexander Popham, Mr. Tristram Mitchell, and others.

Fol. 45. A long Latin Letter to the Bishop of Ely [Richard Cox], date — November 1570; the name of the writer obliterated.

Fol. 47. Copy of an address to the "Auncientes and "Benchers of the Inner Temple," dated 20th of May 1569, and signed by Pembroke, N. Bacon, F. Knollys, and several others of the Privy Council; in reference to the deliberations that had been held in the Star Chamber, in presence of the Archbishop of Canterbury and other Bishops, and some of the Justices, upon the non-attendance at church of several members of the Inner Temple, and their not receiving the Sacrament.

Fol. 48. Original of the address of the Privy Council, dated Windsor, 6th of November 1569, to the Archbishop of Canterbury in reference to recusants. Archbishop Parker has scored in three places with his usual red chalk. Printed in the "Parker Correspondence," p. 355.

Fol. 50. Original Letter, signed "Elizabeth R." at the top, to the Archbishop of Canterbury, dated Hatfield, 1st of August "in the 13th year of our reign "(1571); "charging him to proceed in securing uniformity. Printed in the "Parker Correspondence," p. 386.

Fol. 51. A letter closely written, and in a small and difficult hand. It appears to have been sent to the Bishop of Norwich, but by whom, so far as on a cursory inspection could be ascertained, does not appear. It is, however, endorsed, apparently by Archbishop Parker. "Crane, his lewd letter."

Fols. 53, 54. Draft of a Letter from Archbishop Parker to Sir W. Cecil, dated 2nd of February 1570. Printed in the "Parker Correspondence," pp. 375, 6.

Fol. 55. A brief paper in Latin, "Contra Anabaptistas."

Fol. 57. Apparently the draft of a Letter, headed at the top, "To y^e Lord Treasorer;" but endorsed in another hand,—"The Archbishop to Mr. Secretarie, "towching Mr. Cartwright's madd brother."

Fol. 58. A long Latin Letter, signed by the Fellows of Magdalen College, Oxford, appealing to the Archbishop of Canterbury for his protection.

Fol. 59. A draft of a letter, endorsed "Matthew "Cant. to my Lady Bacon of her husbandes binding "a poore man to give 5 li. a yeare to a kinesman of "his at Cambridge," dated 6th of February 1567. Printed in the "Parker Correspondence," p. 311; but the above endorsement is there omitted.

Fol. 65. Sir W. Cecil to Archbishop Parker, 15th June (or January?) 1564: he sends the Archbishop a draft for him to correct, and expresses a fear that the Queen "will be provoked to some offence, that there "is such cause of reformation." Not printed in the "Parker Correspondence."

Fol. 66. Draft of the will of John Story, Doctor in Law.

Fol. 69. A long written paper, endorsed "To Black-"well," in reference to a contemplated religious discussion before arbitrators. At this point in the volume, a large collection of papers relative to Blackwell, the "Arch-priest," and the Jesuits, begins.

Fol. 75. A draft of a Letter, not signed, and endorsed, in another hand:—"The cause of this letter proceeded "of Blackwell wordes to the Jesuites, he having ex-"ceptions against him." The letter begins,—"Un-"willingnes to shewe myselfe either to quick in "takeinge, or over tender in brooking, injuries, hath "hitherto not a little (as to me semeth) staide both "tongue and pen from due questioning and com-"playninge."

Fols. 76–83. A defence, apparently of Blackwell, against charges brought against him by the Jesuits.

Fols. 84, 85. Two leaves written in a small hand and very faint ink; endorsed, — "Mr. Bagshaw of the "delayes of the Jesuites. There is another copy there-"of;" after which is written,—"Dr. Bagshaw . . ." . . . . . been slaundered at Rome by the Jesuits."

Fols. 86–90. A Latin treatise, by a member of the Church of Rome, neatly written, and entitled "Adversus "factiosos in Ecclesia."

Fols. 91, 92. A short Latin treatise, apparently on the same subject, and endorsed,—"An answer to Mr. "Bisshopes [the name is doubtful] Reply against a "treatise proving those to be factious that receyved "not the Cardinal's gubernation."

Fol. 93. A paper, in extremely minute writing, headed "Jhesus Maria," and commencing,—"That we "cannot in confidence, policie, nor equitie, admitt of "Mr. Blackw[ells] Archpresbyteric:" and then follow 30 reasons, given at length.

Fols. 94–97. Several pages of very minute and close writing, containing charges against the Jesuits, probably by Blackwell. It is headed,—"A brief collection "of the causes moving me never to yeelde to the "Jesuites Howse, &c." In fol. 95a, under charge 22, the following occurs:—"The catalogue showed unto me "was thus, viz., all these here folowing have been in-"famed and evil spoken of bie the Jesuites, and such "as were Jesuitally affected; whereof though some "were not of England, yet I will write them as I "found them, &c." Then follows a list of about 100 persons, foreign and English, commencing with Sixtus V., the then reigning Pontiff, and Queen Elizabeth.

Fols. 97–105. Two copies—the second in a much clearer hand—of a paper beginning "Right worship-"full," and ending "Your worship's poor afflicted W^m "Watson." He recounts at great length the hardships inflicted upon him by the Jesuits. He was one of the 24 priests confined in the Marshalsea, that utterly disliked and condemned Babyngton's attempt [against the life of Queen Elizabeth, in 1586]. The following passage also occurs,—"Insomuch as I heard myself a "Scotts Puritane at a noble man's table of Scotland "say, that it was the Papists of England that must "helpe Kinge Jamee to the crowne, as Leicester's buke "had given yt him, or els he would never gett yt." Endorsed "April 1577 [a date that is evidently wrong]. "A letter from William Watson, a priest, unto Mr. "Attorney General." On closer examination, this would probably be found to be a paper of singular interest.

Fols. 106–112. A series of small tracts, finely written, prefaced with their titles, in another hand:—"Parsons "collections afore his flyghte. The Spainards letters "for the Jesuits to Rome. Parsons labouringe for a "redd cappe."

Fol. 113. Written in a small hand and faint ink, a series of answers, apparently, to the charges contained in fols. 94–97. The paper begins,—"The first [Jesuits "in England] were J. Parsons and J. Campion, sent be "theyre General, aboute xxii. years agoe."

Fol. 114. A Latin Letter, signed "G. B. Archp" [Gulielmus Blackwell, Archipresbyter, "William Black-"well, Arch-priest"], complaining of Benson having despised his advice.

Fol. 115. "A Letter of Mr. Blackwelle to Dr. Bagshawe, threatening him very sharply."

Fol. 116. A short Latin Letter, signed "Vester totus "Herring," addressed "To my friend Mr. Thomas "Layer [or Sayer]," and endorsed, in an old hand,—"Garnet, that he hath power to graunt faculty only to "Jesuits, and Mr. Bl[ackwell] to priests."

The papers in this volume, connected with the Jesuits, and the Roman Catholics of England generally, in the time of Elizabeth, are continued to fol. 317. At fol. 318 another class of papers begins.

Fol. 315. An original letter, signed "Your Lovying "syster, Mary the Qucene," and dated "At our "manour of St. James, the 26th of January in the first "yeare of our reign [i.e. 1554]. On account of the present tumulte [Wyat's Rebellion] her Majesty thinks it expedient that the Princess should put herself in readiness "to repair hither." Addressed, "To our "right dere and entirely beloved sister, the Lady "Elizabeth."

Fol. 316. Agreement signed by the Lords of the Council to abide by King Edward's limitation of the descent of the Crown: the original document. It is printed in Nichols's "Literary Remains of King Ed-"ward VI.," p. 572.

Fol. 317. A corrected draft, in the handwriting of King Edward VI., headed—"My devise for the suc-"cession:" Lady Jane Grey is to succeed to the crown, to the exclusion of his sisters, Mary and Elizabeth. Printed in Nichols's "Literary Remains of King Ed-"ward VI." p. 571.

Fol. 318. A draft of proposed sumptuary laws, in English, as to the wear of clothing of various qualities, from persons of the blood royal down to husbandmen; in the handwriting of King Edward VI.—"No hus-"bandman to weare any died cloth, nor lether tanned "or dressed, out of the realme."

Fol. 320. A letter from George Withers to Archbishop Parker; dated "Burie, 24 May 1565," and endorsed,—"Mr. Withers to the Archbishop, of his "yeilding to weare the cornered cappe." After having been suspended from preaching for refusing to wear the cornered cap, at the urgent request of the people of

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Bury, he now agrees to do so in future. Not printed in the "Parker Correspondence."

Fol. 328. A communication of the Privy Council to the Bishop of Worcester [John Whitgift], as Vice-President of the Marches in Wales, dated 25th of January 1578, as to "daungerous practises of poperie used in "the house of one Mr. John Edwardes of Chirk, or "dwelling neare thereabouts, in the Countie of Den-"bigh."

Fol. 329. Depositions presented to the Privy Council, at the same date, relative thereto.

Fol. 330. The Privy Council again to the Bishop, thanking him for his pains and good discretion therein.

Fol. 331. The Privy Council to the Vice-President and Council of the Marches in Wales, 1st of April 1578.

Fol. 332. The same to the same, 28th of September 1578; in reference to conformity.

Fol. 333. The Privy Council to the Bishop of Worcester, Vice-President of the Marches in Wales, 8th of February 1579, 80; announcing that Sir Henry Sidney, the Lord President of the Marches, is about to return there and take the duties upon him.

Fol. 334. The Privy Council to the Vice-President and Council of the Marches in Wales, 11th of February 1579, 80; complaining that the house of the Lord President has become in debt to the extent of more than 1,000*l.*; whereas when the President left, it was out of debt; also, that the fines imposed were never more grievous than now.

Fol. 336. A very long Letter from Dr. Thomas Sampson, apparently to Archbishop Parker, written in an expostulatory tone, dated 9th of November 1574. It is not printed in the "Parker Correspondence."

Fol. 338. A Letter from the Privy Council to the Bishop of Worcester, Vice-President of the Marches in Wales, "from Noneuch," 18th of June 1580; requesting him to extend the time for a collection of money to be made in the Marches, towards a fund for the relief of the town of Portsmouth, which had lately suffered by fire.

Fol. 339. From the same to the same; Whitehall, 16th of December 1580; as to the system of educating the young gentlemen of England beyond seas, whereby "they are nourished and misled in Papistrie."

Fol. 340. From the same to the same, 24th of October 1580; endorsed,—"Touching Recusants."

Fol. 342. "Interrogatories to be administered unto" several members of the Temple. Three of the interrogatories to "Mr. E." are (2) "Item, whether have you "said of late tyme that the marriage of preistes was "unlawfull, and their children bastardes? (3) Item, "you being requested in your chamber to goe to a "sermon at Paules Crosse, whether said you that you "would heare not one knave of them all? and that "Mr. Alpeye [? Alneye], the Master of the Temple, "stoode in the pulpytt like a crowekeeper? (4) item, "whether, after your committing to the Fleete, said "you that you cared not a curse for the Commis-"sioners?"

Fol. 344. "The assertions of Raphe Liner, tonching "the Canon Lawe, the Englishe Papiste, and the Eccle-"siastical offices of this realm, with his most humble "Petition to hir Majestie for redreasse."

Fol. 346. "Articles enquired of the learned in the "lawes ecclesiastical, touching the faculties."

Fol. 349. Thomas Byng [Master of Clare Hall, Cambridge] to Parker, Archbishop of Canterbury, 9th of June 1573. The Archbishop has asked for a copy of the sentence given upon Mr. Clark, for a summons made by him contrary to the Cambridge Statutes: the copy so requested is now sent. Not printed in the "Parker Correspondence."

Fol. 350 *a*. A written paper, endorsed "A spiteful "speech to Bishops, out of a boke called 'The Harborow "'of a faythfull subject.'"

Fol. 350 *b*. "A short forme of thanksgiving to God "for ceasinge the contagious siknes of the plague, "to be used in Common Prayer on Sundays, Wednes-"dayes, and Frydayes, in sted of the Common prayer "mayd in the tyme of mortalytye, comaunded by the "Bowship of Elye to be used in his Cathedrall Churche "at Elye, and the rest of his Diocesse."

Fol. 353. "The Byeshoppe of Winchester, for the "instruction of Mr. Doctor Boner in such tenne articles "as he hath put in wryting, and generally in al other "thynges concernyng the Kynges Hieghnes affaires, "and the office committed to the said Doctonr Boner "of legation and ambassyate in the Cort of France, "sayth as folowyth."—Endorsed . . . "at Vienne, "xx. Augusti." This belongs to the series of papers, fols. 1–11 of this volume, notices of which have been already given in this Report.

Fol. 364*b*. Oaths of certain of the Bishops in 1534, repudiating the Papal Supremacy, namely, Stephen [Gardiner] Bishop of Winchester, John [Stokesley] Bishop of London, Edward [Lee] Archbishop of York, and Cuthbert [Tonstall] Bishop of Durham.

Fol. 371. Letter of John Storey, Bishop of Rochester, to King Edward VI., thanking his Majesty for his preferment. He incidentally mentions the fact that the "conversion of tillage into sheep pastures" has brought decay upon the villages, towns, and cities of England.

Fol. 373. The Queen's will is expressed, under her signature, that married men shall not keep household in Cathedral Churches and Colleges: *temp.* Elizabeth.

Fol. 389. "An absolution pronounced by Cardinal "Pool to the whole Parliament, 2 yeere Marie 1554."

Fol. 390. "The Oration made by Mr. Doctour "Feknam, Deane of Powles, unto the Quene's Highnes, "in the favor of Sir John Cheke, Knight, before the "rehersall of his recantation."

Fol. 391. "The Recantation made the iiii. day of "October by Sir John Cheke, Knight, before the "Quene's Highnes, openly in the Courte, they being at "St. James."

Fol. 392. "Injunctions given in the Vysytation of "the Reverend Father in God, Nicolas, Bishop of "London, for uniformity in his dioces, in the iiiith yere "of the reign of our Sovereign Lorde King Edwarde "the Sixt."

Same few of the foregoing articles, in addition to those already indicated, may have possibly appeared in print, in the Parker Society's publications, or elsewhere: but the great majority of them, it is believed, have hitherto remained unnoticed by the press, and, in all probability, unexamined.

There are also a very large number of additional papers in Vol. 47, for a detailed description of which opportunity has been wanting in the present Report. The late Mr. John Bruce, F.S.A., on the occasion of his consulting the volume for the purpose of completing the printed edition of the "Parker Correspondence," seems to have paid some attention to the general nature of its contents, and, as the result of his examination, took the pains, in his own handwriting, to draw up a brief summary of the contents, in a classified form. This summary, a memorial alike of his learning, his industry, and his precision, is bound up at the beginning of the volume; and, under the circumstances, it has been thought advisable here to insert it, as being, to some extent, supplementary to this Report.

Mr. Bruce's Summary of the Contents of the Petyt MSS., No. 538, Vol. 47.

"The Letters and Papers in this Volume may be thrown into the following divisions:—

I. Fol. 303–314. A translation into Latin (probably by Geoffrey Baker) of the French Chronicle of Edward II. by Sir Thomas de la Moor.

II. Fol. 409–415. Early English Ecclesiastical documents, one a treatise or *Confessio*, ascribed to Wicliffe *De Ecclesia*.

III. Papers relating to affairs of Henry VIII.—

Fol. 1–11. Letters of Bishop Boner; some of them are later than temp. Henry VIII.; but the chief of them relate to Boner's complaint against Sir Thomas Wyat the Elder, when joined with him on a foreign Embassy.

Fol. 353–364. Boner's instructions on that Embassy.

Fol. 365–370. Oaths of Bishops, *temp.* Henry VII., repudiating the Papal supremacy.

Fol. 371. Letter of Dr. Storey to Henry VIII.

Fol. 398–406. Copy of the Will of Henry VIII.

IV. Original documents of the reigns of Edward VI., Jane Grey, and Queen Mary.—

Fol. 316–319. Edward VI.'s Devise for settling the the succession to the throne on Lady Jane Grey.

Fol. 416–417. Other papers relating to the same subject.

Fol. 417*b*. Letter of Edward VI. and his Council to Bishop Gardiner.

Fol. 389–396. Ridley's Visitation Articles 1550: the Deposition of Bishop Gardiner by Edward VI., and papers relating to the reconciliation with Rome under Mary.

Fol. 407. Archbishop Cranmer's order for the removal of images out of Churches, 4th February 1547, 8.

Fol. 524. Letter of Sir W. Cecil to the Earl of Northumberland, *temp.* Edward VI.

Fol. 12. Queen Jane's Letter to Sir John St. Loe and Sir Anthony Kingston.

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Fol. 13. Queen Mary's Letter to Sir Edward Hastings.

Fol. 315. Queen Mary's order for the Princess Elizabeth to repair to London, on the occasion of Wyat's Rebellion.

Fol. 409. Sir John Cheke's Recantation, 1556.

V. Correspondence of Archbishop Parker.—

Fol. 18–66, 320–327, 336, 342–352, 364*, 372–382, 419–523, 525–592 (end of the volume). These papers are part of Archbishop Parker's Correspondence with the government and his brother Bishops, together with various illustrative papers and letters. They are exactly the same kind of papers as some of those which the Archbishop bequeathed to Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

VI. Fol. 14–17, 328–335, 338–341.—Correspondence of the Privy Council with the Bishop of Worcester, as Vice-President of the Marches of Wales.

VII. Fol. 69–302, 383–341.—Correspondence of the Arch-priest Blackwell. These papers seem to be most valuable in reference to the History of the Roman Catholics in England during the latter part of the reign of Elizabeth and that of James I.

At the moment of closing this Report, I have received the following communication from Mr. J. E. Martin, the Librarian of the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple; who has added therein to the obligations I feel myself under to him for the courtesy and attention which I have experienced at his hands.—

"Besides Vols. 46 and 47 of No. 538, Vols. 17, 52, " and 54 of 538 contain papers of the same nature; " and a careful inspection of many other volumes would, " I think, reveal papers not noticed either in our own " Catalogue or in the list appended to the Report of the " Record Commission in 1800."

HENRY THOMAS RILEY.

CHETHAM LIBRARY, MANCHESTER.

A folio volume, paper, writing of the 16th and 17th centuries, containing 631 numbered pages.

The contents are miscellaneous, but all relate to Ireland. They comprise portion of a history of Ireland; a description of Ireland; notes of the Peerage of Ireland; lists of fees in different Courts; copies of Acts of Synods; copies of King's letters and Council letters; copies of provincial Statutes; copies of Petitions; a large body of notes regarding Churches and religious foundations in Ireland.

Portions seem to be in the handwriting of Dudley Loftus, and portions in the handwriting of Thomas Preston, Ulster King at Arms.

A full catalogue of contents follows.

Page 1. Portion of a history of Ireland. *Begins*, "With this Bartholemus as their Cap" came manye " of that liue." *Ends* (p. 22), "so that in processe of " tyme desyre of . . . ere." The first leaf apparently is wanting, and the last date on p. 22 is A.M. 2535. (The author quotes Stanihurst.)

Page 23. A description of Ireland. *Begins*, "Ireland " conteyneth, from Knockbrandon in the South, which " is West & by North St. Michael's Mount in Corn- " walle." *Ends*, p. 116, with "The names of the " Irish Lords & Captaines in the four provinces of " Leynster, Mounster, Connacht, & Ulster." (This treatise was composed in 1586, see p. 81.) The descriptions are minute and interesting.

This treatise contains several divisions.

Page 24. The Bishops.

Page 25. The Peerage.

Page 35. Description of all the shires. (This portion appears from a marginal note in p. 38 to have been composed in 1598.)

Page 43. How Ulster is to be kept in peace.

Page 47. Leinster described.

Page 67. Munster described.

Page 75. Connaught described, and how to govern it. (Composed 10 Dec. 1586, see p. 81.)

Page 82. The description and present state of Ulster, the 8th of Feb. 1586.

Page 94. A brief discourse declaring how the service against the Northern rebels may be advanced, and the Connaught tumults in some sort repressed.

Page 101. The general bounds of the co. of Wicklow. (Pp. 82 to 102 are in a different handwriting.)

Page 103. The present state of Ireland. The meane of reformation (in parallel columns).

Page 105. Some device to reform the losse and broken estate of Ireland.

Page 113. Annual rents belonging to the Crown in Ireland, 17 Eliz.

Page 116. Names of the Irish Lords or Captains in the four provinces.

Page 117. Letter written about the time of King James the 2d's accession, containing a scheme for encouraging Popery and the Popish interest in Ireland.

Begins, "I acknowledge the honour of your letter to " be the treater." *Ends* (p. 147), "wishing his Majesty " a long life, happy reign, and all imaginable bless- " ings, both temporal & spiritual, & you a great " share of them; abiding your ever humble servant, " A.B."

(The writer notices (at the end of the letter) the great number of ruined parish churches, and recommends that they should be given to the Roman Catholic parish priests, who would endeavour to build them anew.)

Page 148. The practice of the Court of Admiralty. (Only one page of a treatise.)

Page 152. Form of appointment by the Archbp. of Armagh, on behalf of himself and other bishops, of persons to represent them at a General Council at Pisa or elsewhere.

Page 153. Notes of Bishops.*

Page 154. Notes of foundations of abbeys and orders.

Page 162. List of chief governors who ended their days in that Government, beginning with Richard de Clare, ob. 1176, ending with Sir James Audeley, ob. 1524.

Page 164. A note of Bishop Bale having at his consecration refused to communicate "in printed bread, " and caused manchet bread to be set on the altar."

Page 166. Final clause of a letter from the Lord Justice and Council to the Governor and Council of Connaught, giving them discretionary power. Signed, R. Colman. No date.

Page 168. Articles containing sundry things to be answered by the Lord Deputy and Council in Ireland, and to be for causes ecclesiastical answered to her Majesty (Q. Elizabeth) (for insuring obedience to the laws established for uniformity of religion).

Page 173. Order of the Lord Justice and Council for re-edifying churches and enforcing attendance at church.

Page 174. Note of such fees as belong and are to be received by the Judge and Register of Her Majesty's Court of Prerogative for causes ecclesiastical and faculties, and the pursevants and apparitors of the said Court.

Page 184. List of the fees presented by the Lord Archbp. of Dublin and the judges, officers of his Consistory Court of Dublin, considered of by his Majesty's Commissioners for the reformation of fees, and to be further approved of by the Lord Deputy as shall be thought fit, and in the interim the said fees to be generally taken. (For Ireland.)

Page 190. Note of fees commonly received by the Register of the Admiralty and his clerks, there being no table. A.D. 1631.

Page 204. The particular fees and tenths payable to the clergy of Ireland. Feb. 22, 1632. Copia vera. (The Ulster table.)

Page 210. Modus inthronisandi Archiepiscopum, ex consilio Dudleii Loftus, LL.D., gratia Mich. Boyle. Archiep. A.D. 1663.

Page 212. Delegatio a Convocatione tenta in Ecclesia S. Patricii, episcoporum Corcag. et Elphin, et Will. Fuller Decani S. Pat. ad regiam majestatem.

Page 217. A.D. 1635. King Charles's Commission to Adam Viscount Loftus, Chancellor of Ireland, and others, for the examination and establishment of fees.

Page 227. The oath administered to Thos. Johnson, clerk for the execution of the said Commission.

Page 229. The fees mentioned at p. 184, supra, and others, to 251.

Page 258. A.D. 1453. Statutes of the provincial Council at Limerick. (Latin.) 121 articles.

Page 286. Other statutes in 1514.

Page 288. Statutes of provincial Synod at Dublin in the time of Alexr. de Bignor, Archbp. of Dublin. (Latin.)

Page 316. A.D. 1662. Form of profession of obedience and fealty by a Roman Catholic priest to King Charles 2d.

Page 317. Judgment of the School of Theology at Louvain on the said formula.

Page 320. A.D. 1662. Letters of recommendation of a Hungarian student by the V.C. of Cambridge. (Latin.)

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* From the table of contents at the beginning of the volume the contents of pp. 153–164 seem to be by Dudley Loftus.

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Page 321. A.D. 1662. Do. by the Rector and Senate of the Academy of Francfort. (Latin.)

Page 322. A.D. 1484. Probate of the Will of John Colleyne before the Dean of Waterford. (Latin.)

Page 323. Letter of Cardl. Francis Barberini to the provincial officer and commissary of the Minorites in Ireland (regulating the celebration of the Mass). Latin.

Page 326. A.D. 1542. Liconse by George Cromer, Archbp. of Armagh, for the consecration of Richard, Bishop Elect of ——— (forsan Ric. Ferrall, Episcopi Ardach). Latin.

Page 327. Letters of administration of the goods of Thos. Magrath granted to his widow. 1647. (Latin.)

Page 328. A.D. 1542. Commission from Henry 8th to Sir John St. Loger, deputy, and others, to sell the lands, &c. of the Irish Monasteries. (Latin.)

Page 331. A.D. 1629. Commission by Adam Loftus, Ld. Chancellor, and the Earl of Cork, the Lords Justices, to Geo. Downham, Bp. of Derry, for using the secular power in his diocese.

Page 333. A.D. 1635. Further Commission to the same purpose given by Ld. Deputy Wentworth.

Page 338. A.D. 1660. Submission of the Ministers in the co. of Cork to his Majesty's declaration concerning ecclesiastical affairs.

Page 340. A.D. 1660. Letter by Edward Worth to the Ld. Primate, about his Majesty's declaration.

Page 342. Form of the subscription by the inhabitants of the co. of Dublin to the reparation and beautifying of St. Patrick's Chnrch.

Page 344. Act abolishing certain inconveniences sprung up and spread over the Ecclesiastical Courts and exercised in this kingdom, and reducing the same to the first institution thereof.

Page 352. A.D. 1640. Petition of Archibald Adair Bishop of Killala, to King Charles 1st (praying pardon of fine and imprisenment for having spoken in favour of the Scottish Covenanters).

Page 353. A.D. 1636. Lord Deputy Wentworth's letter to Ran. Barlow, Archp. of Tuam (to enforce observance of days appointed by the Church of England to be kept holy). 24 Dec.

Page 355. A.D. 1636. Letter by James, Archbp. of Armagh, that the Bishops do wear rochets and the Clergy do wear surplices in Church. Nov. 29.

Page 357. Extracts from tho Rolls of Parlt. concerning Ireland.

Page 359. A.D. 1661. Commission by John, Archbp. of Armagh, for exercise of jurisdiction in the diocese of Meath after the death of Henry Lesley, the Bishop.

Page 360. Instructions by his Majesty's Commrs. for Causes Ecclesiastical for Archibald, Bishop of Killaloe for the suppression of Popish Schoolmasters, the reformation of abuses in free schools, burials in abbeys, and calling the clergy to their residences. Signed Wm. Saintbarte, registrarii regii dop. (1636.) See p. 430 post.

Page 366. A.D. 1636. Letter by the Commrs. of Causes Ecclesiastical to Archibald, Bp. of Killala. (18 July).

Page 367. A.D. 1636. Letter by Ran., Archbp. of Tuam, to the same.

Page 368. A.D. 1628. Letter of K. Charles 1st to Ld. Deputy Falkland, for making out Dr. Barlow's patent to be Archbp. of Tuam. Feb. 6.

Page 371. List of such of the Nobility of Ireland as are not commorant within the said kingdom, and have not as yet sate in Parliament there. March 15, 1639.

Page 372. 1639. Catalegue of the Nobility of Ireland as thoy ought to sit the first day of the Parlt. holden at Dublin, the 16th March 1639. Signed by Thomas Preston, Ulster King of Arms.

Page 377. Form of licenso for a proxy at the said Parlt.

Page 377. A.D. 1641. Charles 1st's letter to the Lords Justices and Councill of Ireland, concerning the instructions and graces promised by him in the 4th year of his reign.

Page 380. A.D. 1639. Another form of proxy for Parlt.

Page 381. Petition of Henry Lesley, Bp. of Down and Connor, to the Earl of Strafford, to be excused attending Parlt.

Page 382. List of Irish Nobility and account of their honours. (Imperfect; begins with Ne. 31. Curious).

Page 386. Order of sitting in Parlt. (Latin).

Page 390. A.D. 1640. A dispensation to be absent from Parlt.

Page 391. A.D. 1566. Warrant from Queen Eliz. to the Earl Marshal of England to create Richmond, Herald of Armes, Ulster King of Arms. July 6th (out of Sir Wm. Seagar's book, sometime belonging to Claerncieux. See fol. 201).

Page 392. A.D. 1640. Tho manner how the Ld. Deputy (Wandesford) proceeded from the presence into the upper House of Parliament. 17 June 1640.

Page 396. Notes of creation of Rory O'Donnell and his heirs male to be Earls of Tirconnell, with remainders, A.D. 1603; and of the creations of several other Irish Peers during the reigns of James 1st and Charles 1st.

Page 399. Extracts from the Close and Patent Rolls of Creations of Irish Peers. Edw. 1, Edw. 2, and Edw. 3.

Page 400. Account of the creation by the King and Queen in person of Sir Anthony . . . to be Viscount.

Page 402. Letter of Charles 1st to Lyon King at Arms, anneuncing the creation of Henry Cary Viscount Falkland in Scotland. (Latin.)

Page 404. A note of such of the Nobility as have passed by tho Great Seal of Ireland since the beginning of the reign of King James (1st), collected out of the Rolls of Ireland by Mr. Thos. Preston, Portcullis, in the month of July 1630.

Page 412. A.D. 1640. Order by the Lds. Justices and Council on the petition of Ulster King at Arms. (Enquiry to be made of rank of persons named in schedule; what they died worth in goods and lands; who are their heirs and executors. Certificate to be sent to Ulster, and his fees to be paid. The schedule is not copied).

Page 413. Fees belonging to the Gentn. Usher of the Black Rod in time of Parliament, and tho Yeomen Ushers Fees.

Page 415. Note in French of a Bishep being a Peer, and to be tried by his Peers.

Page 416. A.D. 1635. An order of the Council Table, 13 Apl. concerning the manner of dissolving the Parlt.

Page 418. The manner of proceeding to Parliament.

Page 420. Their going to St. Patrick's Church, and the Ld. Deputy going to the Castle.

Page 422. Petition by Thomas Preston, Ulster King of Arms, and Albon Leveret Athloane Officer of Arms, to Visct. Wentworth, Ld. Deputy General of Ireland, (regarding their right to hearses and palls with their furniture used at funerals, where those or either of the petitioners attend in person, and to other things, and praying that they may have them on the occasion of the burial of—Allen, of the city of Dublin, on the 23d instant). Underneath is an original order signed by Wentworth, in accordance with the prayer of the petition.

Page 426. Order by the Lord Deputy for giving possession of the Vicarage of Tynecrosse in the diocese of Meath to Henry Bolton, clk. A.D. 1637.

Page 428. A.D. 1661. Proxy by Archbp. of Dublin to Archbp. of Armagh.

Page 429. Petition by the Archbp. and Bishops of Connaught to Ld. Deputy Wentworth (on behalf of the Church, apropos of the plantation then intended in Connaught).

Page 430. A.D. 1636. Wentworth's letter to the Bishops about the Popish Schoolmasters, &c. (See p. 360 ante). 31 May.

Page 433. Petition to King Chas. 1st by Randolph, Archbp. of Tuam, and Bishops of Province of Connaught (that they may reclaim their Church lands).

Page 439. A.D. 1661. A mandate for a visitation on the vacancy of the diocese of Meath. (Latin). April 16.

Page 442. A.D. 1661. Mandate to the Dean and Chapter of Armagh to choose a Proctor for Convocation. April 16. (Latin.)

Page 444. Considerations reqnisite for a traveller.

Page 445. A.D. 1660. Appointment by K. Charles 2d of Sir Allen Brodrick to be Surveyor General. Nov. 26.

Page 446. A.D. 1620. King James's directions to the Clergy of Ireland. Feb. 26.

Page 468. A.D. 1641. Extract from Raymond Caron, regarding the rebellion in this year. (Latin.)

Page 470. A.D. 1636. Agreement between Jas. Archbp. of Armagh, and the Mayor, &c. of Drogheda (regarding attendances at visitations).

Page 472. The inthronement and installation of James Margetson, Archb. of Dublin. A.D. 1660.

Page 473. A.D. 1634. Order by Lord Deputy and Council in a question of precedency between Archbps. of Armagh and Dublin.

Page 476. A.D. 1639. Do. between the Bishop of Kildare and the Bishops of other places.

Page 478. 31 H. 8. Extracts from the Parliament Roll of this year, being the Act for placing the Lords in Parliament, &c.

Page 482. A.D. 1660. Proceedings at the Consecration of the 12 Bishops at St. Patrick's Church, Dublin,

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Jan. 27 (a particular account of what was done, said, and sung).

Page 491. The King's letter to the Lord Deputy concerning appropriations in Connaught, referring to the petition of the Bishops of that Province. (See p. 433 ante.)

Page 493. Petition of James, Archbp. of Dublin, to be absent from Parliament.

Page 494. A.D. 1648. Depositions of witnesses on proof of the Will of Lawrence Lord Esmond, Ld. Baron of Limerick.

Pages 501 to 549. Notes concerning Dublin Churches.

Page 551. Extracts from the Necrologium of Trinity Church, Dublin, being a list of relics there.

Pages 553 to 603. Notes on Dublin Churches, Monasteries, Hospitals, and the Castle.

A.D. 1692. A letter from the English Council to Lord Deputy Mountjoy, 14th Feb. (chiefly about trade).

Page 613. Order by the Deans and Chapters of the Churches of Trinity and St. Patrick, Dublin, about having sermons on Sundays.

Page 620. Notes of Irish Church Councils.

Page 622. Account of the foundation of the Convent of Preaching Friars in Dublin.

Page 630. Robert Cecil's letter to the Ld. Deputy about making Knights, the succession to the Estates of the late Earl of Clancarr, &c.

ALFRED J. HORWOOD.

" Journal et Recueil des choses les plus remarquables " en l'isle de Jersey, arrivées pendant les Guerres " Civiles sous les regnes des Rois Charles Premier et " Charles Second. Par Jean Chevalier, vingtenier de " la ville de St. Helier."[*]

The above-mentioned manuscript, regarded as authentic, and often referred to by local writers, appears to be of some value to the general historian from its containing many incidents relating to the private life of Charles, Prince of Wales, the Lords Capel and Hopton, Sir Edward Hyde, and other eminent personages during their residence in Jersey. It is all the more valuable as the production of an eye-witness, and a shrewd observer, as well as an official actor in many of the scenes which he describes; and whose style of composition, though quaint and somewhat diffuse, leads to the conclusion that the chronicler was by no means an illiterate man.

The first part of the *Journal*, which reminds one of well-known contemporary memoirs, commences early in the year 1643, with accounts of the proceedings of a local faction, consisting of a few clergymen, jurats, and other individuals, who from various personal motives had long been conspiring to procure the dismissal of Sir Philip De Carteret from the offices which he held as Lieutenant Governor and Bailiff of Jersey.

The leaders of this faction, far from taking any real interest in the questions at issue between the Crown and the Parliament, but intent only on obtaining more powerful support in order to carry out their own selfish designs, affected to identify themselves with the Republican party. After much perseverance, they succeeded in prevailing upon Mr. Pym and his colleagues to issue a warrant, appointing a local committee, composed of five of the discontented magistrates, vesting them with authority to seize the person of the Royalist functionary, and bring him before the House of Commons to answer the charges alleged against him.

Sir Philip, however, warned of their intention before hand, managed to evade capture by a timely retreat to Elizabeth castle, a fortification only accessible at ebb tide, by means of a causeway less than a mile in extent, between it and the town of St. Helier. His lady and their eldest son, prevented by the adverse party from accompanying him, took up a defensive position in the old castle of Mont Orgueil, on the eastern coast, which was well provided against a siege by Captain George Carteret, Admiralty agent at St. Malo; who, from thence, by the sale of prizes supplied, not only the Jersey castles but likewise a detached fortress holding out for the King, near the town of Guernsey. To this island, in which a parliamentary party had long been in the ascendant, a similar warrant was sent for the apprehension of the Royalist Governor, Sir Peter Osborne; who, foreseeing a contingency such as this, had previously secured himself in his official residence, Castle Cornet, a strong work seated upon an insulated rock within cannon range of the town. From thence, he not only defied all attempts at arrest, but often acted on the offensive by battering the habitations of the islanders, during the long blockade which the castle sustained.

The Jersey committee-men, baffled in their efforts to seize upon their governor, resorted for some time to negotiation; but finding that, although willing to appear before the King in Council, Sir Philip refused to place himself at the mercy of parliamentary agents, they ended by denouncing him as an utter malignant, a bitter foe to the liberties and religion of his country-men.

These calumnious statements so incensed the populace, many of whom were militia-men, that they were easily persuaded to adopt aggressive measures, and at once commenced the construction of a battery at the head of the causeway, for the purpose of molesting the castle and preventing the garrison from crossing over to the town.

Sir Philip endeavoured to put a stop to these proceedings by overplaying the pioneers with his culverins, but in spite of the volleys which flew over their heads, the works went on to completion, and contests ensued whenever the garrison attempted sorties. The strife continued for some months, Sir Philip alternately cannonading the town or proposing terms of accommodation. His adversaries, on the other hand, treated his proposals with silent contempt, or rejected them with scorn, and when they learnt that his second son was dying, and his own health failing, they had recourse to all manner of petty persecution. His lady, and other members of his family, were not allowed to enter the castle until the last day of his life; he was prevented from obtaining fresh provisions, fruit and other refreshment even to spring water, and he was denied the consolation of being attended in his last moments by the clergyman of his selection. Finally, Sir Philip, worn out by sickness and sorrow, expired at Elizabeth Castle on the 22nd August 1643.

The first part of the *Journal* closes with this event, three days after which a young parliament officer, Major Leonard Lydcott, arrived in Jersey, sent to take up as resident governor, by Lord Warwick, at the previous solicitation of the chiefs of the faction. His family, a small staff of officers and a few gunners accompanied him, but no other forces, the close-committee having been led to believe that a military commander only was required to enable the inhabitants to subdue the castles, and reduce the whole island in subjection to the parliament.

No sooner had Lydcott taken the oath of office, than the local committee discovered, to their great vexation, that he slighted their advice, and domineered over them in every way. The Crown revenues, which they had placed in sequestration, he took out of their hands, and freely confiscated for his own purposes the property of avowed or suspected royalists, numbers of whom fled to St. Malo to avoid being sent prisoners on board parliament ships constantly stationed near Castle Cornet.

After the death of Sir Philip, the command at Elizabeth Castle devolved upon the master porter, Mr. Hungerford,[*] whilst Mont Orgueil was gallantly maintained for the Royal cause by the widowed Lady De Carteret.

Lydcott, meanwhile, having reconnoitred the environs and selected positions from whence the castles might be assailed with most effect, proceeded to beleaguer them. For this purpose, he collected and armed a force of militia and volunteers, some of whom he placed in garrison at the Tower of St. Aubin to keep Elizabeth castle in check. Others he employed in digging trenches, throwing up earth works, and planting pieces of ordnance on commanding eminences. Another party he set to work in repairing and strengthening the battery which enfiladed the causeway; and when these preparations were completed, he laid siege to the two castles in due form, after the fashion of similar operations going on in different parts of England about the same period.

From the beginning of September to the middle of November hostilities were carried on with more or less activity. Volleys from culverin, demi-culverin, and saker were freely exchanged between the besiegers and the besieged to the manifest advantage of the latter, their guns being more numerous and carrying heavier

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[*] A complete copy of this manuscript has been submitted to the inspection of Her Majesty's Commissioners by Dr. Hoskins, F.R.S., who is of opinion that the original, if still in existence, is distributed in fragments which it would be difficult to gather together.

[*] Some of Hungerford's letters are to be found among the State Papers.

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metal. Daily skirmishes took place in open ground between opposing parties of musketeers; and, on dark nights, detachments issued forth from postern gates making stealthy detours to the rear of the enemy in order to capture their sentries, spike their guns, and damage their earth-works. By way of retaliation, Lydcott's artillery battered the castle walls, and his men occasionally attempted to escalade, but they were constantly repulsed and driven back in disorder to the entrenchments. Many cunning stratagems were also devised by the soldiers in Mont Orgueil to mystify the enemy so as to throw them off their guard; and not unfrequently sea-fights occurred between island boats and vessels conveying stores and reinforcements to the besieged.

Details of all these encounters are circumstantially narrated by the chronicler, even to the exact number of cannon balls expended; some of which damaged the roof of his own house in the market place. During the whole course of this petty warfare but few serious casualties seem to have occurred; nevertheless, it is evident that the besiegers were invariably discomfited.

After repeated reverses, Lydcott arrived at the conclusion that, without external aid, the castles were not likely to be subdued, and also began to realize the fact that the "Committee of Safety" had been grossly misinformed; and that he himself had been deceived by the leaders of the faction as to the disposition of the islanders, who, far from being parliamentarian or even neutral, were, for the most part, thorough malignants at heart. To add to these uncomfortable reflections, he learnt that Captain Carteret, an officer of much decision and renown, had rallied the fugitive royalists at St. Malo, and was preparing for a descent upon the island; that the chiefs of the faction had already made overtures of submission to Lady De Carteret; and that most of his personal staff had deserted him and taken service in the old castle under her command. In a very short time these and other discouraging reports received full confirmation.

On the 19th of November, Captain Carteret, with some of the exiles, reported to be more numerous and formidable than they were in reality, landed at Mont Orgueil. They were received with every demonstration of satisfaction by the people in the environs who, supported by the garrison, soon disarmed and dispersed the already disheartened assailants. Further reinforcements arriving from St. Malo, landed unexpectedly near St. Aubin's Tower, overcame the garrison, and took the commandant prisoner.

This last piece of intelligence so disconcerted Lydcott that, fearful of being captured in like manner, he embarked hastily, on the evening of the 21st, on board a cutter which had long been held in readiness in case of emergency, and fled to Guernsey accompanied by three of the committee-men, and a few more of their partisans. Others concealed themselves, and ultimately escaped in fishing boats, but the more daring of the conspirators, unfortunately for themselves, persisted in remaining in the island.

Within two days of George Carteret's arrival at Mont Orgueil his bold and well-concerted enterprise was thus far crowned with success, and there was every prospect that the whole island would speedily be rescued from the now unpopular sway of the disaffected faction and their parliamentary allies. On the 22nd of November, at the head of a detachment of regulars and militia, drums beating, colours flying, he marched into the town of St. Helier, to the great delight of the majority of the people, and the dismay of the disaffected minority. Apprehensive, nevertheless, of some disturbance among the latter, he summoned the States to meet at a distance from the town on the 24th, when he took the usual oaths, 1st, as lieutenant-governor, under Sir Thomas Jermyn, by virtue of a commission from the king; and, 2nd, as bailiff of Jersey, an office secured to him by reversion during the lifetime of his uncle and father-in-law, Sir Philip Carteret.*

His authority, civil as well as military, being thus recognised, Captain Carteret, who had taken up his headquarters at Elizabeth Castle, proceeded to re-establish order in the different departments of his government. During the month of December the male population of all ranks were assembled on certain days in their respective parishes to swear allegiance to the Crown. The oath was administered in his presence, and taken without hesitation; but those who absented themselves from the meetings without just cause, were declared to be traitors and rebels. The Dean, his son, and a few more of the political recusants, were afterwards apprehended and imprisoned, in accordance with a warrant issued by the Court at Oxford. Others, less obnoxious to the Governor, were merely kept under supervision until arrangements could be made for their being brought to trial.

1644.

When January came Captain Carteret directed his attention to reorganising the militia, victualling the castles, and projecting new forts around the coast, so as to place the island in as complete a state of defence as possible. For these purposes considerable funds were required; but, as the local exchequer had been thoroughly exhausted by Lydcott, the States proposed the levy of a general tax upon the inhabitants. Carteret, however, deemed it more expedient to raise money by way of loan from the more opulent, under promise of gradual repayment out of the Crown revenues. But, finding after a time that subscriptions came in scantily, he contrived to render the loan compulsory by other means, such as that of quartering soldiers on those who would not contribute voluntarily.

In the month of February the Earl of Marlborough, with a squadron of king's ships, having *en passant* summoned Guernsey to surrender, came to Jersey for the purpose of engaging Carteret to co-operate with him and Sir Peter Osborne in an attack upon the revolted island. At the prompting of the Governor the States of Jersey acceded to the proposal; but, in spite of liberal offers of pay and bounty to obtain recruits, neither soldier nor sailor could be tempted to enlist. The design, therefore, was relinquished, and the Earl took his departure in disgust, first to France, and then to England; molested, nevertheless, on his voyage by parliament cruisers.*

Captain Carteret soon after planned an attempt upon Sark, in the hope of recovering that islet on account of its revenues, due to Sir Philip's eldest son, from the Guernsey rebels. On the 25th of May four armed row boats were dispatched with orders to land at night, and endeavour to surprise the feeble garrison. But the sentries on the island no sooner descried the enemy than they fired alarm guns which soon brought shallops from Guernsey to the rescue. Some fighting took place, which ended in the total defeat of the invaders.

Early in June, Sir Peter Osborne having refused terms of capitulation from Parliament, Lord Warwick sent over a squadron of men-of-war to press the siege of Castle Cornet. Early informed of the vicinity of these ships, Captain Carteret, surmising that they might come to Jersey, made preparation for resistance; not neglecting to send succour to Castle Cornet, the key of his position. His boats, though under convoy of a well-armed pinnace, were attacked on approaching the castle by several of the enemy's shallops, *un combat fort âpre*, ensued, but the supplies were safely landed at their place of destination. The pinnace alluded to, when not employed as a convoy, was sent to cruise in the channel, and seldom returned without a prize. "The Governor's Galley," as she was called, was the precursor of many a craft of the same kind that by their captures replenished Carteret's treasury, and enabled him for some years to maintain Jersey, and to aid Castle Cornet in its resistance against the rebels.

It would appear that sanction to "set out letters of "marque and reprisal" in Jersey was granted by Charles I., who, in a commission under the Great Seal of the Admiralty, dated 13th December 1644, appointed "Colonel George Cartaret Vice-Admiral of Jersey, and "all the islands and maritime parts adjacent."†

1645.

During the course of the ensuing year the journal contains nothing of much interest beyond accounts of the exploits of the Admiral's cruisers; a description of the fatal accident attending the Dean and his son's escape from Mont Orgueil; and details of the judicial proceedings instituted against political offenders.

On pain of being proclaimed traitors, with confiscation of property, all persons absent from Jersey without the Governor's leave were ordered to return before the 25th of March, meanwhile active preparations were in progress for bringing delinquents, absent or present to trial. Bailiff Carteret, desirous of punishing with the utmost rigour

* See First Report of the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts, p. 34.

* Whitelock, 15th March 1643-4. June 1644.
† The original commission was accidentally found in the year 1852.

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those who had been most inveterate against his uncle, determined that they should be arraigned on the charge of high treason. But, as the court over which he presided was incompetent to deal with a crime of such magnitude, an application was made to the Queen, through Lord Jermyn, sinecure Governor of Jersey, for a special commission.

About the middle of April three Doctors of Law* and a secretary were sent over from France under the questionable designation of Royal Commissioners. Immediately on their arrival a court, in imitation of the Star Chamber, was established, and the learned civilians, none of whom could speak French, sat in judgment every Saturday, without any semblance of a jury.

Copious reports are given by Chevalier of the proceedings during each of the trials which ensued. But, although curious as illustrative of peculiar customs they require no further notice than a brief summary of results. Thus, one only of the many delinquents was condemned to death and executed, several were sentenced to long imprisonment in addition to the imposition of exhorbitant fines, and others were liberated on easier terms; but those who did not surrender were ordered to be hung in effigy, and all their goods, chattels, and estates were held forfeit to the Crown. These trials, the issues of which seem to have been predetermined, lasted from the spring to the close of the year.

1646.

The intercourse which had been long kept up, with more or less activity, between Captain Carteret and the commanders of the Prince of Wales' army in the west, became more frequent and regular about this time. Messengers were passing to and fro between Jersey and Cornwall; Sir Thomas Fawshawe and other cavaliers arrived from various parts to hold conferences with the Governor of Jersey, and Sir Peter Osborne at Castle Cornet. From these circumstances, the Royalists being now hard pressed by the enemy and the Prince himself likely to be driven to seek refuge in foreign lands, it may be assumed that the members of his Highness' council began to look upon so convenient a spot as Jersey, "so well fortified, and not beyond the King's "dominions," as a desirable stepping stone to France or elsewhere.

On the 5th of March a letter dated as far back as the 31st of January was laid before the States, in which the Prince acquainted them of his having received "full "information touching the past and present state of "Jersey—how, by the blessing of God, the prudence "and zeal of Sir George Carteret, knight,† and their "faithful services, the said island had been recovered "from the inhuman rebels." The States hereupon voted an address of thanks to his Highness, and published a *manifeste* in which they set forth their motives for adhering to the King, and expressed their determination to preserve the island, at all hazards, in subjection to his Majesty Charles I.

In the meantime, the Prince, having been obliged to quit Pendennis, crossed over to Scilly, where he remained for some weeks, invited by a committee of both Houses, "in a loving and tender way to repair to the Parliament's quarters," whilst a fleet, under Batten, waited in the offing to enforce the invitation. Happily, a seasonable tempest dispersed the ships, and, before they could reassemble his Highness and his court, embarking on board a frigate, commanded by Captain Baldwin Wake, set sail from Scilly on the evening of the 16th April O. S.

The next day, Friday the 17th, at about an hour before sunset, *Le Noir Proudaigle*,—the Phœnix?—cast anchor in Jersey roadstead, and landed her valuable freight at Elizabeth Castle. The same night Lord Wentworth was conveyed to France to apprise the Queen of her son's safe arrival; and Lord Hopton went next day to take a survey of Mont Orgueil, with reference to its security in case of attack, and its convenience as a place of residence for the court. His report could scarcely have been favourable, seeing that the Prince at once established his court at Elizabeth Castle, where he continued to reside during his stay in Jersey. The Lords of the Council and chief officers of the household remained with him, together with the chaplains, physicians, and others in personal attendance.

Shortly after the Doggerbank brought over the rest of the noblemen and gentlemen. Another frigate followed with the tradesmen and their wives, many of whom acted as *lavandiéres*; also, the servants belonging to the suite, soldiers of the body guard, and a number of grooms, with four superb horses under their charge. Three hundred individuals, at least, composed his Highness' retinue, many of whose names, titles, and occupations are recorded by the chronicler, as well as sundry particulars concerning them. Lodgings, according to the rank and station of the last comers, were assigned to them in the houses of the gentry, merchants, and tradespeople in the town of St. Helier.

The Prince of Wales, by various acts of courtesy soon evinced his inate tact in acquiring popularity. He propitiated the disaffected party by restoring to their wives and daughters the dresses, jewels, and other valuables, sequestered in the hands of the Sheriff. He confirmed in their loyalty the local authorities and the principal gentry male and female, by allowing them to be presented and to kiss his hand in due form, when he held levées in the Great Hall of the castle. All present were charmed with his affability—car c'étoit un Prince grandement benin—and they manifested deep sympathy for a Prince barely 16 years of age, who had experienced so many vicissitudes and been exposed to so much danger. They were further gratified at witnessing the ceremonies of installation when he in due form in person confirmed Sir George Carteret's patent of knighthood, and afterwards created him a baronet. At the same court Captain Wake was knighted, preparatory to his taking the command of Castle Cornet, from which Sir Peter Osborne was about to retire.

The middle classes, too, were gratified by being occasionally admitted to gaze upon his Royal Highness when he dined in state. Chevalier, evidently one of the spectators, describes every incident however trivial; wonders at the display of gold and silver plate, the number of the courses, the variety of viands, and particularly admires the dexterity of the attendants, gentle and simple, with whose offices, as well as names, he seems to have been perfectly familiar:—quant au sujet et maintient de la table de ce Prince, il régne tel que chacun savoit son poste, et les choses y étoient mises par un si bon ordre que le tout se faisoit avec plaisir et contentement.

On Sunday, April 27th the Prince, who had not yet landed on the island, crossed over from the castle with his courtiers and body guard to attend divine service in the church of St. Helier. On disembarking he was received by a cavalcade of gentry, forming a guard of honour; whilst the militia lined the streets, to prevent his being molested by people from all parts assembled to witness so novel a spectacle as a Royal cortège. The service was performed in English by one of the Court chaplains, and, although few comparatively of the crowded congregation understood that language, all seemed well with the utmost decorum. These devotional visits were seldom repeated, owing to the inconvenience of crossing the water, when the weather proved unfavourable; at other times, the long disused church at the castle, having been refitted, served as a place of worship.

For a short time, whenever the Prince chose to cross the causeway at low water from the castle to St. Helier, his rambles were restricted to the immediate environs of the town; his council being apprehensive that crews landed from parliament ships might be lurking in the caverns around the coast in order to capture him. But when it was found that no such danger existed, his Highness, always well escorted, made frequent excursions on foot or on horseback to other parts of the island. On one of these occasions he paid a visit to Mont Orgueil, and partook of a repast provided by Colonel Philip Carteret, the young Seigneur de St. Ouen, whom he subsequently knighted at the head of the militia assembled for a general review.

Immediately after his coming to Jersey, his Highness had ordered that a pleasure boat, for sailing as well as rowing, should be procured for him; and, accordingly the Governor caused a model pinnace to be sent over from St. Malo, elegantly painted, emblazoned with the Royal arms, and fitted, in the stern sheets with soft cushions. Whenever the weather proved fine enough, the Prince amused himself for hours in steering about the bays; not, however, beyond range of the castle guns. He also took great interest in Sir George's plans for strengthening the defences, contributed 50 pistoles towards the reparation of St. Aubin's tower, and sent over to France for an experienced engineer, to superintend the construction of a strong outwork on a range of rocks adjoining Elizabeth Castle.

* John Nicholas Vaughan, Henry Jansor. (see Wood's Athenæ), and John Poley.

† The first intimation received by the islanders that Carteret had been knighted by patent, though not personally, by Charles I.

* Mrs., afterwards Lady Fanshawe, corroborates this statement as follows:—"We quartered at a widow's house in the market-place, "Madame De Pommes, a stocking merchant."

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On the 27th of April, Lord Digby in a man-of-war, with about 100 Irish soldiers, came over from Waterford, hoping to induce the Prince to accompany him back to Ireland. Then came Lord Culpepper from Havre, with a couple of Dunkirk frigates, bringing messages from the Queen, which caused great commotion among the members of the Council. After a fortnight's stay, Digby, foiled in his design, leaving his ship and the Irish in Jersey, embarked in the Governor's galley for Normandy, accompanied by Milords Culpepper and Capel, charged with a special mission to St. Germain. The galley returned next day, May 12th, with Sir Dudley Wyatt, bearing a private letter from the Queen to her son, together with despatches for the Chancellor of the Exchequer and other lords.*

On the same day, Sir Baldwin Wake, with the two Dunkirk frigates and a store ship, set out for Castle Cornet, but was soon chased back by parliament vessels of superior force. The following evening, he again set sail with a stronger convoy, expecting to reach the castle during the night, but being becalmed for some hours, his squadron was descried on its approach to Guernsey and assailed by gun-boats from the shore, supported by those of the parliament ships in the road-stead. During the brisk engagement which ensued, many men were killed and wounded on both sides; nevertheless, Wake effected a landing at Castle Cornet with his supplies, and the convoy returned to Jersey in safety.

The anniversary of the Prince of Wales's sixteenth birthday was celebrated in Jersey with rejoicings all day long, and at night with bonfires, illuminations, and copious libations to the health and prosperity of a Prince who had deigned so to confide in the loyalty of the islanders, as to entrust his sacred person to their keeping.

Whilst this feasting was going on in Jersey, the garrison of Pendennis, closely beleaguered by the rebels, was famishing, neither officers nor soldiers having received pay for many months. Sir Thomas Hooper, who had been despatched with these sad accounts by Colonel Arundel, was sent back to Pendennis on the 4th of June, with some of the Irish soldiers, supplies of all kinds, and a round sum in pistoles, on board the Doggerbank, which vessel, driven by adverse winds into a small port in Brittany, was captured while in harbour by some of the enemy's frigates.†

As many such vessels, constantly cruising between Guernsey and the French coast, were often seen near Jersey, the Governor, in order to keep the guards at the out-posts on the alert, caused horse patrols to make the rounds at all hours of the night, a measure of precaution which resulted one morning in the discovery of a large ship and two light frigates, employed in taking soundings not far from shore in the bay of St. Ouen. In the course of the day, the suspicious vessels proceeded to reconnoitre in the vicinity of Elizabeth Castle. Thus occupied, they remained for a couple of hours, and then took their departure, without any further demonstration than a defiant display of the Parliament's flag; leaving an impression, nevertheless, on the mind of Sir George Carteret that they might return, sooner or later, with a stronger armament.

The Prince's barge, which had been sent to Cotainville on the 16th of June, returned on the 20th, with Lords Capel, Culpepper, and Digby; "et d'autres gentilshommes, lesquels étoient les sieurs Milords Wentworth, "Witherington et Jermyn, ils étoient venus pour "commencer le Prince en France avec sa mère. Son "altesse avoit reçu des mains de Milord Jermyn des "lettres de la Reine qui l'avoit envoyer pour consulter "avec les autres seigneurs, et il y eut une grande com-"lusion à ce sujet entre eux; les uns étoient d'avis "que le Prince n'allat pas hors des dominions de la "couronne d'Angleterre, et les autres d'opinion con-"traire."

The preceding and following passages from Chevalier's Journal, agree in so remarkable a manner with accounts of these transactions written by Sir Edward Hyde, but never published, that it is difficult to understand how a subaltern parochial officer could have obtained such accurate information.‡

"Depuis le Samedi que le Prince eut parlé à Milord "Jermyn, il étoit fort porté d'aller voir sa mère; ce-"pendant plusieurs de ses Lords s'opposèrent, mais ils "n'y seurent rien faire quelque remontrances qu'ils "fissent. Et voyant qu'ils ne pouvoient rien gagner "sur lui, la plupart de ses seigneurs en faisoient "de grandes lamentations, même jusqu'à repandre des "larmes très amèrement, et lui dirent qu'ils n'iroient "point avec lui en France.

"Le conseil fut tenu le Dimanche d'après midi, et le "Lundi ensuivant au chateau Elizabeth. Après le con-"seil, le Prince et ceux qui devoient partir avec lui "fretterent six bateaux pour y charger son train et le "baggage et les chevaux. Or, comme les bateaux "étoient sous voile pour partir, voila deux navires "parlementaires de Guernsey qui bouvoyaient au point "de la Corbière. C'est pourquoi ils rebroussèrent leur "route et ne repartirent que le lendemain.

"Le Jeudi 25e Juin entre les trois et quatre heures "du matin, le Prince s'embarqua dans la frégate de "Capitaine Bowden; Milord Jermyn le menoit d'un "coté par sous le bras, et Milord Digby le menoit de "l'autre. Lorsque la flotte mit à voile le vent vint à "se refraichir tout contraire, ainsi ils relacherent. "Quand se vint sur la relevée, environ les cinq heures "du soir, le vent se mit au sud-ouest et la frégate du "Prince tint route avec huit bateaux. Or, après qu'ils "eurent partis ils eurent un temps d'orage, accom-"pagné d'éclairs, tonnère, pluie et vent pêle mêle; "cependant ils arrivèrent heureusement à Cotainville à "onze heures du soir."

The exiles of most consequence, who remained for a longer or a shorter time after the Prince's departure, were Lords Capel and Hopton, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Edgeman, his secretary, and Mr. Richard Fanshawe, with his wife and his wife's sister: "belle jeune demoiselle à la fleur de son age." There were many others of less note, including an old roysterring cavalier, Sir Henry Mainwaring,* of whose previous career, and marvellous exploits when he was a pirate, Chevalier relates so many particulars as to lead to the surmise that the two old men must have been very intimate; an intimacy which may perhaps account for much of the secret history the journalist was enabled to collect.

An event occurred shortly after which it may be worth while to mention, as it gave rise to much correspondence between Hyde and Culpepper, relating to the profits they seem to have derived from a capture designated in their letters as "the Malaga prize." Two days after the Prince's departure one of his frigates, which had been for some time cruising in the Channel, brought in a fine new English merchant-man of 120 tons, laden with wine and raisins, which had been taken on her way from Malaga to London. The eight guns she had on board were claimed as Admiral's dues, to be made use of in the new fortifications, the cargo was sold to some factors, who had come over from England, for 8,000 livres; and towards the end of the year, Culpepper drew upon Hyde for 300 pistoles, on account of his share in "the Malaga prize."†

About the middle of July a colonel, who had lost an arm in battle arrived, after much detention, from Pendennis with letters for the Prince, supposed to be still in Jersey. He was immediately forwarded to France;‡ "on dit qu'il avoit une lettre écrite sur du cambrai, "laquelle chaque lettre et syllable faisoit un mot, com-"posée d'une façon artificielle que bien peu pouvoient "la lire; laquelle s'addressoit au Prince."

Pendennis Castle having soon after capitulated, numbers of soldiers with their families, and many gentlemen sought refuge in Jersey, among the latter of whom were Sir Abraham Shipman and the Reverend Lionel Gatford. Sir Harry Killigrew also was expected, and a vessel was sent for him to St. Malo, at which place, however, he died after a short illness, so that the vessel on her return only brought over his lifeless body, to the great grief of his friends in Jersey. His remains, which had been embalmed, were buried with military honours in the church at St. Helier, and a most impressive funeral sermon was preached, "par le Reverend "Gatford, lequel etoit, en chaire, une perle de grand "prix, lequel ravissoit le cœur de ses auditeurs."

On the 26th of October Lord Capel left Jersey intending, on his way to Holland, to pay his respects to the Queen and the Prince in Paris. The real object of this visit, unknown to Chevalier, related to "articles of "association, signed by him as well as Hopton, Hyde, "and Carteret on the 19th of October, with the view of

* See, in elucidation, The History of the Rebellion, Clarendon State Papers, vol. ii., pp. 289, 231, and unpublished letters from Hyde, in the Bodleian Library.

† Corroborated by an entry in Whitelocke, 12th June 1646.

‡ See Clarendon manuscripts, Bodleian Library:—"Memorandum "respecting the Prince's remove from Jersey, 25th June, O. S."—in Sir Edward Hyde's handwriting.

* Sir H. Mainwaring is often alluded to in Bruce's Calendar of State Papers. Was he the author of the "Discourse of Pirates" in Lord Halifax's Collection?

† Clarendon manuscripts in the Bodleian Library.

‡ Ibid., Letter from Hyde.

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" defeating a scheme of Lord Jermyn's for selling " Jersey and the other islands to the French."*

Other events, occurring in the course of this year, relate principally to reinforcing Castle Cornet, often threatened by the enemy's squadrons; to Sir George Carteret's administration of affairs on land, and the adventures of his small but active fleet at sea; all of which are recorded with as much fidelity as if Chevalier had been appointed official registrar of the Admiralty Court in Jersey.

1647.

For some time the political exiles in London and their Guernsey allies had been agitating for a sufficient force to be sent over for the reduction of the Royalist strongholds maintained by Sir George Carteret and Sir Baldwin Wake. By order of Parliament and to satisfy the complainants, Major Russel, Parliamentary Governor of Guernsey, wrote to Wake on the 26th of January, offering favourable terms if he would capitulate; at the same time insinuating that, "Colloncl Carteratt" was well disposed to surrender the castles and Isle of Jersey. Sir Baldwin, not only rejected Russel's terms, but indignantly repudiated his unwarrantable assertion in regard to the Governor of Jersey.†

About the middle of February Lord Hopton having received news of the death of his wife, and also that his estates in England were in danger of being confiscated; prepared to quit Jersey; much to his own regret and that of the friends with whom he had associated so happily for nearly a twelvemonth. "Milord Hapeton et le " chancellier étoient de grands amis, lesquels tinrent " longtems table ouverte à ces pauvres fugitifs d'Angle- " terre, qui pour la plupart n'avoient point d'argent. " Milord étoit un homme fort grave, et d'une belle con- " tenance, lequel se porta prudemment et sobrement " pendant le tems qu'il resta à Jersey."

Lord Hopton set sail for Courtainville on the 26th of February, intending to reside at Rouen with his uncle Sir Arthur, a man well stricken in years, and very wealthy; and Sir Edward Hyde, according to previous agreement, left his lodgings in the town and took up his abode with Sir George and Lady Carteret at Elizabeth Castle.

About the middle of March a prize of great value, which proved to be a Parliament storeship destined for the supply of the army in Ireland, was brought into Jersey.‡ Her cargo consisted of provisions of various kinds, bales of cloth, wearing apparel, ammunition, and small arms of all descriptions.

The provisions came in good time to revictual the castles for the summer, the ready-made suits furnished the garrisons, for the first time, with scarlet uniforms; the muskets, pistols, and swords were served out to the militia hitherto but imperfectly armed; and the sale of the ship with the rest of her cargo yielded ample share of prize money to the officers and crew of her captor.

The capture of so important a vessel provoked the Parliament beyond measure, and disposed the two Houses to listen with favour to the importunities of the Jersey exiles in London and their allies in Guernsey, who were urgent for a speedy attack upon the Royalist castles in the two islands. Sir George, informed by his secret agents that it was intended to vote 12,000 men for the reduction of Jersey, held frequent councils of war with his officers in order to devise plans for effective defence. Full confirmation of the above report was soon after brought by his secretary, Mr. Jean Nicolle,§ on his return from Paris, whither he had been sent to obtain repayment of 1650 pistoles lent to the Prince during his stay in Jersey.

For some time the weather was too stormy for a fleet to put out to sea, but on the 6th of May, a large Parliament ship of war and her tender, hove-to before Elizabeth Castle, and hoisting a white flag, sent a herald and a trumpeter on shore. The herald, being duly blindfolded, was conducted into the presence of the Governor and his staff, to whom he delivered his despatches, and was then consigned to the care of the attendants to partake of refreshments. The despatches consisted of a letter from Major Russel, enclosing a formal summons from Lord Warwick, requiring Sir George Carteret to surrender the castles to the "King " and the Parliament." There was no hesitation in returning an answer, in which Sir George, after peremptorily rejecting the summons, reminded Lord Warwick that if he had "made himself a rebl and avowed " villayne by betraying his trust, he might have been " among the summoners and not the summoned." At four in the afternoon the herald returned on board with the answer, and the ships sailed for Guernsey without further parly.

This prelude served to render the Governor more vigilant than ever in his preparations for giving the enemy a "sour welcome." In this he was assisted by Colonel Digby, who had come over for the purpose, leaving his father, the old Earl of Bristol, at Rouen. Under their supervision the garrisons and the militia were constantly drilled, stronger guards stationed at the outposts, and a larger body of cavalry called into requisition. On the 20th of May there was a general review of the troops; after which the Governor, with much ceremony in the presence of the Chancellor and the officials inaugurated the new outwork at Elizabeth Castle, on which guns had been mounted, and called it Fort Charles, a name which it still bears.

On the 16th of June, at dawn of day, the Convertive,* a ship of 42 guns, with seven frigates, the vanguard as it was supposed of a larger fleet, was discovered steering a course for the Bay of St. Ouen. Alarm guns were at once fired, the tocsin sounded to assemble the militia, and mounted troopers were dispatched to give notice of the approach of an enemy, at head quarters. The lighter frigates meanwhile, having come closer in shore, opened their broadsides, which were warmly replied to by the island artillery. But, Sir George seeing, when he reached the scene of action, that the affair was nothing more than a feint on the part of the enemy, ordered his troops to cease firing, and to retire beyond range of the ship's guns; but, nevertheless, to remain under arms. The commander of the Convertive finding that nothing was to be gained by further demonstration, hoisted sail on his way back to Guernsey. "Vers la fin du mois, les nouvelles " arrivèrent à Jersey que les messieurs du parlement " avoient abandonnées leur entreprise et que le General " Ransbéro, qui devoit venir pour chef, fut rappellé et " son armée dissipée, et le dit Ransbéro employé à " d'autres affaires."

The Governor, however, was soon about to suffer somewhat severely for the successes of the vice-admiral's cruisers. Parliament, indignant at the taking of their storeship, remonstrated with the French Government, and in consequence an edict was issued forbidding all private persons arming at sea from sheltering in French ports. This was followed by a communication from the Prince of Wales to Sir George prohibiting for a time the granting of letters of marque,† so that when the cruisers returned, in fancied triumph, into port: "ils " trouvèrent," says Chevalier, "que leurs patâches ne " valloient presque rien, et qu'ils étoient comme autant " de meuniers qui avoient perdus leurs eaux."

Aware of the French edict, but ignorant of the Prince's prohibition, Brown Bushell and other worthies of the same stamp flocked to Jersey; but finding on their arrival that matters were equally adverse to their views they proceeded to Ostend to take service in Spanish piccaroons, vowing vengeance against the French and the parliamentarians.

Meanwhile the Jersey men-of-war, their guns landed, and their crews paid off were undergoing transformation into peaceful traders; but before this could be accomplished, news came that the vexatious prohibition had been rescinded, and the process of refitting for fresh adventures recommenced. The first scheme decided upon was an attempt to cut out a Parliament ship, of 40 guns, moored off Castle Cornet, for which purpose a well armed galley was dispatched to steal alongside the intended victim at night; but on closer inspection she was found much too formidable to be interfered with. The galley on her return encountered the Hart frigate,— one of Lord Warwick's,‡—which she decoyed, after the exchange of a few broadsides, into giving chase until she ran into a small harbour in Jersey, hoping that her adversary would follow. But the captain of the Hart, too wary to risk striking upon sunken rocks, gave up the chase.

Towards the end of August, Richard Harding arrived with reassuring messages from the King, whom he had

* Clarendon State Papers, vol. ii., p. 279.

† See correspondence letters in the State Papers, Clarendon manuscripts, and Sir Peter Osborne's unpublished correspondence.

‡ Evidently the ship mentioned by Whitelocke, 30th March 1647.

§ A native of Jersey, whose name variously spelt, occurs in the letters appended to Evelyn's diary. He is also mentioned in the Clarendon MSS., and in Bruce's Calendars, 1629, p. 115; 1635, p. 122.

* The Convertive, commanded by Captain George Carteret, was employed in the year 1638 to convey an ambassador to Morocco. See Bruce's Calendar of State Papers.

† See letter from Hyde to Hopton, 1647, Clarendon MSS., Bodleian.

‡ The Hart frigate afterwards revolted to the Prince of Wales, and took service with the Jersey vice-admiral.

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recently quitted at Hampton Court. Three weeks after, came letters from his Majesty forwarded by the Prince of Wales to the Chancellor and the Governor: "dans "lesquelles lettres sa Majesté leur mandoit que Sir "Thomas Fairfax lui avoit fait promesse de le re-tablir "en ses royaumes et dominions paisiblement; et que "s'ils entendoient quelques nouvelles du contraire qu'ils "n'en prissent point avis."

From this period, although much seems to have been going on in the way of correspondence, nothing of public interest transpired until the 19th of December, when Sir Bryan Janson and his son, the Doctor, brought over intelligence that his Majesty was imprisoned in Carisbrooke Castle. On receiving this unexpected announcement Sir George despatched a vessel, with a confidential agent to the Isle of Wight. This vessel, which through stress of weather was obliged to put back, is doubtless the one alluded to in a letter from Hyde to the King, dated Jersey, 23rd December 1647.*

1648.

The same vessel started again on the 8th of January and made a safe passage to the Isle of Wight, where she remained a fortnight without exciting suspicion, as her crew, speaking their native dialect, passed off without question for Norman traders. Whilst they seemed solely occupied in disposing of their cargo of French linen and sides of bacon, the messenger succeeded in finding a Royalist agent,—probably Major Bosville,—who gave the countersign, and promised to deliver the messenger's dispatches into the King's own hands. That he succeeded appears to be pretty certain, as letters from his Majesty were received by Hyde on the return of the boat to Jersey.

"Had not the said messenger," adds Chevalier, "been unfortunately detained by contrary winds he would have been enabled to communicate with the King in person; but, just before he reached the Isle of Wight, so strict a watch was set upon his Majesty that, except by stratagem, it was impossible to gain access to him."

Although the journal contains no further information on this subject, the following passage from a letter of Sir Edward Hyde would lead to the surmise that much of the secret correspondence between the King and his friends, in reference to his attempt at escape from Carisbrooke, was carried on through Jersey. "If your "Majesty," says Hyde, "finds that my correspondence "with the place where you are will be endured from "this island, care will be taken for vessels frequently "from hence thither."

For some months nothing is recorded but privateering adventures, accounts of rejoicings, diversified by fast days, and the conveyance of supplies to Castle Cornet, the garrison of which was suffering from scurvy for want of fresh provisions. On the 29th of May, during the celebration of the Prince's birthday, news came of the escape of the Duke of York, and his safe arrival in Holland. "Chacun se rejouissoit des ces bonnes "nouvelles qui étoient venues par des lettres et aussi "que des provinces de Flandre d'Angleterre autres "lieux se tournoient du côté du Roy, et les Ecossais "prenoient aussi la partie de sa Majesté." About the same time the announcement also was received that a part of the fleet had revolted from the Parliament.

On the 26th of June, Sir Edward Hyde, having been summoned by the Queen to wait upon the Prince of Wales, set sail for Cotainville under a partiag salute of seven guns from Elizabeth Castle, in token of the Governor's deep regret at the departure of a friend whose society he had enjoyed for upwards of two years, and from whose counsels he had derived support under many trying circumstances. The Chancellor, during his residence at the castle, had caused a handsome house of three stories to be built at his own expense, adjoining the old church. Here he employed his leisure, in collecting materials for the history of the rebellion, and took great delight in a spot of ground which he had walled in as a garden.†

After Hyde's departure, active correspondence took place between him, Carteret, and others, relating, in the first place, to a scheme, originating with Baldwin Wake, for employing the fleet in the reduction of Guernsey; and, in the second, to a proposal from the Duke of Lorraine to land troops in Jersey for the same design. The Duke's offer was declined, owing chiefly to the remonstrances of Hyde and Carteret, who represented that the maintenance of a large body of troops, even for a short time, would impoverish the place, and that their presence would enrage the inhabitants, who hated foreigners, and perhaps detach them from their loyalty, so that the island would no longer be a safe residence for the Prince of Wales, should he be again disposed to repair thither, after resigning the command of the fleet to Prince Rupert.

1649.

Sir George Carteret, having soon after received intimation that such were his Royal Highness' intentions, made speedy preparation for his reception; but, on the 16th of January, Sir John Grenville, on his way from France to Scilly, arrived with official notice that the Prince had thought proper to defer his visit to Jersey till later in the year. A day or two after, Jasper Cornelius, a royalist emissary, came over from Southampton in disguise with the news that Prince Rupert, instead of coming to Jersey, had already set sail from Helvoet-Sluys, steering a direct course for Kinsale, determined not to engage in so doubtful a project as an attack upon Guernsey.

On the 9th of February, Colonel Pawlett and M. Moris, both wearing mourning scarfs, with black ribbon round their necks, brought over the afflicting intelligence that King Charles had been beheaded on the 30th of January. Sir George, apprehensive that a premature disclosure of the news might lead to tumults among the disaffected, did not allow it to transpire until he had taken measures of precaution against a sudden rising. In a few days the report being confirmed by letters from Caen, written by Secretary Nicholas, the public announcement was made, and caused consternation throughout the island. The loyal portion of the community expressed the deepest grief, and the malcontents were too much astounded to take advantage of the circumstance.

Reaction, not unusual in such cases, took place on the 17th of February, when, in accordance with the decision of the States, Laurens Hamptonne, the sheriff or vicomte, read notices in due form in the market square and other places, proclaiming the Prince of Wales King of England, amid the acclamations of the Governor, the officials, and the people: "Vive le Roi, Charles "Second du nom."

On the 5th of March, in the first year of his reign, Charles II. sent an address from the Hague to the Bailly and Estates of Jersey, recommending them to build a pier at St. Aubin, which would prove a great benefit to the trade of the island; and, promising to contribute 500 pistoles for their encouragement in this good work, he authorized them to levy a duty upon wine for the same purpose. His Majesty also sanctioned the raising of a loan to enable the Governor to supply the magazines and maintain the castles, "as his Majesty, "for his convenience, might choose to stay some time "in a place where he had before resided with singular "contentment."

The people, delighted at the prospect of being honoured by the actual presence of a King, subscribed readily to the loan, and the Governor lost no time in forwarding the construction of the new pier. "Sir "George, aussi lit faire une pêcherie proche le Chateau "Elizabeth en la propre place où, il y avoit plus de "deux cent ans passés, Messire Louis Hamptonne en "avoit fait une. Ledit Messire Hamptonne étoit "Curé de la Paroisse de St. Laurens et fit faire à ses "propres frais une des Chapelles de l'Eglise de la dite "paroisse et plusieurs autres choses à ses coûtages; "car c'etoit une homme grandement porté pour le "bien publie."

On the 2nd of July, Sir George Carteret, having been commanded to wait upon the King at St. Germain, took his departure by way of Cotainville, accompanied by several gentlemen and their servants.* After an attendance of some weeks at the Court, he was directed to proceed to St. Malo, where two Dutch men-of-war had been sent to convey the King to Jersey. His Majesty, however, altering his mind as to this route, in order to avoid the danger of being encountered by enemy's ships on that part of the coast, Sir George was ordered to take the two frigates on to Jersey, and send them from thence to Cotainville. He got back to Jersey on the 8th of September, and in a few days received an express announcing that the King had arrived at Contances, and was entertained at the palace of the bishop (Claude Auvry) until the arrival of the frigates. Finding on the 16th that

* See Clarendon State Papers, vol. ii., p. 38a.

† "I am busy about nothinge butt settinge lettice, onions, carrotts,—"I wish that you would send me some seedes for my garden, that you "may be sure of sallets when you come." To Lord Cottington, March 1647-8. Clarendon MSS.

* See Evelyn's Diary, vol. ii., p. 253.

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the weather was unfavourable for sailing vessels, Sir George dispatched his galley, the "Princes' pinnace" and other row boats to Cotainville.

On the 17th of September (old style), about four o'clock in the afternoon, Charles II., his brother the Duke of York, and other illustrious personages, landed, after a fine passage, at Elizabeth Castle. The rest of the suite, with domestics, horses, coaches, and sumpter waggons followed in a day or two. But scarcely had the last boat come into port than several Parliament ships made their appearance. "Ils vencient pour "essayer de prendre le Roy, mais Dieu preserva Sa "Majesté de tomber entre leurs mains." Had the King persisted in crossing from St. Malo, as originally intended, he would have run great risk of being captured.

The King, his royal brother, and the nobility in personal attendance, together with their servants, were, as before, accommodated at Elizabeth Castle, to which many new dwellings had been added. Others of the suite were lodged at St. Helier, which became so crowded that persons who afterwards arrived were forced to take up their abode in the town of St. Aubin.

There was at first much difficulty in obtaining a sufficient supply of food for upwards of 300 extra consumers, and, more still, in providing forage for the horses; but the Governor threw open the castle granaries, and, by taking off import duties, soon succeeded in procuring ample supplies of all kinds from France. In order to meet current expenses, he ordered that a tax should be levied, and proposed that a portion of the money collected should be presented to the King. "A cet effet, Messieurs les États sur la proposition du "Sieur Gouverneur, ont trouvée qu'il sera levé de sur "chacun des habitans, suivant leurs moyens, un rât de "vingt sous tournois par chacun quartier de froment "de rente . . . lequel argent sera, avec toute humilité "presenté à sa Majesté en témoignage de leurs bonne "affection et obeissance." In a short time about 5,000 écus were collected, a portion of which sum was graciously accepted by his Majesty.

It rained heavily on Sunday, the 23rd of September, nevertheless the King, the Duke, and the courtiers crossed over from the castle in barges: "pour dire "leurs prieres dans le Temple de St. Helier;" the aisles of which were strewn with rushes, and all parts of the edifice decorated with flowers and green boughs. The service was performed by the Reverend Dr. Byam, who, at the conclusion of the sermon* announced that it was his Majesty's gracious intention to repair to the Town Church every fortnight, as the castle chapel could not accommodate his suite, all of whom he required to attend Divine service.

On this and other occasions, Chevalier seems to have been an attentive observer of the Royal brothers, of whose features, persons, dresses, and deportment he gives a minute description, which bears every evidence of truthfulness. He also gives a catalogue raisonné of the members of the retinue, from "Mylord Kiper, Garde "du grand sçeau," to his Majesty's tailor, whose wife, although clothed in silk attire and other rich stuffs, resembled a captain of dragoons rather than a female.

The home department being entirely administered by Sir George Carteret, the King had leisure to amuse himself in his circumscribed dominions with his brother, Lord Wilmot, Tom Elliott, Bap May, and other gay companions at that time in Jersey. When the weather was favourable they sailed about in the yacht, landing occasionally to watch the progress of the works at St. Aubin, or to saunter in the old castle of Mont Orgueil. Sometimes they rambled about the country with their dogs and guns in quest of wild fowl; at others they made excursions on horseback, paying visits to the "small gentry" of the isle, at whose houses the King often condescended to remain for a day or two, accepting their hospitality with gracious good humour.

His Majesty took great interest in military affairs, and in person reviewed the insular army, amounting to not less than 5,000 men. An imposing spectacle, as Chevalier's estimation, to see the whole of the militia brigaded on the sands of St. Aubin's bay; more particularly when the King with his brilliant staff rode along the lines. "Et comme le Roi passoit devant les "soldats ils levoient leurs chapeaux en haut, criant "'Vive le Roi—sauve le Roi—Dieu le mette sur son "trone!' Tellement aussi des cris de joie étoient faits "par le peuple comme sa Majesté passoit devant eux."

In the month of November his Majesty graciously condescended to stand sponsor to Lady Carteret's infant daughter. The baptismal ceremony took place in the chapel of the castle, and Charles gave the name of Caroline to the child;* the female sponsors being Lady Cornwallis and Madam Wyndham, the King's nurse, who had recently come to join him in Jersey.

After the ceremony there was no doubt a banquet, as entertainments of this kind were often given at Elizabeth Castle: the King's and the Duke's dwarfs being called in to amuse the company, "avec leurs petite discours "badins." The former of these dwarfs was called Jean de Lancre, a mischievous little jester, much encouraged by his Royal master in playing practical jokes. M. Bequers, the Duke's dwarf, was of a more quiet humour; but the poor little fellow died of small-pox soon after his arrival in Jersey.

Charles' time, however, does not appear to have been exclusively devoted to his pastimes; on the contrary, private as well as public business frequently interfered. Money, for instance, was wanted for domestic purposes, and had to be raised by the sale of wheat rents, which, from various causes, had escheated to the Crown. His followers also troubled him, as they had done at the Hague, by their constant brawls, ending now and then in a fatal duel, which could only be put a stop to by his proclaiming that all parties convicted of engaging in hostile encounters should be condemned to death and executed, without appeal to Royal clemency. He was not unfrequently compelled to perform the distasteful ceremony of "touching for the evil," the islanders being determined not to forego the opportunity afforded by the actual presence of Royalty. He was required also to give audience to many envoys sent over by foreign potentates, the maintenance of whom and their large retinues involved him in considerable expense.

As the year advanced it became his duty to hold frequent councils, and assist at tedious debates in reference to his acceptance of pressing invitations to go to Ireland. Then came constant despatches from the Scotch Commissioners which required earnest consideration; and, finally, when the Commissioners made their appearance every spare moment was occupied in conferences with them, and consultations with his ministers.

"Le Jeudi, sixième jour de Decembre, arrivèrent en Jersey Milord Liberthon, commissaire du Parlement d'Ecosse, et plusieurs gentilshommes envoyés par le clergé, lesquels vinrent apporter des lettres au Roi, et pour traiter de la paix. . . . Lui promettant que s'il acquiesçoit aux articles à lui envoyez, qu'il pouvoit se rendre en Ecosse, et qu'ils le couronneroient Roi de ce Royaume; et lui promettant aussi toute aide pour le recouvrement de son royaume d'Angleterre.

"La cour seyoit tous les jours, mais les opinions étoient divisés, les uns étant d'avis que le Roi allât en Irelande, et les autres d'opinion qu'il allât en Ecosse.

"Enfin, le 29e de Decembre la conclusion fut arrêtée que le Roi iroit traiter avec les Ecossais à une ville appellée Breda."

1650.

During the month of January, numbers of persons were coming and going on various errands. A Royal messenger, wearing a silver badge of office over a black doublet, brought over letters from the Queen to her son, and returned to France soon after with replies.

The Cornelia, a small frigate commanded by Captain Anthonio,† arrived from Waterford with dispatches from Milords Ormond and Inchquin; bringing over, likewise, many ladies of quality forced to leave Ireland in consequence of the capture of several towns by the rebel army. On the same day the Scotch Commissioners and Presbyterian deputies sailed for Normandy; the Laird of Liberton being on his way to Calais where a frigate was in waiting to take him to Scotland previous to his setting out to confer with the King at Breda. They were no sooner gone than the Queen of Portugal's confessor arrived, Father Daly, otherwise Domingo de Rosorio, sent over on a secret and important mission to Charles II. Then came the brilliant Duke of Buckingham, whose handsome person and rich attire seem to have made a strong impression on the journalist. The Duke was sent over by the

* "This sermon was preached at St. Helier before the King in his "exile, Sept. 23rd 1649." Collection of sermons by the late Reverend Henry Byam, D.D., published in London, 1675.

* She married Sir Thomas Scott, of Scott's Hall. See pedigree in Payne's Armorial of Jersey. Payne mentions the marriage, but calls the bride "Bessy." See George's daughter Elizabeth, however, died unmarried.

† See correspondence appended to Evelyn's Diary.

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Queen to hasten her son's departure from Jersey, and to induce him to appoint some place of meeting with her on his journey to Holland. The King speedily dispatched Lord Percy to acquaint the Queen that, in compliance with her command, it was his intention to quit Jersey very shortly; and in a day or two the Royal carriages, horses, and heavy baggage were sent to Normandy.

By his Majesty's express command, a solemn fast was kept throughout the island on the 30th of January, in pious commemoration of his Royal father's cruel execution. Services, appropriate to the occasion, were performed in all the parish churches; "et dans le temple " de St. Helier, la chaire, le pupitre et la table étoient " couverts de noir."

On the 11th of February, according to proclamation, Charles II. held a farewell levée in the great hall of Elizabeth Castle, at which were present the Duke of York, the members of the Council, and all the nobility. The Governor, the members of the states, the seigneurs of fiefs, franc-tenants, and others holding directly from the Crown were also in attendance. Sir George Carteret did homage for his fiefs in Jersey, and also for certain islands near Virginia recently granted to him by the King in perpetual inheritance. Seigneurs of other fiefs did homage in like manner; and heads of other houses acknowledged service to their sovereign Lord.

His Majesty then announced his intention to quit Jersey in a few days, assuring his trusty and well-beloved subjects of the high sense he entertained of their loyal devotion, exhorting them to continue firm in their allegiance, and promising to "fix some signal " mark of favour on the island as soon as it pleased " God to enable him to do so." Before the Court broke up the authorities and gentry were permitted to kiss the Royal hand, and finally His Majesty graciously bid them "heartily farewell."

On Wednesday, February the 13th,—old style,—Charles II., having previously deputed the Duke of Buckingham to inform the Queen mother that he would meet her at Rouen, embarked on board a frigate in waiting, accompanied by the Duke and the Governor. On the deck of the vessel the Royal brothers parted, with every sign of mutual affection, even to the shedding of tears. The Duke and Sir George returned sorrowfully to the Castle, and the frigate with a light south-westerly breeze pursued her course towards Cotainville, where his Majesty landed at 3 o'clock the same afternoon, and was received with welcome by the Bishop of Coutance.

The islanders, although mortified at His Majesty's not remaining longer, comforted themselves with the reflection that a King had actually reigned in Jersey for nearly five months: "Cette pauvre petite isle loyale " mérite d'être à jamais en mémoire et renommée de " toutes nations, laquelle a eu l'honneur de servir d'asyle " à son Prince pour tant de mois."

The Duke of York, who remained behind until the beginning of September, had been appointed Governor of Jersey, and "Superintendent of the rest of those " islands," under the expectation that the capture of Guernsey would before long be attempted. But, when it was ascertained that Prince Rupert, with the fleet, had proceeded to Portugal, without the slightest intention of touching at Jersey, the Duke, by the King's command returned to France.

In concluding this epitome of the contents of Chevalier's "Journal," it may be proper to mention that satisfactory evidence of the author's accuracy is derivable from many sources. 1st. His transcripts from the first volume of the proceedings of the Jersey States, a book still in existence, are found to be scrupulously exact, and therefore it may be inferred that his copies from the second volume, which is lost, are equally to be relied on. 2nd. His statements are corroborated by passages in Whitelock's Memorials, Prynn's "Lyar cou- " founded," the second volume of the Clarendon State Papers, Carte's collection of letters and his Life of Ormond, the correspondence appended to Evelyn's Diary, and family papers belonging to Sir George Osborne, Baronet, of Chicksand's Priory. Lastly, many of the public events adverted to in the Jersey Chronicle are so closely interwoven with those referred to in letters from Sir Edward Hyde and his contemporaries, that the one source of information affords a remarkable key to the interpretation of the other. The letters alluded to are preserved in the Bodleian collection of manuscripts, but were not made use of by the editors of the Clarendon State Papers.

Report on the Muniments of His Grace the Duke of Montrose at Buchanan Castle.

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8. Six Commissions from King Charles the First to James Marquis of Montrose, &c. 1643-1645.
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The following letters to Montrose.

10. Three letters from James Duke of York, 1648-1650.
11. Six letters from Prince Rupert, 1648-9.
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13. Depositions of witnesses regarding the military expeditions of James Earl of Montrose, 1644-1645.
14. Forfeiture against Colonel Nathaniel Gordon, an active adherent of Montrose, 1645.
15. Petitions of the General Assembly and Synods of the Church of Scotland, to the Parliament, against the adherents of Montrose, 1645.
16. Commissions from comties, correspondence and miscellaneous papers of the first Marquis of Montrose.

A few days after receiving my formal appointment, on 1st November 1870, as an Inspector for Scotland, I had an opportunity of bringing the objects of the Commission under the notice of the Duke of Montrose. His Grace was pleased at once to authorize me to make a Report on such of his muniments as might be considered of historical interest.

Upwards of twenty years ago I made a careful examination of all the documents deposited in the Muniment Room at Buchanan, in reference to the old Dukedom of Montrose, which was then claimed by the late Earl of Crawford and Balcarres; and having afterwards frequently examined the papers for other purposes, I have been long familiar with their contents.

The Original Papers being chiefly in my own custody, I am enabled to report on them in greater detail than I could have done had they been all at Buchanan; and an exhaustive report on these documents will, I humbly think, be more conducive to the objects proposed by the Commission than a more general or merely formal one would be.

The "Gallant Grahams" are an eminently historical house. From the story of their lives, a great part of the history of their country could be written. The extensive lands which they once held in many counties of Scotland, have passed into other hands; but many ancient documents remain to show the patriotic services of the race.

The muniments at Buchanan may be classified under three separate divisions. The first relates to the main line of the ancient family of Graham, successively Lords Graham, and Earls, Marquises, and Dukes of Montrose.

The second division relates to that branch of the family of Graham who held the title and Earldom of Menteith from 1424 to 1694, in which year William the last Earl of Menteith died.

The third and last division consists of those documents of the Earls of Lennox which came into the possession of the first Duke of Montrose when he purchased from the Duke of Lennox the Earldom and Regality of Lennox.

In this report I must confine myself to a portion of the first class of documents, being those from David de Graham in the time of King William the Lion (1175) down to the conclusion of the career of the first Marquis of Montrose (1650).

The Historical Manuscripts amongst the Montrose Muniments subsequent to that time, will form the subject of another Report.

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I.—*Ancient Muniments of the Family of Montrose from David de Graham in the time of King William the Lion*, A.D. 1175, *to John fourth Earl of Montrose, Great Commissioner in Scotland*, 1626, *Father of the first Marquis of Montrose.*

1. Charter by King William the Lion (engrossed in Charter of Confirmation by King Robert the Second) to David of Graham, senior ("Pater"), Knight, of the lands of Kynnabre, Charlton and Borrowfield in the shire of Forfar, and of the fishing of the Water of Northesk wherever the water runs, with the usual places for the drawing and drying of nets, to be held by him and his heirs in free barony for the service of a bowman in the King's army, and a suit of Court at the King's head Court of Forfar. The Charter, which is without date, was granted at Perth, probably about the year 1175. The witnesses are Mathew Bishop of Aberdeen, William of Bidun, Chancellor, Earl Duncan (of Fife), Justiciar, Malcolm Earl of Athole, Gilbebryde Earl of Angus, William of Beskele [Walter of Berkeley], Chamberlain, Hugh Giffer, Robert of Boseville. The Confirmation is dated at the Castle of Rothesay, 28th July, in the nineteenth year of the King's reign [1389].

2. Charter by King William the Lion to Malise son of Fereth, Earl of Strathern, of the lands of Mothil, Tulliedel, Oggovelie, Barderal, Kinkarden Orvtavenaden and Rossie, to be held by him and his heirs, of Earl Gilbert his brother, and his heirs, in feu and heritage for the service of one Knight. The Charter was granted at Perth, without date, but probably at the same time (1175) as the immediately preceding Charter. The seal has been detached, and part of the testing clause is worn away; but from a copy of the Charter made about the middle of last century, the names of the witnesses are ascertained to be the same as those in No. 1.

3. Charter by King William the Lion to Radulph of Graham, of the lands of Cousland, Penthand, and Gogger [in the county of Edinburgh], to be held by him and his heirs in feu and heritage for the service of a Knight and a half. The Charter also provides that the mother of the said Radulph be included in the donation to him. The Charter, which is without date, was granted at Lindisdegore, probably about the year 1180. The witnesses are Richard Cumin, Robert Avenel, Alan son of Walter son of Alan, Walter of Berkeley, Robert his brother, Osbert Olifard, Simon the Porter, Henry of Mundeuille, Richard the Clerk. The Great Seal in green wax is appended with silk, and both are in good preservation.

4. Charter by King Alexander the Second, confirming a grant by Patrick, Earl of Dunbar, to David of Graham, for his homage and service, of the whole waste lands of Dundaff and Strathcarron, which was the King's forest, in excambion for the land of Gretquerquer in Galloway, which the Earl by his Charter had formerly conferred on David Graham, to be held by him and his heirs of the said Earl Patrick and his heirs in feu and heritage. The witnesses are Gaulfrid Bishop of Dunkeld, Walter the son of Alan, Steward and Justiciar of Scotland, Walter Cumyn, Earl of Menteteth, Walter Olifard, Justiciar of Lothian, Alan the porter, Walter Byset, Roger Avenel, John of Hay. Dated at Scone, 23 October, in the 23rd of the King's reign [1237].

5. Duplicate of the immediately preceding Charter.

6. Charter by Henry of Graham, son of Sir Henry of Graham, to Sir David of Graham, his cousin ("congnato meo"), of the town of Clifton [in the shire of Edinburgh], to be held by him and his heirs for the service of one bowman, and for as much assistance to the King's army as pertains to two carrucates of land in Lothian. The Charter is undated, but appears to have been granted about the year 1230. The witnesses are Sir David of Lindesay, Justiciar of Lothian, Sir William of Lindesay, Sir Thomas, son of Randolph, Sir John de Wallibus, Sheriff of Edinburgh, Sir John Cumyn, Sir Walter of Rothenay, Sir Alexander Huwyet, Sir Richard of Lindesay, Sir Alexander of Stratoun, Sir Henry Hakette, Sir Philip le Brune, Gamell, Clerk to the King, Sampson, Clerk to Sir W. of Lyndesay, David of Mauhan, Clerk to the Justiciar of Lothian. Part of the seal of the granter only remains. It has been a single escalop.

7. Charter by Adam of Powlewrth, son of Adam of Powlewrth, to David of Graham, his cousin ("congnato meo"), of a tenement which his brother Patrick had given him in Dunipace, in excambion for four merks of Wederley, to be held by him and his heirs for payment yearly of half a stone of wax. This Charter is without date, but it was probably granted about the year 1230. The witnesses are Sir John of Striuclin, sheriff of Striuclin, Sir William of Erthe, Sir John of Lamberton, Sir Gilbert of Powlewrth, Sir Malcolm Thane of Kalentir, Stephen of Blauntire, Henry Boggeman, and others.

8. Charter by Malis, Earl of Strathern, to Annabella his sister, for her marriage, of the land of Kynkardyn in Kather; to be held by her and the heirs of her body for performance of the King's forinsic service pertaining to that land. Not dated, but granted probably about the year 1250. Witnesses, Alexander Comyn, Earl of Buchan, Justiciar of Scotland, Sir Freskyne of Moray, Sir John of Dundemor, Sir Reginald of Cheyne, Sir Robert of Walhopp, Sir Malcolm of Moray, Sir W. of Ramesey, Sir John of Wemes, Knights, John of Kindeloch, &c.

9. Charter by Malise, Earl of Strathern, to Sir David of Graham, of the lands of Kynecardin, Conie, Clune, Foscayl, Perny, and Bardrals; to be held of the granter and his heirs in feu and heritage for payment yearly of one penny in name of blench farm. Not dated, but granted probably about the year 1260. The witnesses are Robert Bishop of Dunblane, Sir Stephen of Moray, Sir Nicolas, Rector of Crieff, Duncan the son of Fargus, Malcolm of Glendochyr.

10. Duplicate of the immediately preceding Charter.

11. Charter by King Alexander the Third, confirming the grant which the said Earl Malise had made to the said Sir David of Graham of the lands in the immediately preceding Charter. Dated at Selkirk, 28 June, 22nd of the King's reign [1271]. The witnesses are, John Cumyn the son, Symon Fraser, William of Abernythen, Reginald le Chen, the son, William Byseth.

12. Charter by King Alexander the Third confirming the donation made by the said Earl Malise to the said Sir David of Graham of the said lands of Kyncardin and others in Strathern, to be held by the said David and his heirs; reserving to the King and his successors their forinsic service, and if the tenandry of these lands should fall to the King, by rendering three suits at the three head pleas to be held at Perth annually. Dated at Scone, 13 November, 37th year of the King's reign, [1285]. The witnesses are Alexander Cumyn, Earl of Buchan, Constable and Justiciar of Scotland, Douenald, Earl of Mar, Gilbert of Umfranille, Earl of Angus, James the Steward of Scotland, John Cumyn, William of Moray, Reginald le Chen, the father, Patrick of Berkeley, Knights.

13. Charter by King Alexander the Third confirming the donation which Malise, Earl of Strathern made to Patrick of Graham, Knight, of the lands of Fossehall in Strathern, to be held by the said Patrick of the said Earl in terms of the Earl's Charter to him, saving the King's service. Dated at Scone 13th November, the 37th year of the King's reign [1285]. Witnesses the same as in the immediately preceding Charter.

14. Charter by Alexander of Dunbon, Knight, to Sir Patrick of Graham, of three quarters of a carrucate of land of Akencloy Nether, which in Scotch is called Arachor, namely, those three quarters called Clouchbar, Baranechan, and Barnaferkylyn, to be held by the said Sir Patrick and his heirs in feu by rendering to the superiors the services used and wont, and to the granter one penny in name of feu farm. Not dated, but granted probably about the year 1285. The witnesses are, Sir Fergus of Ardrossan, Sir William Galbrath, Sir Robert of Kylkone, Sir Robert, Treasurer of Glasgow, Mr. Robert of Lunark, Fergus McKennedy, &c.

15. Charter by William Galbraith to Sir Patrick of Graham, Knight, and his heirs, remitting to him 24 merks payable annually from the lands of Kincade, and granting to him the mill of Kincade. Not dated, but granted probably about the year 1285. Witnesses, Hugh of Dalyel, Sheriff of Lanark, Arthur Galbraith, John le Blunte, &c.

16. Charter (in duplicate) by Thomas of Munimuske to Sir Patrick of Graham, of the lands of Cuyle in the Earldom of Strathern, to be held by the said Patrick and his heirs in feu by rendering forinsic service to the Earl of Strathern as much as pertains to the said lands. Not dated, but granted probably about the year 1285. The witnesses are, John Abbot of Cambuskeunet, Hugh Abbot of Inchaffray, Sir William of Moray, son of Sir Malcolm of Moray, Alan of Kynlue, Malcolm of Dromaie, Monanche Macalpin, &c.

17. Warrant by King Robert the Bruce to the Abbot of Arbroath, his Chancellor, for expeding a Charter under the Great Seal to David of Grame, elder, Knight, of the lands of old Munross in the shire of Forfar, to be held for the Scottish service pertaining to half a davach of land. Dated at Scone 5 March, 20th year of the King's reign [1325].

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18. Charter by King Robert the Bruce to David Graham, elder, Knight, of the lands of Old Montrose in exambion for the lands of Cardross [in the county of Dumbarton]. Same date. Engrossed in Charter of Confirmation by King David the Second. Dated at Edinburgh, 11 January, in the 30th year of his reign [1359].

19. Charter by King Robert the Bruce to David of Grame, senior, Knight, for his homage and service, and in excambion for the lands of Sokach, in the Earldom of Carrick, and the islands of Inchekellach, and of Inchefode in the Earldom of Lennox, of three merks worth of land, and of an annual rent of twenty shillings from the lands of Charlton, and of seven merks of annual rent from the Thanery of Kynnabre, to be held by the said David and his heirs in free barony, reserving to the granter and his heirs the fishing of the water of Northesk, and the usual places for drawing and drying nets, for rendering the service of a bowman in the King's army, and one suit at the King's Court of Forfar yearly. Dated at Scone, 5 March, 20th year of the King's reign [1325].

20. Charter by John of Graham, Knight, son and heir of Sir Nicholas of Graham, to the Church of St. Mary and the Monks of Melrose, of the whole land of Eskdale conferred on the same by his predecessors in pure and perpetual alms for the salvation of himself and his wife, and for the souls of all his relations. Not dated, but granted probably about the year 1325. Witnesses, William of Lambirtoun, Bishop of St. Andrew's, Walleran Abbot of Kelhou, William Abbot of Jeddeworth, Roger Abbot of Driburg, Sir Robert of Maul, Sheriff of Roxburgh, Sir Alexander of Balliol, Sir William his brother, Sir John of Laundale, Sir Henry of Haliburtoun, Sir Adam of Gordoun, Knights, &c.

21. Charter by John of Graham, Lord of Torboltoun, in Kyle, to Robert of Graham of Walstoun, his cousin, and his heirs of the patronage of the Church of Torboltoun, and the lands of Unthanks, upon which the Church is founded. Dated at the Monastery of Fale [in Ayrshire] on the Feast of St. Matthew the Apostle, 1335.

22. Charter by Robert of Graham, Lord of Welston, to the Church of St. Mary and the Monks of Melrose, of the Patronage of the Church of Torboltun, which he had by donation from John of Graham of Torboltun, true patron of the same, and by confirmation of the same by Robert the Steward of Scotland, and the Chapter of Glasgow, with ten acres of arable land in name of Glebe, &c. Dated at Machlyne, 11 July 1342.

23. Confirmation by Robert the Steward of Scotland of the preceding donation by Robert of Graham to the Church of St. Mary and the monks of Melrose of the patronage of the Church of Torbolten. Dated at the Monastery of Paisley, 11th November 1342.

24. Decreet of the Parliament of King Robert the Second, held at Scone in March 1372, finding that Sir David of Graham, Knight, is entitled to possess the lands of Auld Monros, notwithstanding any thing shown on behalf of Sir John of Lyndsay of Thuriston. Dated 23 July 1374.

25. Charter of Impignoration by Simon of Moravia, Lord of Ardochmoir, to Sir Patrick Graham of Kyncardyn, Knight, of his whole lands of Ardaychmoir, in the shire of Dumbarton for 60l. sterling, to be held by the said Patrick as freely as the granter and his predecessors had held them. Dated at Kyncardin, 10 November 1382.

26. Charter of Impignoration by Walter Stewart of Raylistoun to Sir Patrick of Graham, Lord of Kyncardin, of the lands of Cultchermeny and Bodrey, to be held by the said Sir Patrick and the heirs male begotten or to be begotten between him and Lady Euphemia his sponse, sister of the granter, whom failing by the true and lawful heirs of the said Patrick for rendering to the Lord Superior of the said lands the services due and wont. Dated at the town of Perth, 10 March [the year worn away].

27. Charter by King Robert the Third to Andrew Panter, Burgess of Monros, and William of Crawmond, equally between them, of a third part of the lands of Inyhane, and of an eighth part and a sixteenth part of the lands of Little Carcary, and of one-third of a merk, and of one-sixteenth of the said merk of annual rent out of the lands of Balnamone, and of one-ninth and one-eighteenth part of the lands of Kynnarde in the shire of Forfar, on the resignation lately at Dunfermline of Anna Portare of Monros, and for payment of services used and wont. Dated at Scone in the time of the Parliament held there 23rd February, and 11th year of the King's reign [1400]. Witnesses, Walter Bishop of St. Andrews, Gilbert Bishop of Aberdeen, Chancellor of the King, David, Duke of Rothesay, Earl of Carrick and Athole, the King's eldest son, Robert Duke of Albany, Karl of Fyfe, and of Menteith the King's brother, Archibald, Earl of Douglas, Lord of Galloway, James of Douglas, Lord of Dalkeith, and Thomas of Erskyne, Knights, cousins of the King.

28. Indenture between Sir William the Grahame, Lord of Kyncardyn, on the one part, and Andrew Panter, Alderman of Menross, and the burgesses of the said burgh on the other part, with regard to an annual rent of 10 merks payable to the said burgh from the lands of Auld Monros. Dated at Monross 18th June 1402.

29. Charter by Patrick Graham, Count Palatine of Strathern, to his brother Sir William Graham, Lord of Kyncardin, of the lands of Dalrevach and Bochre, in the regality of Strathern, to be held by him and his heirs in fen and heritage for payment yearly of one penny in name of blench farm at the granter's Manor of Foulis. Dated at Perth 19th June 1406.

30. Letters Patent, under "Rede waux and quhite," by Andrew Mercer of Inchbreky, King's bailie certifying that he had given Sasine to a noble and worthy man Patrick the Grahame, Lord the Grahame, of the lands of the barouury of Kincardin in the shire of Perth, according to his charter of new feffument made thereupon; sealed with his own seal, and the seals of Sir John of Hauden of Glenegas, Knight, Edmunde the Hay of the Leys and Patrick of Murrai, witnesses. Dated at Kincardine, 16th March 1444.

The seal of Edmund Hay only remains appended. On a shield, three escutcheons.

31. Warrant by King James the Second, under the Privy Seal, to Patrick Lord Graham, to build cruives on the Water of Allan, in the shire of Stirling, and to dam and stank over the said water on the King's lands, if necessary, and to apply the profits of the said cruives to his own use. Dated at Stirling, 27th March, 23rd year of the King's reign [1459].

32. Indenture between Patrick Lord Graham and William the Graham, his son, on the one part, and Robert Graham of Fintry and David Graham his son, on the other part, whereby they bind themselves to each other under the pain of 1,000 merks to be paid to the King, and 2,000 merks to the part by the party failing to the other, in name of damages, that the said Patrick Lord Grahame and his son shall not impugn the right of the said Robert and his son to the lands of Fintry, and the two crenzetts, in the shire of Stirling, and the lands of Bucklyvie in the lordship of Menteith, and shire of Perth, and that the said Robert Graham and his son shall not impugn the right of the said Patrick Lord Graham and his son to the lands of Old Montrose, Kynnaber, and Charletoun, and the fishings of the waters of Northesk and Southesk. Dated at Stirling 13th January 1469.

33. Commission by King James the Third to James Scrymgeour, Constable of Dundee, Thomas Ogilvie of Clova, and David Fothringham of Powrie, for executing a Brieve of Inquest at the instance of Patrick Lord Graham, concerning the fishing of the Water of Northesk, so far as it runs through the thanage of Kynnaber. Dated at Edinburgh 1st March, 4th year of the King's reign [1463].

34. Letter by King James the Third to his well beloved friend William Preston, of Craigmillar, bailie of the lordship of Musselburghshire to "cum Mday "of Dunfermline:" Being informed of the promotion of Henry, Abbot of Paisley, to the said Abbey of Dunfermline, the King wills that the tenants of the said Lordship hold their rents and teinds unto the time that the said Abbot take count and reckoning thereof. Given under the Signet, and signed by the King at Edinburgh 12 March and 12th year of the King's reign [1471].

35. Lease by King James the Fourth, under the Privy Seal, to John Lord Drummond, of the lands of Drummond, last possessed by the deceased Alexander Steuart of Avendale, with the power of bailiery within these lands, and of outputting and inputting tenants for the space of five years after his entry. Dated at Edinburgh 6th June 1489, and subscribed by the King.

36. Precept and discharge by John Murray, son of Patrick Murray of Ochterarder, to George Graham of Callander, brother german to William Lord Graham, of seven merks in full of all he could claim for his right to a tenement and mansion house in the burgh of Ochterarder disponed by him and his father to the said George. Dated 4th March 1499.

37. Indenture of friendship between William Lord Graham and John Lord Oliphant, to stand by each

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other during their lives. Made at Inschaffray, 8th April 1560. Sealed and signed by Lord Oliphant.

38. Warrant subscribed by King James the Fourth for passing a charter under the Great Seal in favour of William Earl of Montrose and Janet Edmouston his spouse, of the lands and barony of Abruthven, except the lands of Inchbrakley and Pittenclerach in the shire of Perth, to be held of the King for the services used and wont. Dated at Edinburgh, 3d March 1504.

39. Bond of manrent by Ninian Bonnar of Kelty, knight, whereby he becomes man to William Earl of Montrose during all the days of his life for favors done to him by the Earl. Sealed and subscribed at Edinburgh, 25th February 1507.

40. Ratification by King James the Fourth, under the Privy Seal, in favour of William Earl of Montrose of a license by King James the Second to Patrick Lord Graham for building cruives upon the Water of Allan (*vide* No. 31 *supra*). Dated 30th May 1508.

41. Indenture of friendship between William Earl of Montrose and William Murray of Tullibarden. Dated at Kincardin, 30th August 1526.

42. Discharge by Margaret Queen of Scotland, with consent of Henry Lord Methven [her third husband] of 200*l.* Scots for the rents of the Lordship of Kylmerno, by payment to her lord's servitor Katherine Ballendey, relict of Mr. Francis Bothville the Queen's merchant, by William Earl of Montrose. Given under the Queen's signet, and subscribed by her and Lord Methven at Edinburgh, 11 May 1536.

43. Commission of Justiciary by King James the Sixth, under the Signet, to John Earl of Montrose for apprehending and judging Walter Murdoc, Malhendey, in Gartmore delated and suspected of theft and reset of theft. Dated at the Castle of Stirling 30th April 1579. Subscribed by the King, the Earl of Argyll, and Lord Ruthven.

44. Bond of friendship between John Earl of Montrose, John Lord Fleming, William Lord Livingston, and others. Dated at Kincardine, 24th January 1585.

45. Bond of manrent by Sir James Edmouston, of Duntreath, to John Earl of Montrose, confirming and renewing the dependence, friendship, and service which he and his predecessors gave to the Earls of Montrose. Dated at Mugdoch the 21st October 1591.

46. Bond of manrent by Duncan Toschach, Baron of Pitteinzie, to John Earl of Montrose. Dated at Kincardine the 3rd of January 1595.

47. Act of Council, the King being present, by which his Majesty declares that he had been overburdened with matters of State, and compelled personally to undertake the duty of Chancellor since the death of John Lord Thirlstane, and that it being impossible for him longer to bear that burden, he nominated and appointed John Earl of Montrose Chancellor for life, and the Earl being present made faith and gave his oath de fideli. Dated at Holyrood house the 18th January 1598.

48. Letter by King James the Sixth to the Lords of Session, narrating that John Earl of Montrose has surrendered the place and office of Chancellor, and is to be preferred to be Commissioner General in Scotland, requiring them to make an Act that he may sit in the inner house as the Duke of Lennox does. Superscribed by the King, and countersigned by Balmerino. Date incomplete, but in 1604, as appears from the Commission.

49. Commission by King James the Sixth of Scotland and First of England, to John Earl of Montrose to be Great Commissioner of the kingdom of Scotland, during his lifetime. Dated at Royston, December 1604.

This Commission is very beautifully engrossed and illuminated, and the Great Seal appended to it is enclosed in a box having the Royal Arms on the one side, and the Montrose arms on the other.

50. Contract between John Earl of Montrose on the one part and Alexander Earl of Eglinton on the other part, whereby it is agreed that, notwithstanding the decreet of the Commissioners appointed by his Majesty for ranking of the nobility, whereby they appointed the Earl of Eglinton to have the place of the Earl of Montrose, the latter shall have the rank assigned to the Earl of Eglinton, who shall defend him in the right of priority decerned to himself by the said decreet against the other Earls. Dated at Edinburgh 17th June 1617.

51. Contract between John Earl of Montrose and Alexander Earl of Eglinton, whereby it is agreed that, notwithstanding the rank and precedency decerned in favour of the Earl of Eglinton by the Commissioners of Parliament appointed for ranking the nobility, by their decreet of 5th March 1606, yet the Earl of Eglinton acknowledges that the precedency belongs of right to the Earl of Montrose, and therefore quits the same in his favour, the Earl of Montrose obliging himself to assist and defend the Earl of Eglinton in his rank against all other Earls postponed to him by the said decreet. This contract relates to another contract of the same nature, No. 50 immediately preceding. Dated 27th November 1620.

52. Letter by King Charles the First to John Earl of Montrose, appointing him President of the Privy Council of Scotland. Dated at Whitehall 15th March 1626.

The Earl of Montrose died in November of the same year.

II.—*Papers and Correspondence of James fifth Earl, afterwards first Marquis of Montrose, and relating to his Times.*

1626–1650.

53. Contract of marriage between James Earl (afterwards Marquis) of Montrose, with consent of his curators and of David Lord Carnegie, and Magdalen Carnegie his daughter, whereby, in contemplation of the marriage to be completed between the said Earl and Magdalen Carnegie, the said Earl becomes bound to infeft her in liferent in the lands and barony of old Montrose, the lands of Fullerton, and one third of Amanie, the lands of Maryton with the acres thereof, and salmon fishing upon the Water of Southesk in the parish of Maryton and shire of Forfar, in full of all right of terce to her, except of such lands as he shall happen to acquire during the subsistence of the marriage. And in case of no heirs male of the marriage he provides the heir female, if only one, 40,000*l.*, and if two or more in 80,000 merks equally amongst them, payable at their age of 16; and in the meantime to educate and aliment them according to their rank. For which causes the said David Lord Carnegie obliges himself to pay to the said Earl in name of Tocher 40,000*l.*, and also to entertain the said Earl and his future spouse in his own family for three years, with such train as shall be set down in a note by some friends of both sides therein named. Dated at Kinnaird, 10th November 1629.

[Montrose was then only 17 years of age, which explains this provision for entertainment of himself and his wife, in family with Lord Carnegie.]

1. *Papers relating to the Trial of James Earl of Montrose, Lord Napier, Sir George Stirling of Keir, and Sir Archibald Stewart of Blackhall.* 1641-2.

In the year 1641, Montrose and his three friends here named, were accused by the Parliament of having maligned their sovereign King Charles the First. They were all put under restraint, but were ultimately acquitted. The trial caused considerable sensation at the time, and the following papers relating to it are still preserved:

54. Petition by James Earl of Montrose to the Estates of Parliament craving that he may have Sir Lues Steuart, Sir John Nisbet, and Sir John Gilmour as his advocates, with indorsation dated 28th July 1641, superseding answer as to Sir Lues Steuart, but appointing the other two Counsel named for the Earl of Montrose. Signed by Lord Burghly as President.

55. Another petition by Montrose to Parliament for counsel and also liberty to meet with the other persons accused; with an indorsation dated 29th July 1641, refusing the petition. Signed by Lord Burghly as president.

56. Another petition by James Earl of Montrose, Lord Napier, Sir George Stirling, and Sir Archibald Steuart to the King and Estates of Parliament praying for their enlargement upon security, pending the process against them.

This petition is holograph of Montrose.

There is an indorsation dated 29th August 1641, bearing that the petition was read in audience of the King and Parliament, who refused the desire of the supplication. Signed by Lord Balmerino as President.

57. Answers for the Earl of Montrose, Lord Napier, and the Lairds of Keir and Blackhall, both in law and in facts, to the summons raised against them, 7th February 1642.

58. Replies to the libel as to the facts.

59. Replies to the defences given in by the Earl of Montrose against his criminal "dittays" which are repeated for my Lord Napier, and the Lairds of Keir and Blackhall, for the points that are common to them all, as is libelled, 21 February 1642.

60. Objections against the probation adduced in the process against the Earl of Montrose, Napier, Keir, and Blackhall, 26th February 1642.

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61. Duplics for the Earl of Montrose to the replies against the defences given in by the Earl which are repeated for my Lord Napier, and the Lairds of Keir and Blackhall, for such points as are common to them all, 26th February 1642.

62. Protestation of James Earl of Montrose, Archibald Lord Napier, Sir George Stirling, of Keir, and Sir Archibald Stewart, of Blackhall, in which, in regard that by the Act of Parliament the obligement of their cautioners is limited to the first of March, and their trial is bounded within the said time, they protest that their cautioners be free at the said day, and that they themselves may be free of all challenge, trouble, or question hereafter for the pretended crimes contained in their several "dittays," 28th February 1642. Original signed by Montrose and the other Protestors.

63. Letter of Procuratory by James Earl of Montrose, and the others before named, constituting Sir Robert Graham of Morphie, and David Graham of Gorthie, their Procurators, to do on their behalf various things connected with their defence, 28 February 1642. [Original.]

64. Answers to Mr. John Stewart's deposition, so far as the same concerns the Earl of Montrose, 28th February 1642.

65. Interlocutor of the Lords in Montrose's process, finding that part of the first point of the "dittny" in so far as it is laid upon the breach of the Covenant, and making and entertaining divisive motions, is relevant to be censured and punished at the arbitrament of the King and Parliament, and finding the same sufficiently proven, 28th February 1642.

66. Draft signatures by King Charles the First, ordaining letters of exoneration to be passed under the Great Seal, in favor of the Earl of Montrose, and the other defenders. In English and Latin.

67. Bundle of scroll petitions, acts, informations, &c. relative to the proceedings against Montrose and the other defenders. These papers do not require to be particularised.

2. *Papers relating to the "Swearing and Subscribing" of the Solemn League and Covenant.* 1643-1644.

68. Act of the Privy Council ordaining the solemn League and Covenant to be "sworn and subscribed" by all His Majesty's subjects of this Kingdom, and appointing the second day of November next for the Council to "swear and sign" the same. Edinburgh, 18th October 1643. Signed by Archibald Primrose, clerk of the Privy Council.

69. Letters of publication of the decreet of the Committee of Estates against James Duke of Hamilton, William Earl of Mortoun, Robert Earl of Roxburgh, George Earl of Kinnoull, and William Earl of Lanerk, for not having "sworn and subscribed" the solemn League and Covenant, decerning "them and every one of them "to be enemies to religion, our honour, and peace of our "kingdom, and that their goods and rents do belong "to the public, and that they shall not enjoy any benefit, "place, or office within this our kingdom." [David Earl of Southesk, who had at first delayed to swear and subscribe, appeared in Council and explained that he was unable to travel to Edinburgh, and had subscribed the Covenant in his own parish church, and renewed the same in Council, which was held to be sufficient.] Edinburgh, 16th November 1643. Signed by Archibald Primrose, clerk of the Privy Council.

70. Decreet of the Committee of Estates against Mr. James Inglis a papist, Mr. John Paipe, elder, a papist, James M'Caullay, goldsmith, William Buchane, servitor to Mr. Samuel Gray, George Earl of Wintoun, George Lord Seatoun, Lord Semple, and Sir Alexander Seatoun, son to the said Earl, whose names had been given in to the Estates by the Commissioners of the General Assembly as reported to them from several Presbyteries, as refusers to swear and subscribe the solemn League and Covenant. Edinburgh, 21st December 1643. Signed by Archibald Primrose, clerk of the Privy Council.

71. Decreet of the Committee of Estates, declaring James Duke of Lennox, the Earls of Crawford, Montrose, Tullibardine, Traquair, Dumfries, Carnwath, Forth, Lords Ogilvie, Rae, and others, for not having "sworn" the solemn League and Covenant, to be enemies to religion, &c. and that their goods and rents be confiscated to the use of the public, 12th January 1644.

72. Summons against George Marquis of Huntly, and many others forming a list of several hundreds, who had refused to "swear and subscribe" the solemn League and Covenant conformably to an Act of the Commissioners of Estates, 12th October 1643, and approved by the Privy Council in an Act dated 18th of the same month, charging them to compear and "swear and subscribe" the said Solemn League and Covenant in presence of the Parliament on 4th June 1644, under the pains therein mentioned. Dated 1st April 1644. Also the execution.

73. Summons against Mr. John Paip, elder, in Edinburgh, James M'Alwlay, Mr. James Sydserff, son to Mr. Thomas Sydserff excommunicated bishop, and others, to compear before the Parliament on the 4th of June 1644, to "swear and subscribe" the Solemn League and Covenant. Given under the Royal Signet, 1st April 1644. Also the execution.

74. Summons against James Lord Mordington, and others, charging them to compear before the Estates of Parliament on the 4th of June following, to answer for not "swearing and subscribing" the Solemn League and Covenant, and to "swear and subscribe" it publicly in open face of Parliament, under the pains therein mentioned. Dated 20th April 1644. Also the execution.

75. Visitation of the Kirk of Mordingtoun by the Presbytery of Chirnsyde, conform to an Ordinance of the Commissioners of the General Assembly that James Lord Mordingtoun, in the face of God's kirk, should renounce popery, "swear and subscribe" the Confession of Faith, and also the Solemn League and Covenant, which his Lordship did. Mordington Kirk, 23 May 1644.

76. Letter of Mr. R. Boyd, Minister at Bothwell to Mr. Andrew Ker, Advocate, informing him that Mr. John Hamilton, one of his parishioners, had offered himself willing to subscribe the Solemn League and Covenant, and that the Presbytery desired him to receive Hamilton's oath and subscription in the parish church of Bothwell. Bothwell, 7th July 1644.

77. Minute of the Delegate Committee appointed for trial of the delinquents, finding the summons relevant and proven against Mordingtoune and others, but declaring that he should be assoilzied if any of his Advocates should produce a certificate from the Moderator that he had subscribed the Solemn League and Covenant betwixt the date of the minute and the 15th of August following. 24th July 1644.

78. Report of the Presbytery of Chirnsyde concerning Lord Mordingtoun's receiving of the Covenant produced before the Commissioners of the Assembly, who ordained a copy of the report to be delivered to the Committee of Parliament to testify his obedience, 31st July 1644.

79. Summons against John Lord Heres, John Maxwell apparent of Hills, and others, charging them to compear before the Parliament on the 4th of June 1644 to "swear and subscribe" the Solemn League and Covenant; Given under the Royal Signet at Edinburgh, 19th April 1644, with the execution.

80. Report to be made by the Lords and Commissioners of the Committee for regulating the process against James, Duke of Lennox, and other noblemen, for not having subscribed the Solemn League and Covenant; with a reference thereon by the Estates to the Parliament, 13th and 14th June 1644.

81. Report of Commissioners of Parliament, to be made to the Parliament, against John Lord Herries and others, for not having "sworn and subscribed" the Solemn League and Covenant; finding that not having appeared before the Parliament, according to their summons to "swear and subscribe" that Covenant, they ought to be declared and punished as enemies of religion, &c., and referring to the Estates of Parliament what further censure and punishment they would be pleased to inflict. Edinburgh, 24th July 1644.

82. Report by Commissioners of Parliament to the Parliament against Sir James Hay of Smithfield, George Gledstanes in the parish of Kirkton, and others, for not having "sworn" the Solemn League and Covenant. Edinburgh, 24th July 1644.

83. Report by Commissioners of Parliament to the Parliament against George, Marquis of Huntly, and others in the north, amounting to several hundred persons, for not having "sworn and subscribed" the Solemn League and Covenant. Edinburgh, 24th July 1644.

84. Report by Commissioners of Parliament to the Parliament against Mr. John Paip, elder, and others, for not having "sworn and subscribed" the Solemn League and Covenant. Edinburgh, 24th July 1644.

3. *Five Letters from King Charles the First to James Earl of Montrose,* 1639-1642.

85. Whitehall, 20th November, 1639. The King being willing to hear the Earl's opinion touching some things which then may concern the king's service in Scotland, his Lordship is required, with his best convenience, to repair to Court, where his Majesty's further pleasure shall be imparted to him. Superscribed by the King.

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86. Whythall, 22nd May 1641. His Majesty intimates his intention to attend in his next session of Parliament, and to satisfy his people as to religion and liberties, and expects the concurrence of Montrose. Holograph, addressed "For Montrose."

87. Windsor, 27th January 1642. Acknowledging Montrose's sufferings for the King, and the generosity which has induced him to hazard so much for the King's service. Holograph.

88. York, 7th May 1642. His Majesty knows that he needs no arguments to induce Montrose to his service. Duty and loyalty are sufficient for a man of so much honor. Montrose is assured that the King would not wish him to share his hard fortune if he were not to be a plentiful partaker of his good fortune. Partly holograph.

89. Nottingham, 27th August [1642]. Assuring Montrose that "you are one whom I have found most faithful, and in whom I repose greatest trust."

This letter was written two days after the Royal Standard was raised at Nottingham.

4. *Eight Letters from King Charles the First to James, Marquis of Montrose*, 1645-1647.

90. Ragland, 9th September 1645. Expressing the King's esteem for the real, generous, and useful obligations put upon him by Montrose. The King will not so injure words as to put upon them what they are not capable of, and it is no small part of his misfortune that this is yet "all my soug to you." Holograph.

91. Newarke, 3rd November 1645. Expressing the King's affliction for his inability to send assistance to Montrose, and his kindness "for the eminent fidelity "and generosity you have showed in my service," and assuring him that his less prosperous fortune, so far from lessening the King's estimation of him, will rather cause his affection to "kythe the cleerlier" to him. Holograph.

92. Newcastle, 21st January 164$\frac{6}{7}$. The King congratulates Montrose on coming to the Low Countries, and hoping that he has arrived at Paris. Desires Montrose to dispose of himself as "my wife" (the Queen) shall advise, "knowing that she truly esteems your "worth, for she is mine, and I am your most assured, "real, faithfull, constant frend." Holograph.

93. Newcastle, 19th May 1646. The King desires Montrose to disband his forces and go into France. Holograph.

94. Newcastle, 15th Juno 1646. The King expresses his admiration of Montrose for laying down his arms at the royal command. Hopes that Montrose will return home with the greater glory; and in the meantime to have as honorable employments as the King can put upon him. Renewing former directions to lay down his arms. Holograph.

95. Newcastle, 16th July 1646. The King states that it is the most sensible part of his many misfortunes to see his friends in distress, and not be able to help them; adding, "of this kind you are the cheefe," and desiring Montrose to accept Middleton's conditions, otherwise "you must either conquer all Scotland or be inevitably "ruined." If Montrose takes another course than the King advises, he cannot expect his Majesty's approval "untill I shall be able (which God knowes how soone that "will be) to stand upon my owen feete." Holograph.

96. Newcastle, 21st August 1646. The King repeats his regrets that he can only return Montrose at present "verball repairment;" but assures him that the world shall yet see the real expression of the King's friendship for him. Holograph.

97. Newcastle, 19th June 1647. The King refers to his present condition as unsuitable for corresponding with Montrose, to whom he cannot write freely without a cypher. Desires Montrose to take directions from "my wife" (the Qneen), what he is to do, and to be confident that "no time, place, or condition shall make "me other than your most assured, reall, faithfull, "constant frend." "I thanke yon for the sword ye "sent me." Holograph.

5. *Nine Letters from Queen Henrietta Maria to James, Marquis of Montrose. All these Letters are in French*, 1643-1649.

98. York, 31st May [1643]. This letter has been much destroyed. Only several lines, not all connected, now remain, along with the signature and place and date. While the letter was entire, it was printed in the Appendix to a Translation of Dr. Wishart's commentary published in 1720; and from that work Mr. Mark Napier has printed the letter entire in his Memorials of Montrose, Vol. II., p. 77. Her Majesty urges Montrose to take immediate measures on behalf of the King.

99. Paris, 5th February [1647]. The Queen is glad to have this opportunity of writing to him until she could provide him with more ample despatches with regard to the proposition made to her by Lord Crawford on the part of Montrose and of several good servants of the King in the Highlands of Scotland, of which she approved extremely. This letter was only to say to him in general what he should be more particularly informed of by herself in the following week. Addressed "A mon cousin le Marquis de Montrose." Holograph.

100. Paris, 12th February [1647]. Had received his letters, one by the way of the Sound, and the other by Major Carr, and was extremely delighted to learn the state in which he was, the rebels having spread a report that he had been defeated. Wished she could send him as good news of England. Had commanded Jermin to write to him more fully, and also the bearer to tell him what she could not commit to writing. Concludes with assuring him that she had a deep sense of the faithful and great services which he had rendered to the King. Addressed "A mon cousin le Marquis de Montrosse." Holograph.

101. Duplicate of the preceding letter, written in a different hand, but the signature is holograph of the Queen. At the head of the letter is written in holograph "Duplicat de ma lettre par Maior Carr."

102. Paris, 15th March [1647]. As soon as she was apprised of his arrival in Holland, she was anxious to write to him, to assure him of her continued appreciation of the services which he had rendered to the King. She did not doubt the continuance of these services, according to his ability. His actions had afforded too manifest proofs of this to leave any room for doubt. She hoped he would believe that there was nothing within her power which she would not do to testify her gratitude. Addressed "A mon cousin le Marquis de "Montrosse." Holograph.

103. Paris, 10th March 1649. Having received his letter by Pooley, and seen by it the assurances of the continuance of the Marquess's affection for the service of the King, her son, as he had always shown for that of the late King, her husband, whose murder ought to arouse in all his servants the passion of seeking all means to avenge a death so abominable, she doubted not that he would be well pleased to find opportunities, and that for that effect he would do all that lay in his power, and conjured him to unite with all those of his nation who regarded that death with just indignation, and to forget all past differences. Addressed "A mon cousin le Marquis de Montrosse." Holograph.

This letter is sealed with black wax, and fine black silk, being written a few weeks after the execution of King Charles the First.

104. Paris, 22nd April 1649. Had received his letter. Had never doubted that he would always do what he could to promote the service of the King. What he had done in the past was a sufficient guarantee for the future. She wished that it were in her power to prove her gratitude, and would have him to believe that when opportunity offered the proof would be given rather by deeds than by words. Addressed "A mon cousin le "Marquess de Montrosse." Holograph.

105. Saint Germain, 22nd July 1649. Had received two of his letters at the same time, one by Lord Andover of an old date, the other by Ayton. In both she found proofs of the continuance of his affection for her; which she accepts with much satisfaction, having an esteem for him which she would always retain, whatever fortune might happen to her. Addressed "A mon cousin le "Marquis de Montrose." Holograph.

106. Paris, 1st December 1649. Had received his letter dated from Denmark. Was exceedingly well pleased to learn that he was in a condition to serve the King, her son. Would have him to believe that there was no person who approved more of the part he acted than herself, and who wished him more of good fortune and prosperity. Had too deep a sense of gratitude for the services which he had rendered to the late King, her husband, ever to be wanting in what she had said to him, which she conjured him to believe. Addressed "A mon cousin le Marquis de Montrosse." Holograph.

6. *Ten Letters from Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, Sister of King Charles the First, to James Marquis of Montrose*, 1649, 1650.

These letters form a very interesting collection.

Of the writer Mr. Napier says that she was the favourite sister of King Charles the First, the lively, witty, but unfortunate Queen of Bohemia; the sane

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whose amiable qualities and beauty procured for her the romantic title of *Queen of Hearts*.

As to the letters themselves, Mr. Napier explains that in a volume of "Literary Relics" published by George Monck Berkeley, Esq., in 1792, they were rudely printed, without any illustration.

Mr. Berkeley states in his preface that the letters were copied from the originals which were recently purchased from the widow of a respectable clergyman by the Marquis of Graham.

Thus it appears that these letters had been acquired by the father of the present Duke of Montrose, and it was thought that they would be found still carefully preserved among the Archives in the Charter Room at Buchanan. No such papers, however, were known to exist there, and after searches made at his request, it was reported to Mr. Napier that those particular documents no longer existed there.

One of the reports of searches thus referred to is dated 1st December 1849, and was made by a gentleman who was instructed by the late Very Reverend Principal Macfarlan of Glasgow, Vice-President of the Maitland Club. He reports, in regard to the letters of the Queen of Bohemia, that, after the most thorough search, he is convinced that they are not in the Charter Room at Buchanan.

In the year following this report, having occasion myself to examine the Muniments at Buchanan in reference to the Montrose Peerage Case, as already mentioned, the ten letters of the Queen of Bohemia were discovered by me, and communicated to Mr. Napier on the eve of his finishing the Memorials of Montrose for the Maitland Club. In an addition to his Preface he explains that after it had gone to Press, the distribution of the Volume was postponed by a circumstance which may be considered both fortunate and provoking. He then explains the discovery of the letters at Buchanan, where they had dropt out of sight after their acquisition by the family at a period comparatively recent.

The letters are all holograph of the Queen, whose hand is rather difficult to decypher; and in several instances the transcriber of them for Mr. Berkeley has been unable to read particular words, which are left blank in his print, and also in Mr. Napier's reprint of them before the discovery of the originals.

The Queen of Bohemia was the Princess Elizabeth, eldest daughter of King James the First of England. She married in 1613 Frederick Elector Palatine and King of Bohemia, and died at London in 1662. Her youngest daughter, the Princess Sophia, married Ernest Augustus Duke of Brunswick and Hanover, and was mother of King George the First.

107. The Hagh, 21st June [1649]. Had desired Sir Edward Herbert to let the Marquis know how by great chance she had found that the Prince of Orange would again extremely press the King to grant the Commissioners' desires, and so ruin him through the Marquis's sides. In a P.S. the Queen adds, "I give you manie "thanks for your picture. I have hung it in my "cabinet to fright away the bretheren."

108. The Hagh, 3d July [1649]. Hopes that the news she had sent by Broughton would help to persuade the King to make haste to go for Ireland, for one Inglesbie, a Captain of Cromwell's regiment, and his brother, told him that Archibald Cromwell had received news that his ships before Kinsale, to the number of nine, were taken. That Inglesbie further reports that they are all up in Scotland; that the English rebel Parliament can get no soldiers, but it is thought they will send their army to Scotland to help the brethren there. Adds, "I wish Jamie Grame amongst them with all his "followers."

109. From Rhene, $\frac{1}{11}$ August [1649]. The bearer had desired her to recommend him to the Marquis that he might be a gentleman of the company of the Marquis's guards. His name was Bushell, and he had served the King, her dear brother, as captain. His uncle had served her long as master of her horse, and his cousin german had been her page and was killed in these wars in which he had served with Rupert. She adds, in regard to the way that they pass their time where she is, that it is all spent in walking abroad, and shooting, which she has now "renewed" herself in.

110. Rene, $\frac{4}{14}$ of August [1649]. Prays God to keep the King in his constancy to the Marquis and his other true friends and servants. While the Marquis staid in that country it would be a great charity in him to let her know the news he received, for the place where she was at that time was very barron of all news. She adds that she has nothing to do but to walk and shoot, and that she has become a good archer, and can shoot with Lord Kinnoul, and begs the Marquis to come and help them to shoot. Addressed "For yourself."

111. Rhen, 2nd September, O.S. [1649]. Recommends to the favour of the Marquis a gentleman called Burton, who desired to attend him into Scotland, and on coming there to have some charge. He had money in his purse and desired nothing but employment, having served the King, her brother. There was no news, only the King was still at St. Germains. In a P.S. the Queen adds that as her letters may be taken, she will not subscribe her name in full, but only in cypher, E.

112. The Hagh, 2nd October [1649]. Was very glad to see by his letter of the $\frac{14}{4}$ of last month, that he had safely arrived at Hamburgh. Gives him many thanks for his favours to Major Brieton at her request. The business of Scotland was not so bad as had been reported, but too ill for the King's affairs. The affairs of England were kept so in a cloud, that she heard nothing of certainty, which she hoped was a good sign that the King's affairs there went better than his enemies would have it to be known. Lord Jermyn is coming, according to some, to take order about the jewels, but according to others, to meet with the Duke of Hamilton, Lauderdale, &c., to have new commissions sent to the King from godlie brethren "to cross wicked Jamie Graham's pro-"ceedings." "But this will lead to nothing, as the King is constant to his principles. The Duke of York is with him. They say Rupert is at sea."

113. The Hagh, $\frac{5}{13}$ October [1649]. The good Lord Brainford was come, and had left the King and the Duke of York very well at Jersey. He assured her that he was constant to his principles. Good old Brainford is very constant to you. Young Boswell had written to Sir William Boswell from Edinburgh saying that those who governed there made show of wishing to have their King; but yet he saw no disposition in them to lessen their conditions to him.

114. The Hagh, $\frac{19}{29}$ November [1649]. Had received yesterday a letter from Paris that Rupert was gone out of Kinsale, and had passed by St. Malo, three weeks ago, with six good ships. Without question the King would go with Rupert's ships. But whither, God knows, for I cannot assure you, since many letters say all goes ill in Ireland. Cromwell's money prevails much there, for Wexford was betrayed to him.

115. The Hagh, 9th December [1649]. Had received the Marquis's of the fourth of November, this last week, and the next day, by Sir William Fleming, one from the King of the same date from Jersey; who assured her he was not changed in his affections nor designs which he would show to the world very suddenly. "Robert "Dialda" (her son Prince Rupert) is about "Sillie" with seven good ships. She doubted not but the Marquis had seen by that time the proclamation against Morton and Kinnoull, and all the adherents of "that detestable "bloodie murtherer and excommunicated traitour, "James Gream." The Turks never called the Christians so. In a P.S. the Queen adds, "Ouldo Brainford "says he is now too ouldo to be a knave, having been "honest ever."

116. The Hagh, 7th January [1650]. Had heard that Count Henry of Nassau had come hither from Denmark, and did much lessen the Marquis's proceedings there, saying that the Marquis had no men nor ships nor free quarters in Denmark nor Holstein, nor at Hamburgh any, but only some few officers. She hoped he did it out of policy, to do the Marquis's business, that the Scots might be surprised by him. Concludes by praying God to send him safety in Scotland.

7. Nine Letters from King Charles the Second, one as Prince of Wales, of which seven are to James, the first Marquis of Montrose, and two to his son, the second Marquis, 1649–1653.

117. From Charles, Prince of Wales. Hague, 20th January [1649]. Thanks him for the continuance of his affection; had appointed the Chancellor of the Exchequer [Hyde] to meet him in any place he should appoint. There must be great secrecy in this business. Addressed "For my Lord Marquis of Montrose." Holograph. Small seal in wax, with the feather of the Prince of Wales.

113. From King Charles the Second. Breda, 22nd June 1649. The necessity of the King's affairs has obliged him to renew the former trusts and Commissions con-

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cerning the Kingdom of Scotland, and his Majesty will not determine anything without having the Marquis's advice thereupon. Address wanting. Holograph.

119. No date, circa January 1650. The King sends Montrose a copy of an address which had been lately made to His Majesty from Scotland desiring that His Majesty would acknowledge their Parliament, and particularly the two last sessions of it, and proposing a full agreement. Sends a copy of His Majesty's answer thereto, appointing a speedy time and place for their Commissioners to attend His Majesty. The Marquis was not to apprehend that His Majesty intended by anything contained in these letters, or by the treaty, His Majesty expected to give the least impediment to Montrose's proceedings, which the King thinks have moved the address to him, and the vigorous conduct of the Marquis will be a good means of insuring moderation. Addressed "To our right trusty and right entirely "beloved cousin James, Marquis of Montrose." Superscribed by the King. Copies of the address of the Parliament and of the King's answer, are annexed to the letter. The former is signed in name and by command of the Parliament of Scotland, by "Londonn, "cancellarius," and is dated Edinburgh, 7th August 1649. The King's answer is dated Jersey, $\frac{23}{13}$ January 1650 1649.

120. St. Germain, 5th September 1649. The King sends Montrose a relation of Sir John Cochrane's proceedings with the town of Humborongh. Authorises the Marquis to employ himself in such ways as he should think fit to compose the differences between His Majesty and that town. The Marquis was to represent to them, but without any threats, that if they received as they had resolved to do, a public minister from the "bloody "rebels in England," His Majesty would be at liberty to take such resolution as should be fit for his honour and interest. Montrose is desired to press the senate for the loan of a considerable sum. Subscribed by the King.

121. St. Germain, 19th September 1649. The King entreats Montrose to go on vigorously in the prosecution of those trusts committed to him by His Majesty, and not to be startled with any reports he may have heard, as if His Majesty were otherwise inclined to the Presbyterians than when His Majesty left him. Address "For "the Marquis of Montrose."

122. Jersey, 12th January 1649 [1650]. His Majesty considering that since the late rebellion many of the Companions of the Order of Saint George, called the Garter, are dead, and that others have deserted the King, and are no more worthy to be esteemed companions of so noble an order, and finding it necessary to elect others in their places, and duly weighing the eminence of the Marquis's birth and family, and above all the great and most extraordinary set which was performed by him as Lieutenant and Lieutenant General of His Majesty's Kingdom of Scotland, in the service of King Charles the First, and the greatness of his present undertakings for His Majesty, elected him to be fellow and companion of the most noble order of St. George called the Garter, and sends him the George and riband, part of the ensigns thereof, by Henry May, Esq. (in regard Sir Edward Walker, Knight, Garter, Principal King of Arms, the proper officer, is otherwise employed in the service of the King). The King thereby authorised Montrose to wear the George and riband, and because it was not then possible to have all other additions and ceremonies incident to the same fully perfected, the King authorised Montrose to use and wear the garter or riband on the left leg, the glory or star of silver with Saint George's cross embroidered within a garter on his cloak and upper garments, and also the great collar of the order, on such days as are accustomed; to use the garter about his arms, in as ample a manner as if he had been installed in the Castle of Windsor, where, when it shall please God to restore the King to the possession thereof, Montrose shall be formally invested, and receive the habit and all other the ornaments of the order.

The George and riband thus sent to Montrose were in his possession in his last battle. When the battle was lost, he was obliged to drop the insignia of the garter in the attempt to save his life. The decoration was found by his enemies hidden under a tree. It was afterwards restored to the family, and is still in the possession of his descendant and representative the present Duke. Part of the blue riband is put up separately, and appears to have been detached at an earlier period, and preserved along with the King's nomination of Montrose as a Knight of the Garter. Superscribed by the King. Addressed "To our "right truly and entirely beloved cosen, James Marquis "of Montrose."

123. Jersey. $\frac{22}{12}$ January 1649 [50]. The King assures Montrose that he will never fail in the effects of that friendship which he had promised to him, and conjures him not to take alarm at any reports or messages from others, but to depend upon His Majesty's kindness, and to proceed in his business with his usual courage and alacrity.

124. King Charles II. to James, second Marquis of Montrose, 8th June 1650. The King alludes to the death of his father, the first Marquis, and assures the young Marquis that he should have the same care for him as if his father were still living and as able to serve him as ever. Addressed "For the Marques of Montrose." Holograph.

125. Chantilly, November 12th, 1653. The King reminds him of what his father would have done for His Majesty had he been living. Cannot doubt of the affection of the young Marquis to him, and is sure he need not call upon him to engage with those who were now in arms for His Majesty. Addressed "For the Marquis of "Montrose." Holograph.

8. *Six Commissions by King Charles the First to James, Marquis of Montrose, original Royal Warrant for his creation as Marquis, and a Royal Proclamation calling a Parliament*, 1643-1645.

126. Dated at Oxford, 1st February 1643, appointing James, Earl of Montrose to be Lieutenant General under His Majesty's nephew, Prince Maurice, His Majesty's Lieutenant Governor and Captain General of all His Majesty's forces of horse, foot, dragoons, archers, etc. in the Kingdom of Scotland. Superscribed by His Majesty.

127. Dated at Oxford, 13th February 1643, appointing "James Marquess of Montrose" to be His Majesty's Lieutenant Governor of His Majesty's kingdom of Scotland, and Captain General of and over all His Majesty's forces levied in the kingdom of Scotland, or that shall be brought out of the kingdom of England or any other of His Majesty's dominions. Superscribed by the King.

In this commission Montrose is styled Marquis, although he was not formally created into that dignity until the 6th of May 1644, which is the date of the warrant by King Charles the First for the patent.

128. Dated at Oxford, 4th May 1645, to be His Majesty's Lieutenant Governor, and Captain General of all the forces within the kingdom of Scotland. The docquet subjoined by Sir Robert Spottiswoode as Secretary of State for Scotland, states that this commission authorises Montrose "by force of arms to repress and subdue the "rebelles of that nation, both at home and in the part "of England and elsewhere, where they are in armes "against your Majestie, with power likewayes to him "to conferre the honour of knighthood upon well deserv- "ing persons."

"Ro. Spottiswoode."

129. Dated at Hereford, 25th June 1645, appointing James Marquis of Montrose, to be Lieutenant Governor and General of all His Majesty's forces in Scotland.

130. Proclamation by King Charles the First for calling a Parliament. Neither the time nor the place of meeting is given. Superscribed by the King. Undated. The proclamation bears to be "given under our royal hand and signet at" (blank). The docquet by Sir Robert Spottiswoode is also blank as to the time and place of meeting of the Parliament.

131. Commission by King Charles the First to James, Marquis of Montrose, to be Commissioner in the next Parliament; giving him power to appoint a Vice Chancellor, in case of the Chancellor's absence, and other officers during the sitting of the Parliament, in case they that are now in place do absent themselves. This commission, like the proclamation, is blank as to the time of meeting, and also in the date. It is countersigned by Sir Robert Spottiswoode.

132. Original warrant, under the sign manual of King Charles the First, countersigned by Sir Robert Spottiswoode, at Oxford, 6th May 1644, for a patent under the great seal, creating James, Earl of Montrose, a Marquess of Scotland to be called Marquess of Montrose. The name of the new dignity had been at first left blank, and had been subsequently inserted in the warrant. This warrant narrates the ancient standing and reputation of the house of Montrose, derived for many ages from father to son, by an uninterrupted course of loyalty towards

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His Majesty's royal predecessors, and withal taking special notice of the eminent zeal and affection to the royal service of James, now Earl of Montruse, Lieutenant General of all his Majesty's forces in Scotland, witnessed by many singular acts of fidelity these years past, during which his Majesty's royal power and right have been so much drawn in question; for the maintenance whereof, and nothing else, he did suffer both in his person and estate; but most of all expressed of late in his voluntary undertaking at the eminent danger of his life, estate, and posterity, the defence of His Majesty's royal person, crown, and dignity against a concurrent and prevalent faction of both kingdoms labouring to overthrow the same: By which his exceeding great testimony of duty towards His Majesty, and love withal to his native country, he had vindicated it from the aspersion of disloyalty which otherwise it might have lyen under, if he, and others by his example, had not hazarded to put themselves in the gap against this unnatural rebellion.

The patent thus authorised never passed the great seal. The title, however, was always accorded to the grantee during the six years which he survived the date of the warrant. After his death the title of Marquis descended to his son, and was enjoyed by him for ten years, when upon the restoration of King Charles the Second, a patent of the title was granted which bears date 12th October 1660.

9. *Four Commissions from King Charles the Second to James, Marquis of Montrose*, 1649.

133. Dated at the Hague, 4th March 1649. Appointing James Marquis of Montrose, to be His Majesty's Lieutenant Governor and Captain General of all His Majesty's forces raised in Scotland, and of and over all others brought thither out of the kingdom of England and Ireland, etc., and with power of conferring the title, degree, and honour of knighthood upon such persons, either natives or others, as he thinks proper. Superscribed by the King.

134. Dated at the Hague, 23rd April 1649, investing James Marquis of Montrose, with full power and authority to negotiate in His Majesty's name with the Emperor of the Romans and with all other Kings, Princes, Generals, Free States, and Commanders of armies. Subscribed by the King.

135. Dated at the Hague, 29th May 1649. Granting to James, Marquis of Montrose, full power to hold and exercise, during his Majesty's pleasure, the place, power, and jurisdiction of Admiral of the kingdom of Scotland. Superscribed by the King.

136. Dated at Brussells, 6th July 1649. Granting to James Marquis of Montrose, full power and authority of negotiating in the King's name with the Emperor, and with other Kings, Princes, etc. Subscribed by the King.

10. *Three Letters from James Duke of York, to James first Marquis of Montrose*, 1648–1650.

137. Hague, September 11th, 1648. Thanking the Marquis for his friendship and service, which he values very much. Extremely glad to hear his merits are so well understood abroad as to have procured him such honours from the Emperor, now that there is no possibility of rewarding them at home. Whenever there shall be, Montrose must not doubt of receiving it from the King. The letter concludes, "I rest your very affectionate "friend." "Yorke." Holograph. Envelope wanting, addressed at the commencement "My Lord Marquis of "Montrose."

138. St. Germains, July 23, 1649. Again thanking the Marquis for his kind expressions towards the Duke in a letter from Brussels, and glad that the King his brother has found an occasion of employing the Marquis, being confident that he has a heart full of zeal and affection to his service, &c. The letter concludes, "Your very "affectionate friend."

"JAMES."

[P.S.] "My Lord, you must be kind to Harry May "for my sake." Holograph.

It was Harry May who brought the garter from King Charles the Second then at Jersey, to the Marquis of Montrose, in January 1649-50.

139. Jersey, January $\frac{16}{26}$. 1650. Letter with Harry May, who brought the garter from the King to Montrose, and will give him a very good account of all the news and business of the King. The letter concludes, "I "ever am your Lordship's most affectionat friend,"

"JAMES."

Holograph.

11. *Six Letters from Prince Rupert to James Marquis of Montrose*, 1648–9.

140. Hague, 20th September [1648]. The Prince assures Montrose that he had found a civility he was so glad of that he would, by the best service in his power, gain the continuance of it. The noble kindness he saw his Lordship still preserved for the King, made him much to covet that he and his Lordship might be happy to serve him together. Addressed "For the Earl of Mont- "rose. Those."

The Prince had forgotten that Montrose was then a Marquis. The letters of the Prince are all holograph, and are distinguished by a very particular dash. His signatures are all large and very flourishing.

141. Hague, 13th October [1648]. Had received a second testimony of his Lordship's kindness to him, which was most welcome. Addressed "For my Lord Marquis of "Montrose."

142. From aboard the Admiral, 17th November 1648. Was sorry that his present employment (as managing the fleet) would not give him leave to stir from it, else he should have been extremely willing to have met with his Lordship somewhere and conferred with him about his Majesty's affairs. The bearer could more fully tell his Lordship how ready the Prince would be to join with him in anything which might advance that service in which his Lordship showed so much reality and forwardnesse. Address wanting.

143. Sunday night, 6th December [1648]. Had received his Lordship's of the 3rd December. Should be glad to undertake any service with him which he should be pleased to propose. For this reason, and having both the same ends, the King's service, he must wish infinitely to see and confer with his Lordship about it. Complains of "this heavy tie" upon him, which was the reorganising of his mutinous fleet, otherwise he might have come to his Lordship. But he adds, "whilst I am severing "the goates from the sheepe, I dare not absent myself "without hazard." Addressed "For the Lord Marquis of Montrosse."

144. Wednesday night [December 1648]. The Prince would, with all possible care, contribute to that means which might with most convenience bring him the good fortune of conferring with his Lordship, retaining a very great esteem of the favour his Lordship had exprest towards him, and should not by any want of care fail to prevent my ill use that might be made of the knowledge of it by such as were ready for such offices, and he suspected, as his Lordship did, there were some such to be taken heed of. Address wanting.

145. Kingsale [Ireland], 1st April 1649. Had received three letters from his Lordship in one day, among which there was one sent him by Major General Moura, of base business though he knew not yet, whenever the General should please to let him know the assistance he might give it should be sent forward as much as it might. Had found on all occasions that his Lordship's kindness to him was the same he professed, and was very sorry that as yet there was no opportunity for him to give a real testimony of his, which he intended upon all occasions to do. Address wanting.

12. *Two Letters from William, Prince of Orange, husband of the Princess Mary, eldest daughter of King Charles the First, to James, Marquis of Montrose*, 1648.

146. The Hague, 17th February 1648. The Prince had received the last letter of the Marquis, by which it had pleased the Marquis to do him the honour of asking his advice whether he might not engage in the service of France. It seemed to him that, as the affairs of the King of England were in the meantime in so bad posture that the Marquis was not in a condition to be able to serve him, he might serve in France until opportunities presented themselves of his being able to render service to the King and his country.

147. The Hague, 8th October 1648. The Prince would have him to assure himself that he had been always glad to testify to him the esteem which he had for his person, and thanked him for the advice which he had given him.

13. *Depositions of Witnesses as to the Military Expeditions of James, Earl of Montrose, in the North of England, and at the Battle of Tippermuir in Perthshire, &c.*, 1644, 1645.

148. Deposition of Captain John McCulloch before the committee of the Estates of Parliament on 8th June 1644, ratifying his former deposition on the 28th of May last, and declaring that besides the persons mentioned in his former deposition whom he saw at the Castle of Morpeth

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with the Earl of Montrose and his complices, he also saw there John Maxwell of Logan, and Lieutenant Brown of the House of Carsluth in Galloway. Also annexed thereto, two depositions of Major John Erskine, on 10th June 1644, who deponed that he saw the Earl of Carnwath at the skirmish of Hiltoun, beside Sunderland, in the month of March last, both upon the Sunday and Monday; and that the Earl of Moutrose was called by all the officers and all that followed him, Lord Lieutenant General of the northern expedition, and that he behaved himself in that quality; Major Erskine also deponed that one Mistres Persone, who was a daughter of the Earl of Carnwath, had charge of a troup and had a commission from the Earl of Newcastle for levying that troup.

149. Copy of the preceding depositions.

150. Depositions of Major James Leslie that when Montrose invaded the kingdom at Dumfries, he came with troops of horse and displayed cornets and trumpets; that he brought with him some companies of Scots of the English nation with displayed colours; that the Earls Crawford and Nithsdale, the Lords Aboyne and Ogilvy came into Scotland from England in arms with him; and that the Lord Herries joined with him betwixt the borderside and Dumfries; Major Leslie also mentions that Mrs. Peirson always rode at the head of a troop. Edinburgh, 27th and 31st May, and 17th June 1644.

151. Copy of the preceding depositions of Major Leslie.

152. Depositions of Major James Leslie, and of Thomas Lord Kirkcudbright, with regard to the particular time of the fight at Bowdoun hill [or Hilton, on the north side of the river Weir, two miles and a half from Sunderland], the former deponing that he knew not certainly the precise day of the fight, and the latter that it took place on the 24th and 25th days of March last.—22nd July 1644.

153. Depositions of Colonel James Hay, deponing that when Montrose was with the Irish rebels, upon the Monday after the taking of the town of St. Johnstoun, the deponent came to that town with Montrose, and was coming and going to him and from him several times before he came off; and deponing as to numerous persons, his adherents, whom he saw with him at the different places specified. 21st and 23rd January 1645.

154. Depositions of Mr. Patrick Maxwell, sheriff clerk of Perth, anent those whom he saw with the Earl of Montrose and in company with the Irish rebels, and anent the Earl's carriage with the Irish rebels; that on the day of fight at Tibbermure he went out by the fields on foot to see the event of the conflict, but being beside the baggage of the Estates' forces he had not a full view of the Irish rebels; that on the day after, about eleven o'clock, he saw the Earl of Montrose in the town of Perth, and that there came in with him about 300 men; that the Earl of Montrose behaved himself while he was in the town as Lieutenant General of the army. He depones also as to several persons whom he saw with Montrose. 27th July 1645.

155. Depositions of Sir John Graham of Braco, anent those whom he saw with the Earl of Montrose and in company with the Irish rebels; deponing that he came to St. Johnstoun upon Tuesday after the conflict at Tibbermure with the Earl of Montrose's two sons, and that upon the Thursday thereafter he went out of St. Johnstone with the Earl's two sons, and followed the Earl, who had left St. Johnstone upon the Wednesday before, and came to the Earl before the Earl and the Irish rebels came to Dundee Law, and that the Earl of Montrose, all the time the deponent was with him, behaved himself as Chief Commander of the Irish rebels, and that he saw the persons named in the rebels' army. 27th January 1645.

156. Depositions of John Grahame of Orchill, anent those whom he saw with the Earl of Montrose and the Irish rebels, and anent the said Earl's carriage with the rebels. His depositions are similar to those of the preceding witness. 28th January 1645.

157. Depositions of Mr. Gilbert Stewart, son to the Commissary of Dunkeld, anent those whom he saw with the Earl of Montrose in the rebels' army the several times he was with the Earl before he came off from him, and anent the said Earl's carriage in the said army, deponing that he went to the Earl of Montrose upon the Tuesday after the fight at Tibbermure and remained with him in his army till he came off by the Marquis of Argyll's warrant, and that he saw in the rebels' army the numerous persons named in the depositions. 28th January 1645.

158. Depositions of David Master of Madertie, anent those whom he saw with the Earl of Montrose and in company with the Irish rebels, and anent the Earl of Montrose's carriage, and those who were with him or his accomplices, deponing that upon the Wednesday and Thursday before the conflict at Perth he was with Sir John Drummond at the bridge of Halymylne, and upon the Saturday thereafter was sent by Sir John Drummond to get orders from the Lord Drummond for his marching, the said Sir John and the deponent being there in arms for the country; that soon after he had returned to Sir John Drummond, not having found Lord Drummond, Sir John and his men were invironed by about three or four hundred men whom Montrose had sent before that time to the hill of Buchantie, beside the bridge of Hallie-mylne, and that he saw the persons named with Montrose in the rebels' army. 30th January 1645.

159. Depositions by Mr. William Forret [some time tutor to Montrose], anent those whom he saw with the Earl of Montrose, &c.: that the first time he came to the Earl who was in company with the rebels within the town of Perth, was upon the Monday at night before the fight at Tibbermuir, having been sent for there by the Earl, and that he stayed in the town of Perth with the Earl till the latter departed out of the town, that he went along with him to Aberdeen, and came up from thence through the Highlands by Badenoch and Athole, that the Earl's commission as Lieutenant General of the kingdom of Scotland for his Majesty was published at Aberdeen, and that the deponent heard it published, and that he saw the persons named with the Earl at the different places specified. 30th January 1645.

160. Depositions of Robert Arnot of Benchellis, provost of Perth, anent the Earl of Montrose's carriage and the carriage of those whom he saw with the Earl and the Irish rebels, that after the Earl of Montrose had summoned the town of Perth to surrender upon the Sunday, the day of the fight at Tibbermure, after the fight, in the evening, the Earl and six hundred of his soldiers or thereby entered the town that night and remained in it three or four days, that the Earl of Montrose at his entry into the town took the keys of the port from the magistrates, at which port he entered, viz. the Highgate Port. 31st January 1645.

161. Depositions of Patrick Hay of Pitfour, as to what time he went to the Earl of Montrose and what was the carriage of certain persons therein specified, and at what time he came off, that he went into the town of Perth upon the Tuesday after the conflict at Tibbermure to Montrose and came off with Lord Kinnoul. 10th February 1645.

162. Depositions of John Moresone in Dunkeld, to the effect that being an indweller in Dunkeld, he saw the persons after mentioned in battle array, and in ranks marching out of the town of Dunkeld in the rebels' army two days or thereby, before the burning of Ardblair, viz. Alexander Reid in Logyraitt, John Robertstone of Tennandrie, and many others named. 22nd February 1645.

14. *Process and Decreet of Forfeiture against Colonel Nathaniel Gordon, an active adherent of Montrose,* 1645.

Colonel Gordon joined Montrose in his principal battles, and bore therein a distinguished part. He was taken prisoner after the battle of Philiphaugh. The following papers show the steps of procedure in his trial. Along with Sir Robert Spottiswoode, and others, Colonel Gordon was beheaded at St. Andrews on the 20th of January 1646.

163. "Dittay" against Nathaniel Gordou, son to the late John Gordon of Ardlogy, before the Committee of Estates of Parliament, for having taken upon hand to rise in arms and to concur with, fortify, assist, and supply James Graham, the avowed enemy of this kingdom, leader of that rebellious army which lately this year bygone has infested this kingdom and troubled the peace thereof, and for having been in arms with the said declared traitor James Graham and his rebellious army, during all the time of their raging up and down this kingdom, and at all the fields and conflicts fought therein heretofore betwixt the troops of the Estates of this kingdom and the said rebellious army, at the least at one or other of them, and in special at the conflict of Kilsyth which was upon the 15th of August 1645, since which time he had continued in arms with the said James Graham and his rebellious army, and was actually with him thereafter in his progress through the country in subduing the same. To the "dittay" is annexed an Act of the Committee of Estates dated Glasgow 30th October 1645, ordaining it to be transmitted to the above Nathaniel Gordon, and delivered to him where he is presently at the Castle of Edinburgh, and ordaining him to be ready to answer to it at St. Andrews upon the 13th of November next, 1645.

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On the back of this dittay there are many references, probably made by Nathaniel Gordon, to texts in the Old and New Testaments.

164. Answer for Nathaniel Gordon, wherein, since his case was coincident with that of other prisoners who were taken upon quarter in the fields, he claimed the benefit of the same, according to the laws of war and of nations, and adhered to the supplication given in for James Ogilvy, William Murray, and other prisoners. Produced by Gordon himself 9th December 1645.

165. Replies to the defences given in by Nathaniel Gordon against his "dittay," with an Act of the Prolocutors of the Estates, dated 22nd December 1645, ordaining him to give in his duply to this against Thursday next.

166. Deposition by Nathaniel Gordon, in which, being interrogated if he was with James Graham's army at the battle of Aberdeen, and to whom he gave quarter there, he declared that he was at that battle with James Graham's army, and gave quarter to Captain Nathaniel Moncreiff, Ensign Brown, and one Lieutenant Dunbar; declared that he was with the said James Graham's army at the battles of Aulderne, Alford, and Kilsyth, at all which he gave quarter to the persons named, and that he was also at the battle of Philiphaugh. St. Andrews, 29th December 1645.

167. Defences given in by Nathaniel Gordon 13th December 1645. Read and remitted to the several bodies 5th January 1646.

168. Duply for Nathaniel Gordon, in which he only adheres to the duplies given in by Sir Robert Spottiswoode in defence of quarter, and condescends on the names of those who took him. 29th December 1645. Read and remitted to the several bodies, 5th January 1646.

169. Answer to the reply made in the defence given in by Nathaniel Gordon against his dittay, in which, while referring to his former defence that being a prisoner upon quarter he was not bound to answer any dittay, and having been referred to the replies given in to Sir Robert Spottiswoode anent quarter, he adheres to Sir Robert's defences. With deliverance annexed, dated 10th January 1646, by the Estates of Parliament repelling the defences.

170. Report from the Commissioners of Parliament appointed for the process against Nathaniel Gordon to the Parliament, finding the "dittay" founded upon an Act of Parliament made in June 1644, anent the taking up of arms against the kingdom relevant to infer the conclusion contained in the said Act, repelling the defence founded upon quarter, and finding that part of the dittay bearing that said Nathaniel Gordon had taken up arms against the kingdom at the battles of Aberdeen, Aulderne, Alford, Kilsyth, and Philiphaugh, sufficiently proven to infer the punishment of treason. Read in audience of Parliament 3rd January 1646, and remitted to the several bodies. Annexed is an Act of Parliament dated 16th January same year, approving of the foresaid report with the interlocutor of Parliament on the 10th instant repelling the defences, reply, and duply, founded upon quarter, finding and declaring that the said Nathaniel Gordon had incurred the pain of forfeiture of his life, lands, and goods; declaring him a traitor to the Estates of the kingdom, and ordaining him to be executed to death by striking his head from his shoulders at the market cross of St. Andrews, upon Tuesday next, being the twentieth day of this instant. Signed by the Earl of Crawford and Lindsay as President.

15. *Petitions of the General Assembly and Synods of the Church of Scotland to the Parliament, against the adherents of Montrose who were prisoners at St. Andrews*, 1645.

171. Petition of the Synod of Merse and Teviotdale, convened at Jedburgh 24th October 1645, to the Parliament, wherein they express their earnest desire to strengthen the hands of the Parliament in purging the land from bloodguiltiness; reminding them that the desires of justice against delinquents were not the scattered and inconsiderate wishes of one or two blinded with prejudice or transported with passion, but the common and deliberate motions of the assemblies of the Lord's Servants after they had supplicated Himself for direction. Signed by Mr. James Guthrie, moderator, at the command of the Synod. Read in audience of the Parliament, 5th December 1645.

Mr. James Guthrie was minister of Stirling. At the Restoration he was executed on charges of rebellion.

172. Remonstrance of the commission of the General Assembly to the Parliament, reminding them how often the Commission had expressed their earnest desires to them for justice to be executed against those from whose treacherous designs and bloody practices had issued that flood of calamities which had overflowed the face of the land, threatening all the inhabitants thereof with ruin, and swallowing many thousands in destruction; and how displeasing unto the Supreme Judge of the world, how dangerous unto themselves, how grievous unto the hearts of the Lord's people, and how advantageous unto the enemy their former delays had been. Without date. Read in audience of the Parliament, 5th December 1645.

173. Petition of the Provincial Assembly of Fife, convened at Kirkaldy in October 1645, to the Parliament, humbly and earnestly supplicating that, as they had heard the Parliament's zealous purpose of executing justice upon those bloody men whom God had put in their hands, so just and laudable a resolution might speedily be put in execution. Read in audience of the Parliament, 5th December 1645.

174. Petition of the Synod of Galloway to the Parliament, craving most earnestly "that which your late "oath of covenant and Parliament, your place and the "bleeding condition of your native country do require, "that the sword of justice may be impartially drawn "against those persons now in bonds who have lifted up "their hands against the Lord, the sworn covenant, and "this afflicted Kirk." Undated. Read in audience of the Parliament 5th December 1645.

175. Answer of the Estates of Parliament to the remonstrance of the Commission of the General Assembly certifying them of the Estates' faithful and best endeavours for executing justice upon delinquents impartially and speedily. Read in audience of Parliament and remitted to the several bodies 26th December 1645; and read in audience of the Parliament, and approven, 2nd January 1646.

16. *Commissions from Counties, Correspondence and Miscellaneous Papers of the first Marquis of Montrose.*

176. Discharge by the Moderator and Masters of the College of Glasgow for four hundred merks given by the Earl of Montrose for the help of the fabric and library of the College. 10th November 1634. Signed by John Strang, principal, and five professors.

177. Commission from noblemen, gentlemen, burgesses, and others, in the shire of Perth, appointing James Earl of Montrose to be colonel in the shire, in the war required for the maintenance of the purity of religion, and of the laws and liberties of the kingdom, which the Earl was willing to accept. Perth, 2nd May 1639. This commission is signed by the Earls of Atholl and Kingborn, Lord Stormont, David Master of Madertie, and many of the landed gentry of Perthshire.

178. A similar commission to James Earl of Montrose to be colonel of the forces in the shire of Forfar, which also the Earl was willing to accept, is dated at Forfar 7th May 1639.

This commission is signed by the Earl of Kinghorn, Lords Carnegie, Coupar, Lyone, and many of the landed gentry of Forfarshire.

179. Resolution of the Committee of Estates finding that they were necessitated to go into England with the present army, horse and foot, in a defensive war, and ordaining an act to be passed hereupon for a warrant to the General, his excellence, and other general officers, commanders, soldiers and others anent the premises. At Dune 3rd, and at Edinburgh 6th August 1640.

This resolution is subscribed by the Earls of Rothes, Montrose, Loudon, Wigton, Dunfermline, Lords Balmerino, Lindsay, Burghly, Napier, Loüre, General Alexander Leslie, afterwards Earl of Leven, and many others. Holograph signatures of members of the Committee of Estates.

180. Mutual bond of friendship and assistance between William Earl Marischall and James Earl of Montrose; Dunnottar, 6th December 1640.

The bond is holograph of the Earl Marischall, and is subscribed by both Earls.

181. Notes of the proceedings of the Estates of Parliament 6th and 7th October, and 4th and 5th November 1641.

182. Order by James Earl of Montrose, ordaining all true subjects that were able for His Majesty's service, between sixty and sixteen, to repair to his army with their best arms, conform to the commission given by his Majesty to raise his forces within the kingdom of Scotland, 9th September 1644. Subscribed by Montrose.

183. Copy of the bond subscribed by the Earls of Montrose, Marischall, Mar, Wigton, and others produced before the Committee of Estates at Edinburgh, 21st January 1645, the principal whereof was produced the next day and ordained to be burned, and copy deposition of Mr. Robert Murray, minister at Methven before the

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Committee of Estates anent the Earl of Montrose, which was devised by him after the destroying of the foresaid bond.

184. A bond of union amongst all His Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects, as also of mutual assistance and defence. 30th January 1645.

This bond is subscribed at Killiwheimen, now Fort Augustus, soon after the battle of Inverlochy. The first signature is that of Montrose, and the second that of the Earl of Seaforth. The third signature is that of Lord Graham, eldest son of the Marquis, then a youth of fifteen years of age, who accompanied his father in this winter campaign, during which he became suddenly indisposed at the Bog, now Gordon Castle, where he died after a few days' illness. He was buried in the parish church of Bellie. His untimely death was a source of great grief to his father.

185. Letter by the Earls of Loudon, Lauderdale, and others to the Marquis of Argyll, the Lord Balmerino, and Lord Warriston, informing them that on that day the ordinance for the security of those who should advance the 200,000l. had passed both houses. 14th November 1646. Indorsed "25th November 1646. Read in audience of Parliament."

186. Letter by the same to the same, informing them that they were expecting His Majesty's answer to the propositions of peace, but were sorry to hear that he did still stick so much upon the matters of religion. Worcester House 17th November 1646. Indorsed "25th November 1646. Read in audience of Parliament."

187. Letter by the Earls of Loudoun, Lauderdale, and others to the lords and the commissioners of shires and burghs assembled in Parliament, informing them that they had so far proceeded in the treaty for payment of the money, reddition of the garrisons, and return of the army, as that all conditions were very nearly agreed upon, and ready to be drawn up in articles. Worcester House, 15th December 1646. Indorsed "23rd December 1646. Read in audience of the Parliament and remitted to the severall bodies."

188. A pass by James, Marquis of Montrose, Lieutenant General and Governour of Scotland, in favour of Patrick Guthrie, who in this singular war had served the Marquis and the King with fidelity, and had strenuously performed all things which were required of him, but was about to travel in foreign parts. Addressed to all whose concern it was to see these presents, especially to emperors, kings, generals of armies, &c. Montrose, 27th September 1646.

189. Letter by the Earl of Loudoun, chancellor, dated 15th September 1648, for the right honorable the lards of Wauchtoun and Ormistoun to be communicated by them to the committee and gentlemen of the sheriffdom of East Lothian, for raising four hundred horse and three hundred foot, for preventing the intestine combustion, and preserving the union of the kingdoms of Scotland and England, threatened from the remainder of the army, of the late unhappy engagement, now returned.

190. Montrose's key to ciphers, 1648. Some of the assumed names in place of the real names are rather amusing. Montrose himself is "Venture faire." Hamilton is "Captain Luckiesse." Lanerick, "Peter a Packs " (Judge)." Argyle, "Ruling Elder and Merchant of " Middlebargh." Tullender, "Almanack." Lindsey, "Judas." Assembly, "Good wife that wears the "breeches." Synod, "Apes or Munkies." Roxbrough, "Fox."

191. Letter from Colonel Sir John Cochrane (brother of William, first Earl of Dundonald) [address wanting], probably to Montrose, from the person addressed being styled your Excellency in the letter, dated Dantzick, 3d December 1649, New Style, informing him that he had made his propositions to the Duke of Courland, whom he found very constant in his affection, but most miserably covetous, so that he got an absolute denial to his first propositions, yet he earnestly urged for a better answer; got the Duchess and most of the Duke's Council upon his side, and partly by threats, and partly by fair words, he wrested out of him a more favourable answer, to wit, six war ships, one of six-and-thirty guns, another of two-and-thirty, one of four-and-twenty, one of twenty, and two of fourteen guns, with three months' provision for every one of them.

192. Declaration of his Excellency James, Marquis of Montrose, to encourage all who are to engage in this present service of His Majesty against a horrid and infamous faction of rebels within the kingdom of Scotland. 1649. Printed duodecimo, 19 pp., with title-page.

193. A pass, superscribed by Queen Henrietta Maria, in favour of le Sieur Guthrie, a Scotch gentleman, who had long served the late King, her very honoured husband, in his armies under the command of the Marquis of Montrose, and had given proofs of his courage and good conduct, and who now intended to travel into Italy. Addressed to all Lieutenants, Generals, and Governors of provinces and towns, all Captains of castles and fortresses, all guards of ports and passages, and all others having power by land or by sea; and praying those in authority not only to allow him to pass and repass freely and surely with his servant, *hordes*, and baggage, but also to grant him all assistance and favour. Paris, 4th March 1649.

194. Letter from Lord Jermyn, dated Paris, 3rd December, year wanting [1649], to Montrose; chiefly complimentary.

195. Letter from Lord Jermyn to the Marquis of Montrose, dated Paris, 9th February 1650, repeating to him the assurances of the interest he took in all that concerned his affairs, not only in relation to our public concernments, but in that of his particular respects to the Marquis himself; he intreated him to believe that no man living could more wish him all sorts of happiness and success.

196. Commission subscribed by James, Marquis of Montrose, Lieutenant-General, Captain-General, and Lord High Admiral, to His Majesty within the kingdom of Scotland, to Captain James Maitland, to a troop of horse, to serve under Colonel Gray's regiment of horse. Kirkewall, 26th March 1650.

197. Paper marked on the back "copy of the oath " signed by the Englishmen, the 27th of March, at Kirk- " wall, 1650." The paper is a solemn acknowledgment of King Charles the Second to be the true and undoubted King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, and over all persons and in all causes as well ecclesiastical as civil. Small folio.

198. Commission subscribed by James Marquis of Montrose, by virtue of the power granted to him by his Majesty of the Admiralty of the kingdom of Scotland, to Captain Robert Hall to be captain of the good frigate or vessel of war called the Herdsman in Gothenberg. Kirkwall in Orkney, 5th April 1650.

199. Order for General Major Sir John Hurry to take a part of the company of guard, with four companies of life regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel George Drummond, together with other four companies of Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Stewart's squadron, and immediately to embast himself with what arms and ammunition doth belong, and set sail with the evening tide for the coast of Caithness. Given from shipboard, near the Island of Flotta, 9th April 1650.

200. Warrant subscribed by James Marquis of Montrose, as Governor-General and Lord High Admiral in Scotland, to Captain Robert Hall, in consideration of his many sufferings and losses for his fidelity and loyalty to his Majesty in His Majesty's service, authorising him to dispone of so much of the first vessel whatsoever it should please God to deliver into his hands as prize as would completely make up to him all his real losses in his Majesty's service. Thurston, 13th April 1650.

201. Letter of James Marquis of Montrose, to the gentlemen and heritors of Caithness, complaining that their appearance to support him after his arrival in Caithness had not been so timely as was expected; that that had necessitated him, the conveniency of his Majesty's affairs requiring his removal, to leave behind him certain persons to communicate to them such things as he judged necessary to be done by them at that time; for which end he had particularly commanded them to offer to them an oath of fidelity and allegiance to be subscribed by all and every one of them to his sacred Majesty. Thurste, 14th April 1650.

202. Order by James Marquis of Montrose, for Captain Robert Hall, authorizing him to take whatsoever ships he was able to be master of, belonging to the town of Hamburgh, they not having a pass to show from the Marquis or any other of His Majesty's Admirals. Thurston, 14th April 1650.

203. Assurance by James Marquis of Montrose, Lieutenant Governor, and Lord High Admiral of Scotland, to Captain Robert Hall of one of the best of the ships that were then, or that should afterwards happen to be under the Marquis's command, and of making him commander of a squadron of ships for His Majesty's service. Thursto, 14th April 1650.

204. Oath of Allegiance subscribed by several skippers and seamen, declaring that from their very souls they detested that unnatural rebellion against his late sacred Majesty, his horrid and execrable murder, and engaging to the utmost of their power to evidence to the whole

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world their firm resolutions for the re-establishment of his present Majesty. Thurso, 27th April 1650.

205. Letter from Louis the Fourteenth, King of France, countersigned by his Minister Henri-Auguste de Loménie, Comte de Brienne, to the Parliament of Scotland, in which, after narrating that he had learned that the Marquis of Montrose by the fortune of arms had been made prisoner in the last battle he had fought in Scotland, he begs that the captors would set the Marquis at liberty, as the Marquis in what he had done, had only generously performed his duty to his Sovereign. Dated Compiegne 10th June 1650.

Montrose was executed before this letter of intercession reached Edinburgh.

206. Act of the King and the Estates of Parliament rescinding the sentences of forfeiture passed against the late James Marquis of Montrose, and his adherents in the year 1645. Dated at Edinburgh 9th February 1661.

In my next Report I may have some suggestions to offer to the Commissioners with reference to the entire collection of the Montrose Muniments.

Humbly reported by
WILLIAM FRASER.

Edinburgh, 32, Castle Street,
26th December 1870.

REPORT ON THE RECORDS AND MANUSCRIPTS AT DUNROBIN, BELONGING TO HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND.

The Charters at Dunrobin have been arranged with reference to the lands conveyed by them, and are readily accessible by means of a detailed inventory.

The earliest is dated in the reign of King William the Lion, and from that time the series is complete to the present day.

The Earldom of Sutherland is one of the most ancient honours now existing in Scotland, and its history has been fully detailed in "The Genealogical History of "the Earldom of Sutherland from its origin to the "year 1630, by Sir Robert Gordon of Gordonstoun,"* to which is appended an Inventory of Writs of the Earldom.

Besides the Records which illustrate and prove the descent of the family and property of the lands, there are in the collection others of a miscellaneous description which require a more detailed notice.

Among these is a document of early date, and of much value for understanding the early ecclesiastical history of the district.

The ancient Diocese of Caithness comprehended the extensive province which in time came to be distinguished as the *Counties* of Caithness and Sutherland. The see was probably founded by King David I., and it received from him and his successors on the throne various charters of endowment, the territory itself however being the seat of a Norse population, under the Jarls or Earls of Orkeney and Orkney.

The rude condition of the people may be inferred from their treatment of two of the early Bishops of Caithness. John, the second Bishop, was seized by Earl Harold Hadadson, at whose instance his tongue was cut out and his eyes torn from their sockets, while Adam his successor was burnt by an enraged crowd in his own kitchen.

To strengthen the efforts of the infant church in civilizing the fierce natives, fresh settlers were introduced into the province by the Crown. The chief of these was a branch of the great family of *De Moravia*, brought from the opposite coast of the Moray Firth, and which soon became known as Lords and Earls of Sutherland.

The successor of Bishop Adam was a member of the powerful house of Duffus, and a near kinsman of William, Lord of Sutherland. Possessed of great and varied means of influence, he wielded them all for promoting the settlement of his diocese.

One of his beneficent works was the erection of a Cathedral Church at Dornoch.

Among the papers at Dunrobin is the Charter of Constitution of his newly designed Cathedral. The Record is not dated, but may probably be ascribed to the early years of his episcopate, which extended from 1223 to 1245. (Miscell. Ban. Club, vol. iii.)

In it he sets forth that before his time there was only a single ministering priest in the Cathedral, partly from the poverty of the place, and partly from the prevailing disorders, but that now he had resolved on the erection of a Cathedral at his own expense and to provide for a conventual foundation in it, so far as his narrow means would admit.

The constitution of the Cathedral of Moray was derived from that of Lincoln, and Bishop Gilbert from his early connection with the former (having been its Archdeacon), naturally turned to it as the model of that which he had now to frame. In all points except one he adopted the Constitution of Moray. There were the same number of canons, and the same dignitaries in each; but in Moray, as in others of the Scotch Cathedrals, the Bishop sat in the Chapter as a simple Canon, while in the Chapter of the Cathedral of Caithness, the Bishop was declared to be the chief and pre-eminent.

The result of the government of Bishop Gilbert was such that he gained the affections of the people, by whom he was believed to have worked miracles. He was afterwards canonized, and his festival was celebrated on the first day of April, while his relics continued to be held in reverence, and gave a sanction to oaths till the eve of the Reformation.

There are many bundles of letters and papers in the Charter-room, of which in some cases lists have been prepared, and in framing this Report I have made use of these separate lists as well as of the Inventory of the Charters.

Of these papers, the following seem worthy of notice:—

Letter to the Earl of Sutherland from Mary, Queen Dowager of Scotland, dated 12th March 1557, relative to a Commission granted to the Earl to apprehend "Thomas Robertson, pyrat, and his complices."

Notarial Instrument of Relaxation by Alexander, Earl of Huntly, Governor of the North of Scotland, in favour of John Tarrol, of Doill, Donald Tarrol, in Doill, William John Nicolson, and others, of the forfeiture incurred by them for besieging the Castle of Dunrobin, dated 27th June 1519.

Letters of Dispensation by John, Archbishop of St. Andrews, Papal Legate in Scotland, in favour of James, Earl of Bothwell and Lady Jean Gordon, sister-german of George, Earl of Huntly, being within the forbidden degrees of consanguinity, dated 13th March 1565.

This document has been the subject of considerable speculation, and Mr. Burton, the latest writer who treats of it, states that after all that has been written, there is a mystery about it. (Hist. of Scotland, vol. iv. p. 385.)

In the Articles given in by the Earl of Murray to Queen Elizabeth's Commissioners at Westminster on the 9th of December 1568, the nullity of the divorce between Bothwell and Lady Jean Gordon is set forth, which "for consanguinitie standing betwix him and "his wiff proceidit oulie becaus the dispensatioun was "abstracted." (Hopetoun MS.) The late Mr. Joseph Robertson who makes this quotation, adds, "The dispensation thus said to have been abstracted has not been heard of since," and "it was no doubt destroyed "before Bothwell's divorce." (Statuta Eccles. Scot., vol. i. p. clxxxii.)

Mr. Robertson states that the evidence *on which the dispensation proceeded*, is preserved in a notarial record among the papers at Hamilton Palace; while Mr. Burton, on the supposition that this document was the dispensation itself, accounts for its preservation there, on the ground of the strong interest which the House of Hamilton had to preserve a document that might some day or other prove any offspring of Queen Mary with Bothwell to be illegitimate. (Hist. of Scot., vol. iv. p. 385.)

The marriage between Lady Jean Gordon and Bothwell was declared to have been null from the beginning, by reason of their being of kin within the forbidden degrees. The document now discovered proves that a dispensation was regularly procured before marriage; and as we find that Lady Jean Gordon did not found on it in the consistorial proceedings before the archbishop (which ended in the divorce), and it would seem to have been in her custody throughout, and to have been carried by her to Dunrobin when she was married to the Earl of Sutherland in 1573, the inference is, that her consent had been gained to the divorce, either at the instance of the Queen, or of her own husband.

Certain Articles, sent by the Reverend Father in God Robert, elect, confirmed, of Caithness, to a noble and potent Lord George, Earl of Caithness, his vassal and tenant of the Barony of May, to be performed conform to his bond given to the said Reverend Father and his successors, for him, his heirs and assignees, Earls of Caithness, dated Dornoch, 12 August 1549.

* Printed at Edinburgh, 1813.

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According to the description in the inventory of this document (which from a fresh arrangement of some of the papers could not itself be found) its fourth article is of the following purport:—"The said Reverend Father "desires the pollution of the Kirk and Sanctuary of "Farr to be amended, for that the said Earl not only "gart take away all insicht and gear put therein in "keeping, but also took out of the same aged and "decrepit men and bairns, in colour of safety by faith "of his great oath sworne in presence of a great "auditor, and thereafter gart cruely dispone on them; "and also to cause restore the spuilzie of the chalice "and christening stock, Eucharist and ornaments of the "Altar of the said Kirk of Farr, since the Sacrament "cannot be administered for want thereof, with the "Earl's answer, and the Bishop's confutation."

The bearing which this paper has on the working of the law of sanctuary makes it desirable to have it fully copied. The parish of Farr comprehends a wild and extensive district on the northern coast of Sutherland, in which is the long stretching valley of Strathnaver. In this glen, on the left bank of the Naver, is a ruined chapel with a cemetery, near to which is a stone cross supposed by the people to be that of "The Red Priest." This personage had a stone basin in the neighbouring parish of Durness, known as the stone of the Red Priest, and he is also held in remembrance at Applecross by the same name. There can be little doubt that all these notices refer to St. Maelruba, who, as we learn from the Irish Annals, founded a monastery at Applecross in the year 673, and whose mission in the early Celtic church of Alba was influential and enduring. The Cross of the Red Priest in Strathnaver may have been one of the boundaries of the Sanctuary of Farr. The girth of St. Maelruba at Applecross extended six miles on all sides of his church, while that of the Knights of St. John at Torphichen measured a mile on every side, and is marked by stone crosses. It would appear from the document at Dunrobin that in troubled times the poor people retreated with all their effects to such sanctuaries, and that thus, as for other reasons, an enclosed space of considerable extent was required for girths.

Mutual bond of amity between Robert, Bishop of Caithness, with consent of the Dean and Chapter of Caithness and John, Earl of Sutherland, 15 .

A Collection of Papers (from those of Gordonstone) relative to John Gordon, elected to be Bishop of Galloway 1567; also, concerning the Abbey of Glenluce, Sir Robert Gordon, and his father-in-law, the Dean of Salisbury.

Among these is "Certane instructions anent ane "testament to be maid by Laurence Commendator of "Glenluce," "datet at the Chappell in Tongland ye "fyft of February 1620."

Letter, the Marquis of Hamilton to the Earl of Sutherland, dated Holyrood House, 13th May 1631, as to his undertaking to the King of Sweden, "to go over "with a strong armie into Germany, for aiding him "in his present wars, undertaken for the libertie of the "true religion, &c.," requesting his assistance.

Letter from Charles I. to the Earl, asking his aid toward the repairs of the Church of Dornoch, the Cathedral Church of the Diocese of Caithness, 22nd June 1634.

Letter dated 24th January 1640, signed by the Earls of Argyll, Rothes, Montrose, Eglinton, and Lothian, Lord Napier and others, to the Earl of Sutherland, requesting his concurrence in their measures against the King, who is said to be going on in all warlike preparations.

In a volume are arranged letters from Col. Robert Monro, the author of "The Expedition under Gustavus Adolphus," from his brother Col. John Monro of Obstell, and from Adam Gordon of Kilcolmkill. Col. Robert Monro writes on public affairs, and about the wars abroad, from Hamburg, Oct. 1636; Col. J. Monro from Duderstatt, August 1632, also on foreign wars; and Gordon from Gottenburg, November 1635.

Letter from King Charles II. to the Earl, from the Camp at Stirling, 28 July 1651, asking his concurrence and aid, "for all is now at stake, religion, the libertie "of this antient kingdome, our honour and persone," &c.

The account of the disbursements in money (1650–54) of Jane Wemyss, Countess of Angus, and afterwards (in 1659) Countess of Sutherland, in her own writing, relative to dress and all kinds of personal expenses, including "losses at carts."

A series of letters from the Duke of Gordon, principally on public affairs dated in the years 1684–5–6. In one dated Gordon Castle, 19 January 1687, he urges the Earl to meet him there and informs him that the Earl of Moray was lately received as a Catholic publicly at London.

Copy of a letter written by John Earl of Sutherland, at the desire of Sir Thomas Livingstone, Commander of the Forces, to the Viscount Dundee, advising him for the safety of his person and estates to join King William's Government, and offering his mediation for a pardon, dated at Inverness, 3rd July 1689.

Another copy of this letter also attested by Sir Thomas Livingstone, together with the original letter from the Viscount Dundee in reply to the above dated 15th July 1689, wherein he shows the Earl the instability of the new Government, and offers his mediation if the Earl shall join King James.

Copy of a letter from Lord Strathnaver to the Viscount Dundee, 3rd July 1689. "The concern that many "equaly interested in us both has for your Lordship, "abstracting from that respect, which your own merite "made me have, cannot but occasion regret in me to "see that the course you take tends inevitably to the "ruin of you and yours if persisted in. I cannot "therefore but wish that you would follow the Duke "of Gordon's example, and I am persuaded it will be "found the best course."

Letters from the Duke of Wirtemberg to the Earl of Sutherland. 1694–96.

Letter from Andrew Bishop of Caithness. 1688.

Letters from the Earl of Sunderland. 1706–7.

Letters from Lord Somers. 1707–8.

Letters from the Duke of Suffolk. 1714–15.

Letters from the Duke of Montrose. 1715.

A series of letters from Simon Lord Lovat to the Earl. In one dated 2nd December 1714 he states, "I "am fully resolved to expose my life for the Royall "family of Hanover. I hope ther is none who wish the "King and Government well, but should wish to see me "at the head of my clan, wher your Lordship knos I "may be of good use to the Government, since by all "apearance its there the Pretender will make his first "attempt."

In another, dated 30th April 1715, he states that as his life and the name of Fraser are at the Earl's mercy, he trusts that the Earl will speak favourably of him to the Ministry.

On 21st March 1716 he gives an account of his exertions to suppress the rebellion, and requests the Earl to prevent Fraserdale's getting a remission, and to obtain his estates for Lovat, also to use his influence to obtain pardon for some of Lovat's friends.

On 3rd April 1716 he writes to Lord Strathnaver, congratulating him on the honors the Earl of Sutherland was then receiving in London, for his services during the rebellion, and that he himself had got a remission, and letters from the King, Secretary Stanhope, and others, thanking him for his services.

Minutes of Councils of War, held at Castle Dounie, December 1715, and Inverness December 1715 and January 1716.

On 23rd September 1717 Lovat writes to the Earl complaining of the loss of his friendship, and because he had been refused admittance to him.

Letters from the Duke of Argyll to the Earl of Sutherland about the raising and dispatching of troops, December 1716.

A bundle of letters to the Earl of Sutherland, and other papers connected with the rebellion in the years 1715–16.

Among these are letters from the Duke of Roxburgh, the Duke of Argyll, Lord Reay, Lord Glenorchy, General Cadogan, James Ferguson, "calling himself "aid-de-camp to the Duke of Mar," Duke of Marlborough, Secretary Stanhope, the Lord Justice Clerk, &c.

Copy of a truce between Lord Lovat on behalf of the Earl of Sutherland, and Lord Seaforth, "calling himself "Marquis of Seaforth," 30th December 1715.

Letter from King George I. to the Earl of Sutherland thanking him for the eminent services rendered by him to Government during the recent rebellion, dated St. James, 17th January 1716.

Indenture, dated 12th March 1727, between John Earl of Sutherland, as Vice-admiral in the Islands of Orkney and Shetland, and Jacob Rowe of London, whereby permission is granted to the latter to raise a Spanish ship or man of war, called the Grand Admiral of Spain, (and one of the Spanish Armada), mounted with 130 brass guns or thereabout, which in the year 1588, was lost or sunk at or upon the Fair Isle, he having invented an engine for the recovering out of the sea of such wrecks.

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A series of letters from Lord President Forbes to the Earl, from September 1745 to May 1746, as to raising a regiment, and on public affairs generally.

A bundle of letters of the same period from Major Mackay, Capt. Gun, Lady Janet St. Clair, Sir Robert Gordon, Sir John Gordon of Embo, Lord Cathcart, Mr. Baird, Sir Everard Fawkner, Major Colquhoun, General Huske, Lord Justice Clerk, Mr. Frigge, the Judge Advocate, Dr. Kinnaird, the Duke of Argyll, the Lord Chancellor, Clunie Gordon, Lord Reay, Lord Strathnaver, Lord Kilkerran, Inverchasly, and others.

Sir Robert Gordon the historian of the Earldom of Sutherland, became tutor to Earl John, his nephew, in the year 1615.

Among the manuscripts at Dunrobin is his Book of Accounts as Tutor for the years 1616, 1617, 1618, 1619, 1620, 1621, and 1622.

They are recorded in great detail, and many of the entries afford curious illustrations of the condition of the country, referring to agricultural progress, buildings, dress, hunting, fishings, rents, wages and the like.

The following entry preserves evidence of the late occurrence of wolves in Sutherland.

"Item, six poundis threttein shillings four pennies "given this yeir (1621) to Thomas Gordoune for the "killing of ane wolff and that according to the Acts of "the countrey."

I add a few random entries as specimens :—

"1618. Two bolls victual given to Richard Kard for "mending the great gunnis and feeld pieces in Dun-"robin."

"Two chalders wictwall given at Dornogh crop, 1617, "for my lord and his pedagogue and serwants boord."

"Item, thrie bolls in malt spent in Cracock, at the "appointed yeirlye tyme for the Earle of Sutherlands "generall hounting at Stenedell, my lord being ther."

"Item, alewin poundis gewin this yeir, 1618, for bows, "arrowis, golff clubbes and balls, and other necessars "for his lordships exercise." (Next year these are entered at ten pounds.)

"Item, thrie scoir tenten pundis in Januari this yeir, "1619, for the comptens charges in his woyage from "Sutherland to Struthboigie and Frendret, when Lady "Elizabeth Gordonne, the Earl of Sutherlands sister, "was contracted to the Laird of Frendret, and ane "minut of ane contract past betuix the parties."

"Item, 266 *lib.* 13*s.* and 4*d.* for two gounes to Lady Elizabeth Gordone and other necessaries at hir "marriage, be my lady Marquise of Huntlys direccyes."

"Item, four pounds given for serwants wages goeing "to use warnings at the parish churches at Peasche "this year, 1619."

"Item, thriescoir sewenteen poundis giwin this yeir, "1620, for my lords entertaynment with his pedagogue "and his boy at Dornoghe, for mart, muttone, buttir, "cheese, and tallone."

"Item, fourtie four poundis giwen to one William "Cumming this yeir for heiling and cureing my lords "head, being diseased."

"Item, 73*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* the Earl's part off glassing the "churche of Dornoghe and putting his armes in one of "the glasses of the windowes theroff."

Of other manuscripts at Dunrobin, the following deserve notice :—

The original manuscript of Sir Robert Gordon's History of the Earldom of Sutherland.

Two contemporary copies of the same work, with the authors original notes, and additions.

Rossi Sutherlandiæ Comitum Annales, fol.

Memoirs concerning affairs of Scotland from Q. Anne's accession to 1707, with the account of the origine and progress of the designed invasion in March 1708, and some short reflections on the ancient state of Scotland.

Besides these there is a Kalendar of Fearn, a Præmonstratensian House in the neighbouring County of Ross, founded by Ferquhard Earl of Ross, about the year 1230.

Originally the volume had formed a book of offices, but besides the Kalendar there now remain only two leaves, containing the services for the festivals of St. Stephen, protomartyr, and St. John the Evangelist, and a fragment of the service for the day of the Holy Innocents.

The Kalendar contains the Saints common to the Roman Kalendar, with a few of those of the Celtic church, such as St. Columba, St. Monan, St. Patrick, St. Gilibert, St. Donan, St. Congall, St. Moloc, St. Barr, St. Fillan, St. Ninian, St. Duthac, St. Brigid and St. Colman, and would seem to have been written in the latter half of the 15th century.

It contains the obits of many benefactors of the Monastery, as well as a record of the deaths of people who had no apparent connection with Fearn. It has also been used for chronicling many events of national and local interest.

The entries come down to the seventeenth century, and every part of the pages has been made use of, an older notice being occasionally obscured by a more recent one written over it.

Among the obits are the following :—

Obitus Wilhelmi secundi Comitis de Ros, quæ obiit apud Dehny, XXVIII. die mensis Januarii, anno Domini M.CCC°.XXII.

Obitus bone memorie Walteri de Lesly Comitis de Ross, qui obiit penultimo die mensis Februarii apud Fert, anno Domini M°. [ccc.] octogesimo primo.

Obitus Donaldi, Abbatis nove Farine, XXV. mensis Julii anno Domini M°.CCC°.LXVIII.

Obitus bone memorie Reverendi in Christo patris ac domini, domini Thome McCulloch, Abbatis de Ferne, qui obiit apud ejusdem, decimo septimo mensis Julii, anno Dominice incarnacionis, M°.CCC°.XVI. Orate, ex caritate, pro anima ejus.

Obitus Alexandri Friselle, Prioris de Bewly, qui obiit apud idem, VIII° die mensis Augusti, anno Domini M°.CCC.LXXI.

Obitus domini Magni Eugenii, Canonici de Ferne, VIII° die mensis Decembris, anno Domini M°.CCC° nonogesimo.

Obitus Elizabit Ogilvy domine de Cumnok, 3 Decr. 1528.

8 Decr. 1558. Obiit Magister Laurcutius Malysone, vir doctus in arte grammatica.

Obitus Magistri Thome Ros, Abatis Ferne, qui obiit in Tayne, 14 die Februarii anno 1595, et sepultus in Ferne.

Feb. 13, 1574. Obiit Magister Donaldus Fraser Archidiaconus Rossensis, qui occisus fuit apud Awfurd.

The following obits refer to those who were remembered for some special work :—

Obitus domini Wilhelmi Comitis Rossie qui fabricavit et reparavit ecclesiam Nove Farine, et obiit apud Dehny, IX. die mensis Februarii, anno Domini M°.CCC°.LXXI.

Obitus bene memorie quondam Thome Monylaw, prepositi ecclesie Sancti Duthaci, qui fabricavit opus argenteum capitis Sancti Duthaci, et donavit capellanie fundationis sue, pro celebratione misse Corporis Christi ac diversa alia opera . . . Obiit in conversione Sancti Pauli, anno Domini 1490.

Obitus Jacobi Reid qui fabricavit fontem in claustro, qui obiit Ferne 5 Nov° 1549 : pro cujus anima orate.

Of the later obituary notices the following are specimens :—

The ix. day Merche 1590 departit in the Chanonrie of Ross ane weill condicionit young man, callit Patrik Dunbar, son and appeirand heir to George Dunbar of Awach.

The sext day of December 1594, dyed Alexander Gordone, Earle of Sutherland, and was buried at Dornoch.

Obitus Magistri Joannis Munro, pastoris ecclesie de Tarbet, 18 Martii 1626.

29 Julii anno 1658. Anna Fraser, Countess of Sutherland, departed at Dunrobin.

The following are specimens of the historical entries :—

The battell of Harlaw on Sanct James Ewin, 1411.

Jan° 3, 1557. The dortor of Ferne wes brint be negligence of ane boy callit Huchen M°Culloch.

The 1st Jan° 1572. The Castell of Edinbruch seigit be the Inglis men, and haldin be the lard of Grancies.

Dominica ultima Octobris 1574, natus Wilhelmus Ros, apud Pitlary, et est filius Magistri Thome Ros, Abbatis de Ferne, et prepositi de Tane.

On the viii. day of this instand, beand Fryday 1583, Capitaine James Ros brodyr sone to the lard of Achlossin, and Patrik Yvat with him, wer slane in Tane, in Andro Rossis chalmer, at viii. horis afoir none, or thairby, be Nicolas Ross and Walter Ross with their complices.

The viii. of Februar 1587 Marie Quein of Scotland wes crewalie murderit in England, the xxv. yeir of hir renge.

The xiiii. of October 1589 the King teuk schipping in Leith at xi. houris in the nyclit to Denmark for his Quene.

The xxvi. of November 1590 conuenit in Forres the Erll of Athoill, the Erll of Murray, the Laird of Grant, Makintoshie, the Barrone of Kilrock, with thair haill forces, and the haill surname of the Dunbars and

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Cumyngeis, and the Laird of Cull . . . . and himselff, and war all anis spurpoissit till haiff passit on the Erll of Huntlie, quhill God pat ane better mynd into thame, and stayit.

The 19 of May 1642, the hous of Miltoun was brint negligentle be ane kenis neist.

The nynt of May 1645, ane feild fochtin att Alderne betuix the Irische, and the Erll of Muntroiss, being generall to thame, and the Erll of Seaford and Sutherland on the uthir.

The harischyng of Dyk.

Jan. 1643. Heu Ross of Tollie, with tua of his seruandis, died suddenlie in ane chamber in the Castell of Cromartie, and was bureit at Ferne the secund of February the said yeir.

The 27 of Appryle 1650 Muntrois withe ane greatt companie of werriours wer discomfitt be [ ] att Cragconachane in Stratcharron.

On a slip of parchment, which forms a fly-leaf to the Kalendar, there is written in a hand of the early part of the sixteenth century :—

" Quha wyl w^t reson' ande rycht
" Ye mercy of God almicht
" Ask and haiff for hym and hys
" Fra tribulacion' or fra inye
" Frendo or ffa he wyl forcall
" For ony dysess yat may ffall
" Sway yat his askyn rychtwyss
" Yé soverane God wyl grat it fre
" And forythete ye rubrek sais
" He wyllit g'nt w^t in x. dais
" Efftyr yé messis endit be
" Throw his grete benignite
" On xiii. dais al in feyre
" Quhat tyme yé lykis in yé there
" Yir ar yé messis folowande
" As Latyn men may vnderstande
" Prima missa de adventu domini. Sicut [ ]
" in'ca adventus d'ni offic^m ad d'ne, etc.
" Sc'da de natiuitate offic^m. Puer natus,
" Et cetera, oia que in illa missa continentur.
" Tercia de ep'i^a d'ni offic^m. Eece advenit.
" D'nator, etc., ut in die Epiphanie."

[etc.]

At the foot of the page of the Kalendar containing the month of January is written—

" Giff Sanet Paullis day be fair and cleir
" Than salbe tyd ane happie year
" Gif it chance to snaw or rane
" Than salbe deir all kynd of grayne
" And giff the wind [do fly] on loft
" Than war sall vex the [kingdome] oft
" And gif the cloudis mak dark the skye
" Both nowte and foull that yeir sall die."

And at the foot of the page, on which the month of April occurs, the "Tabula perpetua ad faciendum " pascha," and another, "Ad inueniendum quadra- " gesimum."

Among other families illustrated by the obits are Munro of Cullnald, Munro of Tarlogie, Dunbar of Durris, Ross of Tolle, M'Kenzie of Kintaill, Fraser of Lovat, Ross of Plaids, Douglas of Mulderg, Faid of Ballone, Gordon of Ballone, Munro of Fowlis, M'Culloch of Kindeace, Dunbar of Mayne, Ross of Balnagown, Ross of Terrel, Ross of Annat, Vaus of Lochslin, Ross of Resolis, Ross of Morinche, Ross of Kindeace, Urquhart of Burdisyardis, Ross of Rarrichie, Ross of Inverharrow, Chalmers of Ormond, Dunbar of Benegfeild, and Ross of Auchnaloich.

There occur also obits of many ecclesiastics of Ross, Tain, and Fearn, besides burgesses of Tain and other local families of less importance.

If the Commissioners should wish to obtain Calendars of the papers and manuscripts here noted, the Duke of Sutherland has expressed his readiness to permit them to be made.

JOHN STUART.

REPORT ON THE PAPERS OF THE MARQUIS OF HUNTLY AT ABOYNE CASTLE.

The family of Aboyne is an offshoot from the main stem of the House of Gordon.

In the year 1627 King Charles I. created Lord John Gordon, second son of the first Marquis of Huntly, Viscount Melgum and Lord Aboyne, but his Lordship only enjoyed the title for three years, having been burned to death in the Tower of Crichton of Frendraught, under circumstances of some mystery, which have been the theme of the contemporary annalist Spalding, and have also been sung in the ballads of the district.

On this, George, the eldest son of the Marquis, was created Viscount Aboyne, in 1632, and on his succession to the Marquisate in 1636, the title of Aboyne devolved on his second son James, who died in 1649, while at the Restoration his younger brother Charles was created Earl of Aboyne.

On the death of George, fifth and last Duke of Gordon, and eighth Marquis of Huntly, in 1836, the chiefship of the Gordons devolved on George, the fifth Earl of Aboyne, who became Marquis of Huntly, and was the grandfather of the present Peer.

The Viscount Melgum, who perished in the Tower of Frendraught, was married to Lady Sophia Hay, fifth daughter of Francis Earl of Errol. This lady was a Roman Catholic, and her spiritual necessities were for a time ministered to by Gilbert Blackhal, a priest of the Scots' mission in France, in the Low Countries, and in Scotland, who in a work which he left in manuscript, entitled " A breiffe narration of the services " done to three noble Ladyes," has recorded " How " I came to be engaged in the service of my Ladye " of Aboyne," and " of the services that I rendred to " my Ladye of Aboyne " in the capacities of priest, chamberlain, and captain of her castle.

In this work, which has been printed by the Spalding Club, the author describes his errant life and secret visits to the families who adhered under every trial to the ancient faith, and has furnished many picturesque details which help us to understand the undercurrents of the society in which he moved.

The Lord Charles Gordon who was created Earl of Aboyne in 1660, was an author, and some of his poems are preserved in local manuscript collections, which have escaped the notice of the historians of Scottish poetry. His verses have been said not to be without merit, but to be too often polluted by the licentious spirit of the loose age in which he lived.

In a volume in the library at Skene House, entitled " A collection of severall satyrs, lampoons, songs, and " other poems," a manuscript of the beginning of last century is one of his pieces, called " Earle of " Aboyne's Lynes," addressed to a beauty of the day. The same volume contains another of his productions, called " A Satyre on the Duke of Lawderdale," which thus commences :—

The seepter and croun
With the gospell and goun
Are now turned all to confusion,
The Hector of state
Is the rascall we hate
And his plots we will treat in derision.

The vicissitudes of the civil wars, in which the members of the family took a prominent part on the King's side, may account for the want of the letters and documents of the period which might have been expected at Aboyne.

The papers which have been preserved consist of the charters and title-deeds of the lands, which from time to time became vested in the family. Many of these are of the 15th century, and are of great interest for purposes of local history and genealogy.

Among the families whose history they serve to illustrate, are the Gordons of Midmar, Gordons of Braichly, Gordons of Coldstone, Crabs of Cults, and Chalmers of Cults. A good many of the charters were granted by Bishops of Aberdeen, over lands in their Barony of Birse, some by Adam Gordon of Aboyne, who by marriage with the heiress of Sutherland became Earl of Sutherland, by Alexander Gordon, Earl of Sutherland, by George Gordon, Earl of Huntly, and by Donald Farquharson, a great captain, under Montrose, in the civil wars. There are also old rentals of Mar, which contain points of interest for the agricultural history of the district in the 17th century.

JOHN STUART.

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The Papers and Manuscripts of the Right Honourable the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres at Dunecht.

The charters and miscellaneous papers in this collection are varied and numerous, the description of them in a catalogue recently constructed extending to about 300 folio pages.

For the most part they consist of the titles to estates belonging to the Lindsays, Earls of Crawford, the Lindsays of Edzell, the Lindsays, Earls of Balcarres, and other branches of this ancient house, and both they, and the letters in the collection, have contributed interesting and picturesque details to the "Lives of the Lindsays," written by the present Earl while Lord Lindsay.

It is thus unnecessary to refer in detail to papers which have been described and quoted in a work so well known and popular as that just referred to.

One of the charters throws some light on a hereditary royal surgeon at an early period. By it, King Robert I. grants to William of Watterston "filio et "heredi quondam Johannis surgici, dilecto et fideli "nostro" an annual rent of 8 merks sterling, payable out of the rents of the Kings Thanage of Tannadyce, "de quo quidem anno redditu, dictus quondam Johan- "nes, pater predicti Willielmi, obiit vestitus et sasitus "ut de feodo, per donationem clare memorie domini "Alexandri, Regis Scocie, predecessoris nostri ultimo "defuncti." "Reddendo unum par calcarium deaura- "torum apud Perthe in mundinis de Dunde," dated at Cupar in Angus, 26 Dec. 1317.

Among our early charters are many notices of hereditary physicians, who enjoyed lands in virtue of their office, and a collection of these would not be without its use. One of these officials is favourably noticed in an entry in Rymer:

"Littera ab Alexandro primogenito Regis Scottorum "pro Ade Kereudbright, medico quondam Roberti de "Brus, qui contra communem medicorum opinionem "ipsum sanitati restituerat." Scone, 3 Julii 1282.

Fœdera (new edition) I., 611.

A manuscript volume at Dunecht, which contains the proceedings under a Royal Commission for the settlement of the borders issued by King James I. in 1605, is of considerable value for the numerous illustrations which it affords of the singular condition of society then prevalent in "the debateable land."

The commission was granted in favour of Sir William Selby, Sir Robert Delavale, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Sir William Seaton, and Sir William Humo, Knights; Joseph Pennington, Edward Gray of Morpeth, Patrick Chirnesyde of East Nesbitt, John Charteris of Amisfield, and Gideon Murray of Elibank, Esquires; and was accompanied by instructions from the Privy Council of England.

The first meeting of the Commissioners was held at Carlisle on the 9th of April 1605, when certain articles for their guidance were agreed on, and Sir Wilfrid Lawson was elected convener.

The volume in question appears to have been the official record kept by Sir Wilfrid, and on the first page is written "liber Wilf. Lawson." It contains 247 closely written folios.

At the outset, the commission and relative instructions are engrossed, and every subsequent act of the Commissioners, with their extensive correspondence, is recorded in the most careful manner.

One of their first resolutions was to send out of the country a colony of the Grahames, and "the copie of "the names of Grames which are to be sent away," includes 150 of the clan, of whom the Privy Council, on 17th May 1605, write "that his Majesty having spared "their lives which otherwise were forfeited through "their crimes, his clemency farther appeared, in that "he is pleased to dispose of them as may be greatly for "their good, and in such sorte as they shall be in no "worse condition than his Majesty's good subjects that "were no offenders, being as they are appointed to be "sent to serve in the garrisons and cautionary towns of "Flushing and Brill, places where many honest men "desire to be maintained in service."

Some of the names are accompanied by the soubriquets by which they were familiarly known, such as, "Richard "Grame, alias Jocks Ritchie;" "John Grame, alias "All our Kaines;" "Richard Grame, alias Lang Rit- "chie;" "Andrew Grame of Sarkeyde, alias Little "Andrew;" "Richard Grame, alias Ritchie of Gal- "loway."

The list included the name of Richard Grame of Netherbie, and it would appear that the Scotch Commissioners had proposed its omission when they first met, but on 17th April 1605, the English Commissioners sent a letter from Carlisle to their Scotch brethren, in which they state, "Since our departure from you this "day, we perceive that the leaving out of Richard "Grayme, sonne to Walter Grame of Netherby, is so "evill taken, that we shall be taxed of partiallitye, and "(as yt were complained of that wee have not held in "indifferent course in our proceedinge), therefore, we "have thought good heerby to pray your consentis that "his name may be added to the rest as before yt was, "being a thing that now as the case standis, wee may "not in reason do without your privityes."

In a letter from the Scotch Commissioners, dated at Dumfries on the following day, they concur in the step, but a subsequent effort was made on behalf of Richard of Netherby by the Earl of Montrose, who thus wrote to the Commissioners, from Holyrood House, on 25th June 1605: "Right honourable and assured good freindis, "understanding by reporte of certaine our cozins what "order you have taken with them, and their freindis, "and in especuill that yow have determined to trans- "port thame to Newcastle upon Satterday night, and "there to remaine in ward; we have, therefore, taken "occasion thereby to intreat your honors in favour of "Richard Graime, sone to Walter of Netherby, who is "presently in our company; that notwithstanding of "your ordinance, you will permitt him to continewe "in our company, as yon will do us acceptabill pleasure. "In so doing we shall be answerable for him, both to "his Majestie, unto the Conncell, and to your worships. "Hoping this our request shalbe effectuall at your "handis, we bid you farewell. Your good freind to "his power.

"Montros."

The Commissioners declined to accede to the Earl's request, on the ground that Richard's name was in a schedule sent by the Privy Council, of all those who were to be transported; and, accordingly he was sent with the others destined for Flushing on the 6th of July, with a letter of commendation to the governor of that place, setting forth that the bearer was son to Walter of Netherby, the chief of all the Grames dwelling betwixt Leven and Sark, and that he, "mynding to showe his "forwardness in his Majestie's service, hath desyred us "to give testimony of his birth and place, and that "upon his due desert he may receive such favor as to "his dimerite shall appertyne, which we thinking rea- "sonable have thereunto condiscended, as also that for "his better encouragement to go forward to do his "highnes service, we have intreated the conductor of "the rest to place him as auncient of that company."

By a letter of the Commissioners to the Privy Council, it appeared that they were at first only able to make up 112 of the 150 Grames, and they announced the steps by which they still hoped to make up the original number, adding that "besydes the Grames that dwell "betwixt Leven and Sarke, and whiche were also within "the submission, there are of other surnames whose "lives and conversation have been no better than the "Grames, that the countrey might well spare, and "were fitt to serve and be sent away."

They complain in a letter to Lord Salisbury of 7th July 1605, that there is "one Hutchin Graime of the Gardis, "and one Johne Graime, alias Jock of the Peartree, "that hath much hindered this service."

The first cargo of 50 was sent to Brill, and the second batch of 72 to Flushing.

Before three weeks had elapsed, some of the expatriated Grahams began to appear in their former haunts on the border, to the great disgust of the Commissioners. Some of them had procured licenses from their officers, permitting them to come home for two months, and others returned without any license at all, among whom was Richard of Netherby.

On 23rd October 1605 Sir Wilfrid Lawson writes to the Earl of Cumberland, "as with our last letters we cer- "tifyed the names of such of the Graimes as then to "our understandinge have returned, with license or "without, so I heare there are still mo coming daily, "which as we then wrote, is greatly to the dislyke of "the better and truer sorte of his Majesties subjects "heare, and it is lyke unles ther be some order schortly "taken as well to stay those not yet come, as to send "away or otherwise to take some severe course with "those already come without lycense, that they will all "be schortly at home againe."

The Privy Council in the meantime had instructed the Commissioners on the 19th of October, that they have "taken order with the Viscount Lisle, Gouvernour "of Flissing, that none from henceforth shall have any

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" passe, nor be allowed to come over without speciall " lycense from his Majestie, or of us of his Privy " Counsell, finding now that the error in graunting " such passportis to those to come over (wherein some " are lycensed to stay here two months) hath growen, " by reason it hath been usuall for all governors and " there subordinate officers to graunt leave for such " stay to the ordinary souldier for his private busi- " nessis, and that it was not knowne to the governor " or his deputy that these men thus sent over were " destyned to remaine there beyond the seas without " returning. Concerning those who are now over with- " out any lycense, his Majesty is pleased they be pre- " sently proceeded with according to justice, as far " forth as the nature of any their former offences may " beare. In which case when you shall have proceeded " to finall judgement by authority of your Commission, " you shall doe well to cause them be saufe kept in " prison, untill his Majestie upon your certificate be " made farther acquainted with the matter, and there- " upon some other direction given you in that behanlf."

Their attention was directed to some passports, aigned " Phillip Thornington," " who was no captain of " any of the companies, and whose signature, therefore, " must be presumed to be counterfeited."

From a letter to the Privy Conneil of 14th Nov. 1605, it appears that of the 72 Grahams sent to Flushing, only 14 now remained there, the rest having returned home.

A List of " the names of some speciall malefactours upon the border (fol. 63), reveals a sad condition of affairs:

" Edward Armestrong, alias Antons Edward of Willi- abey, for 12 murthers."

" John Armestrong, alias Jock Sowluggis, for divers murtheris, especially for ripping a womans belly, taking out her child alive, cuttinge the woman's throate, and leaving her and her child dead in the road way. This was done by the directione of the said Edward Arme- stronge, who was also present at the deed doing."

" Andrew Armestrong, alias Ingrees Androwe, for murther."

" George Bell of Bowbanck, Wm. Bell, alias Will of Carhoil } For killing Wm. Ur- win, and divers other fellonies."

" Richard Urwin, junr., Francis Urwin, Mathewe Urwin - - - } Sonnes of William Ur- win of Grehay, that slewe the Provost of Dumfreis, for killing of John New- ton, besydes diverse other fellonies since the King's Proclamation."

" Richard Urwin, alias Wattyes Ritchie, for killing the Provost of Dumfreis, and diverse other spoiles and burnings since the King's Proclamation, for some of which he standeth indyted."

" Andrew Hetherington, alias Andrewe of the Rigg- foote, for killing of Clemy Beauchamp, and diverse spoils and burnings since the King's Proclamation."

" Robert Armestrong, alias Robe Saudy, for killing of Carmegill, and for being ane outlawe these 9 years."

" Christopher Urwin, alias Gifford Carleton, for taking of Wlherlipp, spoiling and burning, since the King pro- claimed, a murtherer and an outlaw."

" Richard Urwin, alias Kokies Richee, condemned of murther at Carliell, since the King proclaimed, besydes a famous theefe for many yeares."

" Edward Blenkinsopp, John Blenkinsopp - } condemned of burglary and felony."

" Thomas Blenkinsopp, who with the former, Blen- kinsoppes were theiffs, spoilers, and burners, of riding, with banners displayed in open day, forrowes since the King proclaimed, for which they stand dyverse tymes indyted at Carliell."

At folio 63b is a " copie of the Grames Petition to his Majestie," setting forth " that they and others inhabit- ing within the bounds of Esko and Leven, being the borders of the Realme of England against Scotland, are men brought upp in ignorannce, and not having had meanes to learne their due obedience to God, and your most excellent Majestie, of late and immedinatly after the death of the Queen's most excellent Majestie, your Majesties late deare sister, did disorderly and tumultuously assemble ourselves with all the warlike force and power that they could make, and being so dissorderlie assembled, did invade the inlande parte of the East parte of the county of Cumberland, and spoiled many of your subjects of England with fire, sword, robbing and reaving of their goods, and mur- thering and taking prisoners the persons of the same, which our misdemeanour, albeit we cannot excuse by any ignorance, for that by the lawes of God we doe knowe that all rebelling, reaving, and murthers, are altogether forbidden, yet soe it is, that some among us of evil and corrupt judgment did perswade us, that untill your Majestie was a crowned Kinge within the realme of England, that the lawe of the same king- dome did cease and was of no force, and that all actis and offences whatsoever done and committed in the meane tyme, were not by the common justice of this realme, punishable by force, of the which malitious error put into our heads, as deceived men, and be- lieving over redely that grosse untruth, we did most injuriously run upon your Majesties inland subjectis, and did theme many wrouges, both by fyer, sword, and takeing there goodes, in such sort as before we have acknowledged."

After profession of their sorrow, they beseech his Majesty that he will be pleased " now at our most " humble suite to graunt unto us the saving of our " lives which now is in your highnes, by the justice of " your lawes to take from us at your highnesse good " pleasure, and that your Majestie will be pleased to " relleagate and banish us (as a tumultuous collony) into " some other parte of your kingdome, there to spend " the residue of our miserable and sorrowful dayes in " lamenting and sorrowing for our offences."

This would seem to have preceded the resolution come to of transporting the Grahams to the Low Countries.

The King probably wished to try the experiment of rooting out the barbarous borderers from their native haunts, and exposing them to fresh and more healthy influences and motives among strangers abroad. He had a few years before tried a colony of a different de- scription, when he transported a body of gentlemen and industrious lowlanders from the county of Fife, with the view of forming a Settlement in the Lewis, and turning to account the fertility of the island, which had been neglected by the rude and ignorant natives.

In this case the Colonists also returned to their own country, but it was on account of the opposition and hatred to which their position in the island exposed them, and because they were unable to maintain their hold in it.

The petition of the Grahams is followed by a curious list of " the names of those that standis in feade with " otheris," and is somewhat ominous for the peace of the country:—

" 1. Imprimis, Youngis and Witheringtons.
" 2. Item betweene Youngis and Hallis.
" 3. Item betweene Youngis and Ogles.
" 4. Item betweene the Barnes and Collingwoods.
" 5. Item betweene the Burnes in Watshoe and Dyck with his complices.
" 6. Item betwene the Davisons and Pottis.
" 7. Item betwene the Rodderfords and Pottis.
" 8. Item betwene the Rodderfords and Fenwicke.
" 9. Item betwene the Ellotis and Carletone.
" 10. Item betwene the Ellotis and Doddis.
" 11. Item betwene the Ellotis and Ridleys with the Weltons.
" 12. Item betwene the Armestrongis and the Rid- leys.
" 13. Item betwene the Trumbles and the lard of Larva.
" 14. Item betwene the Trumbles and Fosters.
" 15. The Grayes and the Fissets.
" 16. Grayes and Ruderfurthis.
" 17. Grayes and Anshes."

The subsequent proceedings of the Commissioners, with full copies of the letters received and written by them, are continued to the end of the volume. Among the letters are several from Henry, Bishop of Carlisle, and Lord William Howard, the " Belted Will " of Border history.

The last entries are dated in January 1606.

It appears to me that a calendar of this volume would furnish very valuable and authentic materials for under- standing the state of border society and life, at the interesting period of transition to which it relates.

JOHN STUART.

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The Papers of the Right Honourable the Earl of Morton at Dalmahoy.

The charters and papers illustrating the history and descent of the great family of Douglas, represented by the Earl of Morton, are arranged in numerous boxes in the Charter Room at Dalmahoy, and selections from them have been printed for the Bannatyne Club in two volumes entitled "Registrum Honoris de Morton."

Besides these there is an extensive collection of letters and papers, relating not only to the family of Morton, but also to the house of Lochleven, one of which, Sir William Douglas, on the failure of the last heir in the entail of the earldom of Morton in 1588, succeeded to the estates and honour of Morton as sixth Earl.

These have been arranged in twelve folio volumes, which are likewise placed in the Charter Room.

Lord Mortou most readily consented to my inspection of all his papers, but the present Report is confined to the latter series, to which I have just referred.

I notice them in the order of the volumes.

I.—"*Morton Papers.—Original documents*, 1474–1616."

Most of these are printed in the volume entitled "Muniments Vetustiora Comitatus de Mortoun," one of the two to which I have referred.

Among those by whom they are subscribed are "Angus," "James G." (Arran), "Lennox," "Duncan" "Campbell of Glenurghay," "Drumlanrig," "Mar," "Mortoun," "Jas. Regent," "Blantyre," "Jhon. "Regent," "Geo. Earl of Errol," "Annas Keyth," "James Stewart."

II.—"*Royal Letters*, 1478–1730."

The earlier of these are formal warrants and precepts. There are a good many letters from King James VI. to the Laird of Lochleven. In one of these, dated 5th August 1582, he applies to him as donator of the ward of the earldom of Buchan, on behalf of Henry Mowbray in the matter of his removing from the lands of Fetterlethir and Lethindie "quhairof he allegis him baith auld "and kyndly possessours and takkismen;" therefore requests that he may be allowed to continue in peaceable occupation during the years of his tack.

A few days afterwards (on 8th August 1582) the king sent another letter to the laird, ostensibly more urgent than the first, on behalf of Mowbray, with a characteristic postscript in his majesty's handwriting, "mak "me quite of this sillie auld man's cummer."

There is a series from King Charles I. to the Earl of Morton in 1627, relative to a levy of 200 men for the king's service in France, and many precepts for payments to be made by the Earl as Royal Treasurer.

III.—"*Letters*, 1556–1597."

These are from upwards of 70 different writers, mostly of local standing, and they relate to matters of no public importance. A good many are not, strictly speaking, *letters*, but receipts and procuratories.

IV.—"*Original documents*, 1476–1570."

Among these are several of considerable interest.

One is a letter from Wentworth (Earl of Strafford) to Lord Morton, dated Dublin Castle, 12th September, 1635. He excuses himself for his delay in answering the Earl's letter, and adds, "I haue not yet recessed any direction "at all from his Majesty concerning the plantation of "Ormond, neither doo I knowe or can conjecture howe "farr his majesty's tytle thereunto will stand good—"and therefore am I the lese willinge to say much "thereof, untill I have a more certaine grownd for my "warrant in that particuler."

In 1466 is a precept by William Edmonston of Duntreath relative to a brief of Mortancestry.

There are two letters from King James V. consenting to the marriage of Lord Morton's daughter Beatrix.

Two letters from James Stewart (afterwards Earl of Murray) to his mother, the Lady of Lochleven; the one from Aberdeen 9th October 1562, the other without date.

Letter from John, Earl of Mar, to his sister, the Lady of Lochleven.

Licence by Henry and Mary to William Douglas to keep in his hands the place of Lochleven, and providing that it should be patent at their Majesties' command. Subscribed by both at Edinburgh, November 13th, 1565.

Warrant by Henry and Mary to charge James, Earl of Morton, to compear before the Privy Council, March 19th, 1565.

Letter from Darnley, dated November 22, 1565, subscribed "Henry R.," to the Laird of Lochleven, stating that he has taken order "through our Realme for "restrayute of shotyng with gunnes," and the Laird being sheriff of these parts, he commands him to apprehend all who "vses to shote contrary our order," and particularly "John Schaw, a common shoter, and to "send him with his gun to us wherever we chance to "be."

Letter by Queen Mary, dated Alloa, 31st July 1566, to the Laird of Lochleven, announcing her intention in proper person to repair "sohortly towards Jedburgh, "and thair to do justice to our puir oppressit subiectis, "that our border being anys quietit, we may the mair "easilie put order in the cuntrie;" and because of the necessity of her being well accompanied by her friends "with their houschaldis and substantius freindis bodin "in warlike maner," asking him to meet her at Peebles on the 13th of August, and to remain with her for 15 days.

1567. Contemporary copy of a bond betwixt certain noblemen and Sir James Balfour of Pittendreich, Keeper of the Castle of Edinburgh, agreeing to relieve the Queen from Bothwell's "thraldome." On the back of this bond is the copy of a letter from England concerning the murder of Henry Darnley, dated 30th May (no year).

[See it printed, Robertson, Appendix No. xx.]

Contemporary copy of the Earl of Murray's Testament, April 2, 1567, "he being in readines to depart furth "of the realme."

Contemporary copy of Declaration by the Queen on the state of the Realm. Edinburgh, June 4th, 1567.

Warrant for committing Mary Queen of Scots to Lochleven. June 16th, 1567.

Notarial Protest, dated 28th July 1567, by William Douglas of Lochleven, in presence of Queen Mary, touching her demission of the Crown in favour of her son. It sets forth that he having entered the chamber of the Queen, and stated that he has come to know how in his presence her Majesty had demitted the Crown on the previous day, he now wishes to learn whether the act had been done of her own will and free consent. Thereupon the Queen homologated the act, and declared that she had not been compelled, and Douglas protests that hereafter she should not be held to have been a captive and under restraint at the doing thereof.

[The instrument narrates the interview and speeches in Scotch.]

Letter from Sir William Kirkcaldy to the Laird of Lochleven, dated Edinburgh Castle, June 1st [1568 ?].

Copies of two letters from the Nobility of Scotland to the Duke of Alva, one in Latin, dated at Largs, July 30th, 1568.

"Copy of my Lord Argyllis cypher" [his mode of signing his name] from the Queen, December 16th, 1568.

Letter from Mary Queen of Scots to "ane Reverend "inder the archbishop of St. Andross," dated "off Bowtoun, Sep. 17 1568.

"Zour gud cusignes,
"MARIE R."

Letter from the Earl of Huntly to the Queen. Aberdeen, Jan. 8, 1568.

Letter from the Earl of Argyll to the Archbishop of St. Andrews, Jan. 27, 1568.

Letter from Lord Herries to the Archbishop, August 13th, 1568.

Letter from the Lords of Scotland to Queen Elizabeth. 1569 ? 1570 ?

Letter from the Earl of Mar to the Laird of Lochleven from Stirling Castle. January 29, 1569.

Bond (not dated) signed by Glencairn, Mar, Ruthven, Ochiltre, and others, for pursuing the murderers of the Earl of Murray.

Letter from John Knox to the Laird of Lochleven.

[This letter is not in its place—having been sent with another paper to Southampton to be photozincographed.]

Letter from John, Earl of Mar, to the Chamberlain of St. Andrews, asking him to deliver the Castle of St. Andrews to the Laird of Lochleven. From Stirling Castle, April 10th, 1570.

Letter subscribed by the Earls of Mortou, Mar, and Glencairn to the Laird of Lochleven, touching the

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delivering of the Castle of St. Andrews. April 15th, 1570.

Letter of the same date to the Laird of Rankeilor, signed by the said Earls.

Letter from the Earl of Lennox, Regent, to the Laird of Lochleven. October 26th, 1570.

Two lists of people of the name of Hamilton, beginning with the Duke of Chatelherault.

Letter from David Arnot, of that ilk, 1563.
Alexr. Betoun, Chamberlain of Dunfermline, 1536.
James Colville, of Uchiltre, Comptroller, 1538.
Robert Colville, of Cleishe.
Thomas Dury, of that ilk, 1586.
John Erskine, of Dun, 1588.
Dame Eliz. Gordon, Lady of Gycht, 1597.
Laird of Inverleithe.
Sir William Keithe.
Mr. Wm. Lundyne, of that ilk.
Wm. Maitland, of Lethingtoun, 1564.
Walter Ogilvy, of Findlater, 1586.
Sir Wm. Scot, of Balwery.
David Wemyss, of that ilk.

V.—"*Original Documents*, 1571-1618."

Letter from John, Earl of Mar, Regent, to the Laird of Lochleven, touching an advertisement which he had received of a plot for carrying off the Earl of Northumberland from Lochleven Castle. March 16th, 1571.

The "advertisement" proceeded from the Marshall of Berwick and Randolph, who came to the Earl from St. Johnstone, and made him privy to what they had recently heard from England, and that "A practyse " was in heid and to be execute about the end of this " month, or beginning of next, for convoying away of " the Earl of Northumberland out of Lochleven, either " to the Castel of Edinburgh, or then to Aberdene, and " that thar sall be sumthing also attemptit againis the " King. Howsoever it be, the advertisement is not to " be contempnit, for it is thocht the Lord Seytonis " speciall messaige from Duke Dalua tendis to this " end." "Keep this to yourself and provide for the " worst."

27th March 1572. "Jhou, Regent," writes to the Laird of Lochleven that he has spoken with the Marshall and Mr. Randolph "quha lettis us to understand that they " haif instructioun to satisfie you tonard my Lord of " Northumberland," and concludes by asking him to come to Leith.

Letter from the Countess of Northumberland to the Earl, her husband. March 21st, 1572. It is signed, " Your L. most humble wife, A. Northumberland."

Letter subscribed "William Stewart," and dated from Brisellis, Dec. 23rd, 1576, anent "the twa tratours of " Bodwelhauch."

Letter dated at Holyrood House, from James, Earl of Morton, Regent, to the Laird of Lochleven. March 29th, 1577.

Two letters from the Earl of Morton, one dated April 8th, 1577, from Thomptallon to the Laird of Lochleven; the other dated May 12th, 1577,—both about a dispute between the Laird and the Abbot of Arbroath.

Three letters from the Earl of Morton to the Laird of Lochleven, dated 2nd, 3rd, and 4th March 1577.

Extract of Discharge in Parliament to the Earl of Morton of his "regiment" of the kingdom. March 12th, 1577.

Letter from the Earl of Morton to the Lord Chancellor. Dalkeith, March 16th, 1577.

Writ concerning the delivery of the Castle of Edinburgh by James, Earl of Morton, to the Commissioners appointed by the King, signed by the Earl and the Commissioners at Dalkeith, 20th March 1577.

Extract of an Act of Convention at Stirling Castle choosing a Council. March 24th, 1577.

Letter from the King to the Laird of Lochleven desiring him to repair towards the borders. October 15th, 1578.

Letter from King Henry III., of France, addressed, " A Monsiour Lochleuin" recommending "lo Seigneur " D'Aubigny," at Paris. June 30th, 1579.

Letters and papers about the "warding" of the Earl of Morton and the Laird of Lochleven. 1580-1.

A good many letters from King James VI. to the Earl of Morton. 1589, 1590, 1591, 1592.

" Advice of the Commissioners of the Kirk to his " Majestie anent the present danger of the Kirk. October 17th, 1593.

Letter from Lord Herys to the Earl of Morton. Terregles, May 6th, 1594.

Letter, subscribed "Daniel Archdeacon," to the Earl of Morton, requesting him to be present as his "god- " father" at a combat betwixt him and Francis Mowbray.

He says that he has been made an instrument for revealing the plots and practices which Francys Mowbray had intended against his Prince; and for want of proof to make known his treasons "I am constrained by " force of armes to prove him a traitor to his King and " contrie, and by the power of God to compell him to " confess his faultes [etc.], and forasmuch as the triall of " this matter is to be performed by a combat betwene " Francys and me, and the costome in such case is that " euerye on of the campions is to choose 2 godfathers, " he being all readie prouided for his parte, I haue " thoght good to prouide meself, choosing your Lord- " ship as a nobleman indued with true christianitie, " louing your Prince an contrie [etc.]. Wednesday " next being the 5th day of Januarie shall be the " day appointed for the combat. From the Castell of " Edenbrogh this 27 of December 1602."

VI.—*Letters of Sir William Douglas, of Lochleven, who succeeded as sixth Earl of Morton.*

To his wife and son.
Five letters of his son James, Commendator of Melros.
Three of Thomas Lyon, Master of Glammis.
Letters from William, seventh Earl of Morton, to King Charles I., and to the Marquis of Hamilton, 1633-43.
Eight letters from the Countess of Morton.
Six letters from Anna Villiers, Lady Dalkeith, to the Earl of Morton.
Letter from "Anne Dalkeith" to her uncle, the Duke of Buckingham.
Seven letters from Lord Dalkeith to his father, written from Paris and other places abroad, 1627-41.
Four letters from Christian, Countess of Devonshire, daughter of Edward, first Lord Bruce, of Kinloss, married in 1608 to William Cavendish, afterwards Earl of Devonshire. About 1639.
Letters subscribed "B. Suffolke" (Barbara Villiers, wife of James, third Earl of Suffolk, and sister to the Earl of Morton), to her nephew, Mr. Robin Douglas.
Letter from Barbara Villiers to the Earl of Morton, her most honoured grandchild, 1656.
Letters from the Viscount Grandison, Westminster, 1682.
From the Earl of Hollande, Kensington, 1647. The Earl and Countess of Nottingham, the Earl of Pembroke, &c.
Eighteen letters from Robert, eighth Earl of Morton (formerly Lord Dalkeith) to his brother, Sir James Douglas, &c., in 1649.

VII., VIII., IX.—"*Letters of Noblemen and Gentlemen.*" 3 vols.

(Vol. 1.)—VII.—1620-1648.

Letters addressed to William, seventh Earl of Morton, by:—
William, Earl of Airth, 1633.
William, Earl of Angus, 1633.
James, Earl of Annandale, 1626-1642.
Archibald, 7th Earl of Argyll. 4 letters from Brussels, 1620-1626.
Archibald, 8th Earl of Argyll, created Marquis in 1641. 26 letters, 1627-56.
John, Duke of Argyll, 1715.
Walter, Earl of Buccleuch, 1630-32.
James, Earl of Buchan, 1628.
Michael, Lord Burghly, 1637.
James, Earl of Callander, 1648.
John, Earl of Crawford and Lindsey.
William, Earl of Dalhousie, 1637.
Charles, Earl of Dunfermline.
John, Lord Erskine. 7 letters, 1627-8.
George, Lord Gordon.
James, 3rd Marquis of Hamilton. 16 letters, 1627.
The Marchioness of Hamilton.

(Vol. 2.)—VIII.

James, Earl of Home, 1627.
George, Marquis of Huntly.
William, Lord Keith.
John, 2nd Earl of Kinghorne. 11 letters, 1627-43.
Thomas, Lord Kircudbright, 1642.
William, Earl of Lanark, 1642-48.

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James, Duke of Lennox and Richmond.
Kath., Duchess of Richmond, from "Lenxe," 1630.
Alex., Earl of Linlithgow, 1627–34.
John, Earl of Loudoun, Chancellor, 1627–48.
Patrick, Lord Lundores, 1627–31.
John, seventh Earl of Mar. 13 letters, 1608–34.
William, Earl Marischal. 4 letters, 1629–36.
Thomas, Earl of Melros. 11 letters, 1625–27.
William, Earl of Menteith. 6 letters, from Windsor, London, Newcastle, 1630.
James, Earl of Montrose, Edinburgh, 1638.

(Vol. 3.)—IX.

From William, Lord Ramsay. 3 letters, 1632.
John, Earl of Rothes. 10 letters, 1627–40.
Robert, Earl of Roxburghe. 13 letters, 1626–48.
James, Earl of Southesk, 1668.
Alexander, Lord Spynie, 1627.
William, Earl of Stirling (Sir William Alexander). 32 letters.
William, Earl of Stratherne. 2 letters, 1632.
John, Earl of Traquair. 44 letters, 1605–36.
John, Earl of Wemyss, 1628–43.
George, Earl of Winton, 1633.

X.—"*Letters. Families of Errol and Kinnoull,* 1500–1644."

Five letters of Francis, eighth Earl of Errol, to the Earl of Morton, 1590 and 1627.
(The document dated in 1500 is an obligation for money.)
Five letters of William, ninth Earl of Errol, to the Earl of Morton, 1628, 1632, 1633, and 1639.
Two letters from the Earl of Carlisle to the Earl of Morton, 1630.
Thirty-three letters from Sir George Hay, of Kinfauns, Lord High Chancellor of Scotland, created Viscount Dupplin in 1627, and Earl of Kinnoull in 1633, to the Earl of Morton (chiefly between 1627 and 1633).
Bakband, dated 10th August 1627, by "the Capitane " of Clanranald for levying of ane companie of 150 " men." Signed by "Jo. McIonald."
Eleven letters of George, second Earl of Kinnoull, who succeeded his father in 1634.
Five letters of Sir John Hay, of Landis, Clerk Register, to the Earl of Morton, 1632–33.

XI.—"*Letters subsequent to the year* 1600," *from* :—

Sir Archd. Acheson, Aldershott, 1627.
Henry Acheson, London, 1628.
Robert Adamson, Edinburgh and Paris, 1627.
Francis Allein, London, 1638–41.
Anthony Alexander, 1632.
Mungo Arnott, Isle of Wight.
S. James Campbell, of Lawers.
Sir William Dick, Edinburgh, 1631–48.
Laird of Donypaice, 1627.
Alex. Gibsone, Durie, 1636–48.
A. Hay, of Delgatie, 1627.
D. Home, Wedderburn, 1627.
Sir Tho. Hope, 1600–38.
Alex. Irvine, of Drum, 1627–30.
Lodowick Leslie, 1628.

XII.—*Letters from* :—

The Laird of Macknacthan and Adam Keltie, with rolls of the names of soldiers going from Argyll-shire to France, 1627.
Sir P. Maule (at Court). 2 letters, 1630.
Sir John Scott, of Scotstarvit, 1633–48.
John Scrymgeour, of Dudop, 1627.
H. Semple, Castle Semple, 1636.
Robt. Rugge, Holy Island, 1633.
Sir Henry Wardlaw, of Pitreavie, Knt., 1632–33.
John Wemyss, of that ilk, 1627.

The documents in these volumes are of very unequal interest and value.
A large proportion of them are to or from men of historical name, and are worthy of being shortly noted, while others (most of which I have described, especially those in vols. 4 and 5,) should be fully calendared.

JOHN STUART.

THE PAPERS OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF STRATHMORE AT GLAMIS CASTLE.

The first of this family of whom Charters are preserved was Sir John Lyon, who was married to the Lady Jane, a daughter of King Robert II., and was Lord High Chamberlain of Scotland. The earliest Charter in his favour is dated in 1368, and there is a complete progress of the writs of the numerous baronies acquired by Sir John and his successors from that time to the present.
When we first discover Glamis on record it is as a Royal demaine, and in all probability it formed part of the possessions of the early Pictish kings, which seem to have stretched all along the central portion of the valley of Strathmore. At the time of the first grant of Glamis to Sir John in 1372 the lands were in the hands of a Thane, the officer or steward of the King, and they were conveyed as the "Thanage" of Glammis, from thenceforth forming the principal messuage and seat of the family.
In 1378 he received a grant from his Royal father-in-law of the Loch of Forfar. This also probably formed a part of the old inheritance of the Pictish Crown, a royal castle having been erected at an early period on an island at its eastern side, while on a promontory on the north side, artificially cut off from the shore, which came to be known as "St. Margaret's Inch," and was fortified by stockades of piles, was placed a house of religion, where for a time a colony of monks from the Abbey of Cupar was placed.
John, the eighth Lord Glamis, headed the barons of Angus of the reformed party, and entered into a bond for maintaining and setting forth the King's authority in 1568. He became Lord High Chancellor of Scotland in 1573, under the regency of Morton.
His descendant Patrick, third Earl of Kinghorne, and first Earl of Strathmore, succeeded to his father in 1646, when he was only four years old.
He is chiefly remarkable for his wonderful spirit of improvement and his refined taste. The Castle of Glamis, which is one of the richest examples of Scottish architecture left to us, owes to him all its characteristic features and its general tone.
In a "Book of Record" which he kept he has recorded the condition of the buildings both at Glamis and Castle Lyon at the time of his succession, and the additions and alterations which he made.
He has also preserved the contracts which he entered into with the artists and tradesmen by whom his designs were carried out. These include a contract with F. de Wit for paintings to be executed in the Earl's chapel and house of Glamis; and we find that he also employed a Dutch carver, Jan Van Sant Voort. His ideas of policy and landscape gardening around the Castle of Glammis, including gardens, planting, and statuary, are all detailed, and there are numerous inventories of furniture, plate, pictures, dresses, and jewels, partly of Earl Patrick's time, and partly of an earlier period.
In his "Book of Record" are many particulars of his personal history, illustrative of the manners of the period.
Shortly before his death, which occurred in 1695, he granted a deed setting forth the many difficulties which had beset his progress through life, and withal the many blessings for which he had to be thankful; in consideration whereof he resolved to build four "lodges" near the Kirktoun of Glammis for the use of four aged men of his own surname, if they could be found, and, failing them, to such decayed tenants as had been reduced to want without their own fault, for each of whom he mortified yearly 4 bolls of oatmeal and 25 marks Scots money, with a "new whyt coloured wyd cloath coat lyned with "blew serge once everie thrie years."
The four men were to frequent the parish church, and "wait alwayes at the church dore when we goe there, "and at their own dores whenever wo shall have "occasion to pass by, if they be not imployed abrod. "... And that they shall be holden (if sickness and "infirmity do not hinder) to repair every day, once, at "the tuelk hour of the day, to our buriall place (whereof "a key shall be given to each in comen), and a forme of "prayer to be read by them by turns, by such of them "as can read, and if they cannot read, that they learne "the same by heart."
The Earl was a great Royalist, and continued an attached adherent to the House of Stuart till the measures of James II. in favour of the Roman Catholic system, which he disliked, alienated him.
The papers at Glamis are put up in bundles, and

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arranged in a series of boxes, with reference to an excellent inventory of the whole.

For purposes of local and family history they are of great value, but there are no documents of political importance among them. The collection of letters begin in 1609 (Sect. VII. of the Inventory), but they seem to be mostly on matters of business and domestic details.

If it should be considered suitable for the purposes of the Commission to preserve the accounts of Earl Patrick's life which he has left, especially of his improvements in building, furnishing, and ornamenting his Castle of Glamis, it seems to me that such details would contribute very useful materials for a knowledge of the condition of the country in the 17th century, and I have reason to believe that Lord Strathmore will readily permit the "Record," contracts, and inventories left by Earl Patrick, to be used for this purpose by the Commission.

JOHN STUART.

THE MANUSCRIPTS OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF DALHOUSIE AT BRECHIN CASTLE.

In my report on the Earl of Dalhousie's papers last year I stated that the greater number of the manuscripts were not accessible at the time of my inspection. Having learned that they had been restored to their places in the library, I took an opportunity while in the neighbourhood, at Montrose, for the purpose of examining the records of the burgh, to return to Brechin Castle, where I examined the manuscripts of which the following is a list:—

1. Collections from the Records of Parliament. By John Cors, Under Keeper of the Registers in the laigh Parliament House. A transcript.

2. Observations and Minutes of Privy Council. By Sir Alexander Seton, of Pitmedden.

3. A collection of Charters, Evidents, and Antiquities. By the Earl of Hadinton. Transcribed in 3 vols.
Vol. I., pp. 1005.
Vol. II., pp. 948.
Vol. III., pp. 934.

4. Extracta e Cronicis Scotie. Transcript. pp. 299. "The 'Extracta de Cronicis' was given to Henry Synclar, Dean of Glasgow be Wil. Bischop of Dumblane, 1550."

5. Cronicum Walteri de Gysseburne de Gestis Regum. Transcript. pp. 244.
In same vol. (pp. 403) is Traitez entre les Roys de France et les Roys d'Escosse.

6. The Staggering State of Scotish Statsmen. By Sir John Scot. A coutemporary copy.

7. Chronicle of Affairs in England and Scotland, &c., from 1547 to 1665. In a hand of the 17th century.

8. Balfoure's Practiques. A thick folio.

9. A Compeud of the Scotish Laws. A thick folio.

10. Genealogy of the Earls of Sutherland. "Ex libris Roberti Mylne, scribæ." A copy of the 17th century.

11. Registrum Magni Sigilli. 2 vols. folio. Transcript.

12. Catalogue of Scottish Bishops. Transcript. pp. 213.

13. Chart. Priorat. S. Andree. A transcript. The original chartulary belongs to Lord Dalhousie, but is in Edinburgh at present.

14. Chartularium de Dunfermlyn. Transcript.

15. Chartularium Episcopatus Brechiuensis. The original record, which was printed for the Bannatyne Club in 1856.

16. A volume of Charters, entitled "Melross, Coldstream, Lindors, Sterling." A transcript.

17. Registrum Monasterii de Cambuskenneth. Transcript.

18. Registrum Chart. de Dryburgh et Balmerinach. 1 vol. Transcript.

19. The Chartulary of Pasley. A transcript.

20. Chartul. Abb. de Neubottle. A transcript.

21. "Andreu Wintou's Chronicle." A transcript, which does not specify the original from which it was copied.

It begins thus:—"Heir followis ye Prolog, but faill of the Cornikillis callit originall."

"The first chaptour tellis but les,
Quhair throw this buke translatit wes."

The poem ends on page 835 with the line—

"Hayme agayne in his cuntre."

After this the chronicles begin, "In yé tyme yat Moyses the prophete," going on to page 18, which ends, "for dredour of Wallace, aud durst not abyd in ye feild."

22. Registrum de Aberbrothock. A transcript.

23. Chartularium de Kelcho. A transcript.

24. Chartul. Episcopat Moravien. A transcript.

25. "Miscellanie Collections." 5 vols. Transcripts of Records and Charters from most of the principal charter rooms of Scottish families.

"This third volume of collections (finished in the year 1730) coutains some writts of Holyrood House Abbay and of the Priory of North Berwick; and many others of different kinds which I bought or wer giveu me by different hands. The rest I copied from the originals or from the publick records, and, as marked in the book from whom I hade them, and wher they ar to be found." [Note by Mr. H. Maule.]

26. "Miscellanie Collections." 1 vol.

27. Registrum Cartarum Prioratus de Biuham in Agro Norfolciensi. Transcribed from the original record in Biblioth. Cott. (Claud. D. XIII.)

28. De Antiquitate Gentis Scotorum, Contra Anglorum Calumnias [et] Mendacia. Authore, Magistro Roberto Maule, Officiali seu Commissario S. Andree. Fideliter descript. ex autographo peues Comitem de Panmure, manu propria authoris.

"The author's original MS. is in Edinburgh, as I am told."

29. Observations upon the Rise and Progress of the late Rebellion against King Charles the First, in so far as it was carried on by a malcontent Faction in Scotland under pretext of Reformation. By H. Guthry, Bishop of Dunkeld.

30. "Chartularium seu Registrum vetus Ecclesiæ Glasguensis in Scotia." From the original in the Scots College at Paris. The transcript has been partially collated by Mr. Thomas Innes, whose corrections occasionally appear, and by whom the headings or descriptions of the charters are inserted.

At page 261 is a Writ by William, Bishop of Glasgow, providing that there shall be a perpetual vicar peusionary in the church of Kilbride, March 27, 1417, with this note by Innes: "I found this piece amoug my "papers forgotten, wheu I gave in to my lord the rest "of the records of Glasgo."

31. The History of the Picts. By Henry Maule, of Melgum.

32. A volume of Treatises on Naval Law. By Alex. King, I.U.L., et in suprema Edinburgensi curia, Advocati et Amiraatis delegati Jurisdictionem in Scotia exercenti.

33. Martines Reliquiæ divi Andree. A transcript.

34. The Genealogies of the Nobility of Scotland, present and extinct, collected from history; and some other records and reports of people. 1674–6.

Most of the transcripts were made for Mr. Henry Maule of Kelly, and the Earl of Panmure his brother, in the early part of last century. There are few of the manuscripts of which the whole or parts have not been printed since that time; but the chartulary of Binham, and many of the charters in the miscellaneous volumes, have not yet been printed.

JOHN STUART.

THE PAPERS OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF AIRLIE AT COKTACHY CASTLE.

The family of Ogilvy is one of great antiquity and importance in the shire of Angus.

The stock from which it sprang was that of the Pictish Mormaers or rulers of the district, who about the time of David I. came to be known as Earls of Angus. In our early annals Gillibride, son of Gilchrist, is styled the second Earl of Angus, and Gilbert his third son may be regarded as the founder of the House of Ogilvy. To him King William the Lion made a grant of a territory in the parish of Glammis, which has long been known as the Glen of Ogilvy, and from which Gilbert took his surname.

From a second son of the house thus founded was descended Sir Walter Ogilvy of Auchterhouse, sheriff of Angus,

"Stowt and manfull, bauld and wycht,"

who fell in repelling an inroad of highland cateran at Glenbrerith near Blairgowrie in 1392.

The descendants of Sir Walter far eclipsed in importance the old house in the Glen of Ogilvy from which

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they sprang, and where it continued till towards the end of the 17th century as "Ogilvy of that ilk."

But Sir Walter Ogilvy, of Auchterhouse, was the founder of three families of distinction, in the persons of Sir Alexander Ogilvy, of Auchterhouse, Sir Walter Ogilvy, of Lintrathen, and Sir John Ogilvy, of Inverquharity, his sons.

The line of the first soon terminated in a female, the daughter of a grandson of Sir Alexander Ogilvy. The second Sir Walter became a person of great importance and wealth in the time of James I., during whose reign he was appointed Lord High Treasurer of Scotland, and was employed in embassies and negotiations of national importance. Among many other lands acquired by him were those of Lintrathin and Airly, on the last of which he erected a tower, in virtue of a royal license dated in 1432, permitting him to construct it in form of a castle.

His grandson, Sir James Ogilvy, was created Lord Ogilvy of Airly, in 1491, and in 1639, James, seventh Lord Ogilvy, was created Earl of Airlie.

The numerous papers at Cortachy are arranged under the heads of the baronies to which they relate, readily accessible by means of an inventory, and are very interesting for the illustrations which they afford on points of county history and pedigree.

It is not necessary for the purposes of the Commission that I should speak of them in detail, and I therefore confine my remarks to those documents which relate to points of general history.

Among these is a curious deed relating to one of the bells of our Celtic Saints, which were held in great reverence throughout Scotland, and to that peculiarity in our Celtic polity, both civil and ecclesiastical, of conferring on a line of hereditary keepers of such relics, lands and privileges.

The patron Saint of the parish of Airlie was St. Medan, and in 1447 the hereditary keeper of St. Medan's bell resigned it into the hands of Sir John Ogilvy, on which Sir John conferred on Lady Margaret Ogilvy, his wife, the bell, with its pertinents, for her lifetime use; while another writ shows that the Lady was invested by receiving delivery of earth and stone of a toft belonging to the chaplainry of St. Medan, and being shut into the house.

Among the miscellaneous deeds is a series connected with the Abbey of Cupar in Angus, commencing with a charter of privilege by King William the Lion, the founder of the house.

The office of porter of the Monastery, along with a piece of ground, had come to be vested in a family deriving their name from the office, which descended from father to son.

This office with its fruits and privileges was at last conveyed to James, Earl of Airlie in 1608, and the deeds connected with its successive transmissions serve to illustrate the hereditary character of such offices. (No. 1125—No. 1140 of Inventory).

From another document we find that the moothills, which as seats of law and justice, formed a prominent feature in the primitive economy of the Celts in Ireland and Scotland, continued to be used for their original purposes in the end of the 17th century. A disposition of certain lands granted in 1681 by James, Earl of Airlie (No. 451 of Inventory) proceeded on an apprizing "led in a court holden on the Beitchell hill of Cupar "in Angus, being the ordinary court place of the "Regality thereof."

In 1596, James Lord Ogilvy, and Peter, afterwards Sir Peter Young, of Setoun, were sent on an embassy to Denmark, and a manuscript among the papers contains copies of the deeds and letters connected with it.

In the civil struggle of the 17th century, both the first and second Earls of Airlie were devoted adherents of Charles I., and suffered greatly in the royal cause. In 1640 their Castle of Airlie, and Tower of Forther in Glenisla, were demolished by the force under the Earl of Argyll, and at the same time their estates were plundered. This event has been commemorated in a well-known ballad still sung to a plaintive air called "The Burning of the Bonny House of Airlie."

Some of the papers relate to proceedings arising out of this affair. One is a memorandum (No. 1637) by the Earl to his son, who was at Court at the time of the Restoration, requesting him to use means for obtaining reparation for the losses sustained through the down-throwing of the house of Airlie, and plundering the goods therein, also by burning the house of Forther and destroying the plenishing therein, by the late Earl of Argyll and his men.

Another is a warrant by General Monck for examining certain Highlanders suspected of the theft of goods of Lord Airlie from Glenisla, and choosing some honest and famous men who can speak the Irish language to be interpreters. (Nos. 1632, 1633).

There are old inventories of furniture, clothes, plate, and other articles in the houses of Cortachy, Bonnitoun, and Newtown, in 1665, 1678, &c.

No. 1652 is a letter from Sir William Ogilvy, of Barras, to the Earl of Airlie, in April 1682. During the recent troubles Sir William had held out Dunnottar Castle in which the regalia were deposited, and was thus instrumental in preserving them. In this letter he requests the aid of the Earl in forwarding his suit at Court for a reward of his services, and also begs for one of his Lordship's Clanronald hawks. The next paper (No. 1653) is a copy of a signature by King Charles II. for creating Sir William and his son master of His Majesty's hawks, chief hunstman, and master of the Royal game within Scotland.

No. 1666 is a letter from the Lady of Careston to the Earl of Airlie relative to the quartering of Lord Dundee's troops in Angus, 25th April 168 .*

No. 1688 is a letter from Everard Fawkener to the Earl of Airlie, dated at Aberdeen, 15th March 1745-6 informing his Lordship that the Duke of Cumberland was clearly informed of his unwearied endeavours to support the rebels by secretly corresponding with them, and conveying a warning to him on the part of his Royal Highness.

No. 1624 is a letter to the Earl of Airlie from George Ogilvy, dated Spilberg, 27th August 1649, wherein he requests the descents and arms of various houses to be sent to him, and informs his Lordship that he has been admitted to the title of Earl in Germany, as a cadet of the house of Airlie. It is addressed to Lord Airlie as his chief.

No. 1150 is a legal document, entitled "Letters of "four forms at the instance of James Archibald, Vicar "of Lintrathin, against the parishioners thereof, dated "27 May 1566," concluding for payment of the vicarage and other dues "except the cors present, and unrest "clayth," on the ground that "he has been lawfully "provided in said vicarage for divers years bygone, "and has caused the common prayers and homilies to "be read weekly to the parishioners, and is content to "abide such reformation as the Lords of Secret Council "please to make, and is also adjoined to God's con-"gregation and takes part with the said Lords in setting "forward the common cause to the glory of God and "common weal of the realm."

No. 1154 is a Charter granted at Paris on 10th May 1574, by Alexander, Bishop of Brechin, in favour of James, Lord Ogilvy, narrating his absence "thir years "past frome our seat of Breichin, we being occupit "in the study of guid lettres." Mr. Andrew Melvin is one of the witnesses.

No. 1155 is a Notarial instrument, dated at St. Andrews', 14th Feb. 1576, whereby James, Lord Ogilvy revokes certain tacks of teinds granted by him, on the ground that they had been extorted from him while he was kept in ward by the Regent Morton, and were granted at the command of the said Regent.

There are numerous Commissions to the Ogilvys of Airly as Baillies of the Regality of Arbroath, granted by the Abbots in their favour, the first of which is dated 26th Nov. 1485, No. 1337, as well as similar Commissions by the Abbots of Cupar, the first being dated 4th May 1522.

Several papers illustrate the system of repledging from other jurisdictions to that of the Abbots' Regalities (tenants of the Monasteries who had been cited to foreign Courts, No. 1349, 1351. There is a volume containing the proceedings of the Regality Court of Arbroath and another those of the Court of the Regality of Cupar.

The burning of the House of Airlie by the Earl of Argyll may account for the dearth of letters and papers of the period which might otherwise have been expected.

Besides the documents which have been arranged and catalogued there are at Cortachy several large chests filled with masses of documents of very varying dates and character, many of them being modern bundles of tradesmen's receipts, law papers, business letters, and fitted accounts, while occasionally occur mixed up with them letters of the 16th century.

In turning over the contents of two of these chests I selected several letters and orders from Sir T. Dalyell to the Earl of Airlie as to marching and arranging troops, 1680.

* Torn in orig.

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An order, dated Leith, 24th Nov. 1652, by the Commissioners of Confiscated Estates, allowing to Lady Helen Ogilvy, wife of Lord Airly, a fifth part of what is received as the rents of his lands.

Copy of a letter from the Earl of Airlie to his son at Court, Jan. 1663, requesting him, among other things, to get a letter from the King to the keeper of the Great Seal to seal the Patent of precedency over the Earl of Findlater, "which was stopped at the Great Seal, not-"withstanding that Charles I. and the present King "had declared under their hands that the precedency "over Findlater does of right belong to us."

There is another letter, No. 1641, on the same subject in Dec. 1663. The writ which the Earl was desirous of getting was not issued till June 1665. It forms No. 1302 of the Inventory.

A writ by King James VI., ordering those indebted in payment of the small teinds and vicarage of Mains of Tantallon to pay them to Patrick Home, younger, of Polwart, keeper thereof.

Several letters written in 1633 by Sir Patrick Ruthven, serving under Gustavus Adolphus, addressed to the Lord Ogilvy.

Several licenses from General Monck. One of them, written by himself to Lord Ogilvy and the rest of the gentlemen of the shire of Angus, desires them to raise a watch of 40 men to preserve the country against rebels.

Letter dated 22nd January 1666, sent from Tyningham by Lord Hadington with pigeons.

Letter dated Edzell, 16th July 1667, signed "J. Lin-"desay Edzell," among other things asks for the loan of his Lordship's goshawk.

It seems to me that a brief calendar of the "Miscel-"laneous" papers, and of those just described, would preserve a good many useful facts for the historical student, and I therefore recommend that such should be made.

JOHN STUART.

THE PAPERS BELONGING TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF STAIR.

The family of Dalrymple is of considerable antiquity in Ayrshire, and one of its members acquired the lands of Stair, by marriage with Agnes Kennedy, the heiress, in the middle of the 15th century.

The family first rose into prominence in the person of James Dalrymple, of Stair, born in 1619, who after beginning life as a soldier, took to the study of law, and became eminent as a Judge, and Institutional Writer, having been created Viscount Stair in 1690, and dying in 1695. His son John, Secretary of State for Scotland, created Earl of Stair in 1703, will be remembered for his connexion with the Massacre of Glencoe, and his great zeal in carrying through the treaty of Union with England, for which he was one of the Commissioners.

His son John, second Earl of Stair, K.T., began his military career at the battle of Steinkirk in 1692, afterwards distinguishing himself in the campaigns of Marlborough. In 1715 he was sent on a diplomatic mission to France, and after the death of Louis XIV. was appointed Ambassador Extraordinary to that Court, from which he was recalled in 1720.

In 1742 he was made Field Marshal of the forces, and sent as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the States of Holland. He was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Army in Flanders, serving under King George II. at the battle of Dettingen in 1743, soon after which he retired from the service.

The papers at Oxenfoord, to which through the kind permission of Lord Stair I received ready access, consist partly of the charters and papers, forming the titles to his many baronies and landed estates, which do not call for special remark. Another series, entitled "The Stair "Papers," consists of the despatches, instructions, and correspondence of Field Marshal Lord Stair at various periods between 1709 and 1746, and a separate volume includes letters addressed to Sir Patrick Hamilton, of Preston, and others, 1646-1688.

The Stair Papers have been arranged in 28 volumes folio, and 1 volume 4to.

The latter vol. contains letters from 1715 to 1720. One series, from February to August 1715, is written from London to the Earl of Stair at Paris. They bear no signatures, but are supposed to have been written by Col. Charles Cathcart, and generally relate to regimental matters and political news.

There are various letters from "John Murray" (Earl of Mar) to "Capt. John Brown" (Earl of Stair), from the year 1716 to the year 1720. After a time the correspondents give their real signatures. Those in 1719 from the Earl of Mar are dated from Geneva.

There are also other letters from Whitehall, without signature, devoted to political gossip.

Of the folio series, which is entitled "Original "letters and other papers, being the correspondence of "John, second Earl of Stair, during the period when "Ambassador at the Court of France, 1709–1746,"—

Vol. I. contains general correspondence from the year 1709 to the year 1714, and among others, letters from—

The Secretaries of State. Whitehall.
Lord Townshend, from Vienna.
Mr. Adam Cardonell. The Hague.
I. Walpole. The Hague.
Lord Albemarle. A Tournay.
Secretary Stanhope.
Duke of Marlborough.
Lord Halifax.
The Magistrates of Stranraer, with an address to the King.
Tho. Agnew. The Hague.

Memorial for the President of the Session in Scotland, 1714.

Memorandum, in French, about an Article of the Treaty of Peace at Utrecht.

The first letter in the volume is from H. Boyle, Whitehall, 27th December 1709, and enforces the necessity of vigorous action by the allies in the war against France, adding that the Queen had written letters to the several states and princes of the alliance to exert themselves on this occasion; and for the most part the correspondence relates to public affairs.

Vol. II. Volume second contains among others,—

Letter from the Queen to the Earl of Stair, asking him to demand of Matthew Prior, the former Ambassador, all instructions and letters since he was sent to France, 1711.

Instructions by the King to the Earl of Stair, "Our "Minister at the Court of our good brother the Most "Christian King," 30th April 1715.

A key to the cyphers, of which a great many are used in this and the succeeding volumes.

The words are represented by Arabic numerals: *e.g.*, Baron is "102," &c.

Copies of letters from the Earl of Stair to various persons during the year (1715), in some of which cypher is partially used.

Letters from the Secretaries of State at Whitehall.

"Copie of the private letter sent to Mr. Stanhope, "dated 8 March 1715." Another on the following day "sent by Phillips, the messenger."

Lettre particulier to Mr. Stanhope, 15th March.

Mr. Stanhope's letters to the Earl are partly in cypher. One dated February 1715 expresses the King's great satisfaction with Lord Stair's mission.

The bulk of the volume is of letters from I. Walpole from the Hague. They are on public affairs, and some of them have the reading of the cypher interlined above the figures.

Vol. III. A. In this volume is an intercepted letter of King James to the Republic of Venice, addressed to Mr. Higgins, dated 18th October 1715.

Intercepted letter of Mr. Higgins conveying the above letter, 19th December 1715.

Letters from Prince Eugene de Sauoye, dated from Vienna: From "Au camp deuant Temesuar, 1716:" From "Au camp devant Belgrad, 1717."

Letters from—

Lord Cobham, formerly Sir Rich. Temple. Vienna.
Monsieur L. Schaub. Vienna.
Baron de Huldenberg. Vienna.
Sir Jas. Abercromby [about state of sluices and canals]. Dunkirk.
General Cadogan. Brussels.
Mr. Leathes. The Hague.
I. Walpole, Brussels. Brussels.
Mr. Mollerus. The Hague.
Paul Methuen. Madrid.
George Bubb. Madrid.
Alexander Cunningham. Venice.

Vol. III. B. Copies of letters from the Earl of Stair to various individuals, from 1715 to 1720, principally of private letters to Secretary Stanhope and Secretary Craggs, with copies of dispatches, memoirs, and pieces on public affairs.

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Vol. IV. General correspondence during the year 1715, apparently of less importance than the last: Letters from many private correspondents.

Vol. V. Letters from the Earl of Stair, but chiefly letters to him from Secretary Stanhope, P. Methuen, &c.

Vol. VI. Letters to Lord Stair from—
Mr. Alex. Cunningham, 1716. Venice.
Mr. F. Manning. Berne.
Lord Polwarth. Copenhagen.
Secretary Stanhope. Hanover.
Monsieur D'Auenant. Florence and Genoa.
Earl Cadogan and Mr. Leathes. Brussels.
Earl Cadogan and Mr. Walpole. The Hague.
Geo. Bubb and Col. Stanhope. Madrid.
Sir Jas. Abercromby. Dunkirk.
Lord Sunderland. Aix-la-Chapelle.
Col. Cathcart. London.
Major Geo. Skene. London.

Vol. VII. General correspondence for 1716, and letters to Lord Stair. (1) From Earl of Sutherland about the state of the clans in Inverness-shire. (2) Copy of another from him to Mr. Cadogan, in French.
Letters from Mr. Rowley. Havre.
Daniel Moore. Calais.
Jas. Dalrymple. Edinburgh.
[about the rebellion which "dwindles sensibly."]
Unsigned letter, with account of movements in Scotland.
A very miscellaneous series, but all apparently on public events.

Vol. VIII. General correspondence, from September to December 1716.
The collection is very miscellaneous; the writers are of less prominence, but the letters are on public affairs.

Vol. IX. Letter from George I. to the Princess of Conde, 3rd May 1717.
Letters from the Earl of Stair, and his Secretary, Mr. Thomas Crawford, during 1717.
Letters from Mr. Addison and Secretaries of State at Whitehall.
Mr. Henry Davenant. Genoa.
Mr. Manning. Berne.
Mr. Bubb and Col. Stanhope. Madrid.
Mr. Crawford writes about the movements of the Pretender, and the Earl of Marr, and the Jacobites generally.
Earl Stanhope.

Vol. X. contains letters from—
Mr. Stanyan, 1717. Vienna.
Mr. de St. Saphorin. Vienna.
Le Conte de Sinzendorff. Vienna.
Mr. Norris. Amsterdam.
Lord Polwarth. Copenhagen.
Mr. Alex. Cunningham. Venice.
Earl of Cadogan. The Hague.
Mr. Whitworth. The Hague.
Mr. Mollerus. The Hague.
Sir James Abercromby. Dunkirk.
Messrs. Armstrong and Lascelles. Dunkirk.
James Stanhope. Hanover.
all on public affairs.

Vol. XI. General correspondence, from January to July 1717.

Vol. XII. Ditto, from August to December, both very miscellaneous.

Vol. XIII. A. Copies of letters from the Earl of Stair, 1718.
Letters from the Secretaries of State at Whitehall (Craggs and Stanhope) during this year.
Copy letter from Earls Stair and Stanhope to Sir George Byng, 21st January 1718.
Letter, Earl Stanhope to Byng.
Earl Stair to Byng, from Paris, about his expedition, and generally on the affairs of Europe.
Earl Stair to the Abbe d'Bois.
Earl Stair to Earl Stanhope, 5th October 1718,—particulier.
Draft letter, Earl Stair to Col. Stanhope.
Ditto, Earl Stair to M. de Saphorin.
Letter, Earl Stair to Col. Stanhope.
[The copies seem often to be the original drafts.]

Vol. XIII. B. Letters from the Secretaries of State at Whitehall to Lord Stair during 1718.
Copy letter by Sir D. Dalrymple, Bart., to the Duke of Hamilton (29th November 1711), about the objections to the introduction of Scots Peers by writ, stating that they were not shared in by the Commissioners appointed to treat of the Union. A long letter founded on the articles of Union. [This last letter is in Vol. I.]

Vol. XIV. Letters (1718), from—
Lord Polwarth. Copenhagen.
Col. Lascelles and Mr. Armstrong. Dunkirk.
Mr. Alex. Cunningham. Venice.
M. de Saphorin. Vienna.
Mons. Schaub. Vienna.
Lord Albemarle. The Hague.
Mr. Whitworth. The Hague.
Earl Cadogan. The Hague.
Prince Eugene de Sauoye. Vienna.

Vol. XV. Instructions and additional instructions to Sir George Byng, Knight and Baronet, Admiral and Commander-in-Chief of the Fleet in the Mediterranean. May and July 1718, and orders by Sir George to the Captains of H.M. Ships.
Letters from Sir Geo. Byng to Lord Stair, dated chiefly from Naples.
Many letters from M. d'Avenant. Genoa.
Col. Stanhope. Madrid.
Copies of letters from Col. Stanhope to Secretary Craggs. Madrid.

Vol. XVI. General correspondence, from January to April 1718.
Letters from—
Mons. Robethon. St. James.
Mons. Schaub. London.
Copy letter, Cardinal Alberoni to the Marquis de Nanere (1719).
Cameron of Lochiel to his brother, Major Donald Cameron, 25th March 1718. Turin.
"C," 27th March 1718. London.
A political letter: "The division of the Whig strength "tho' it is not so considerable as it was, and begins "to grow together in some measure among ye little "people, tho' not among ye great, occasions very great "difficulty to the administration, and those likewise "have been multiplied, ye court as well as ye party "having draun two ways."

Vol. XVII. General correspondence, from May to August 1718.
R. Arbuthnot. London.
M. de Robethon. London.

Vol. XVIII. General correspondence, from September to December 1718. The letters are written to Lord Stair from various places, principally on the Continent.

Vol. XIX. Letters during 1719.
From Charles Electeur Palatine (26th March).
Letters from the Secretaries of State, I. Craggs, Ch. Delafaye. London.
Letters to and from M. L'Abbe du Bois.
Copy letter, Lord Stair to Lord Stanhope, 27th May.
"Private." Paris.
Ditto, ditto, 20th July. Paris.
Letter, Lord Stanhope to Lord Stair, 5th December 1719.
Letters dated "Cockpit," 10th March 1719, unsigned, on politics. "Good Ld. Cadogan, tho' he has made the "utmost professions of friendship and deference to "other folks measures, has certainly blown the coals; "he has a notion of being premier ministre, which I "believe you will with me think a very Irish one."
"The King will be very peevish, and I wish he does "not fall sick if he cannot goe to Hanover. Let me "tell you that Sunderl. and Stanh. are very sincerely "your friends."

Vol. XIX.B. Letters from the Secretaries of State, 1719. Whitehall.
Long detailed answers from Secretary Craggs to letters from Lord Stair, as to French and Spanish politics. On 9th March he writes that he has been hindered from writing by home politics, and "the "nature of your dispatches has been such that it was "impossible for me to return you any answer till I had "received His Majesty's special and particular direc- "tions upon them; and they contained matters of such "nicety that His Majesty has been willing to take time "and advice from his other ministers before he directed "me to reply to them."

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A good many of Secretary Craggs's letters are "private" and unsigned. In one of 2nd July he writes of "The secret of the Courts of Vienna and France, the "nicety of affairs in the North, and the correspondence "with Lord Mar."

In one of October of this year, about Lord Mar, he says, "I have seen letters with my own eyes, by which I "am convinced he endeavours still to keep well with "the Pretender."

Lord Stanhope to Lord Stair. Gohre.

Vol. XX. Letters from Earl Stanhope and from Mons. L. Schaub, 1719. Hanover and Au Gohre.

Many from Earl Cadogan. The Hague.
Mr. Whitworth. Ditto and Berlin.
Mr. Dayrolles. The Hague.

Copy of the instructions and very private instructions to Charles Whitworth, Esq., Plenipotentiary to the King of Prussia.

Letters from Mr. Whitworth. Berlin.
Long letters from Earl Stanhope. Hanover.

Extrait de la lettre secrete et particuliere de my Ld. Stanhope à my Ld. Carteret (30th Sept.).

Draft of letter, Lord Stanhope to Lord Carteret, with corrections and additions.

Extracts of letters, my Lord Stanhope to Mons. de Whitworth and Lord Carteret (November).

Letters from C. Whitworth to Lord Stair. Hanover.

Other letters signed by Whitworth and Lord Cadogan.

Extrait d'une lettre de Mons. Weber a Mons. Whitworth, datée de St. Petersbourg, le 3 Avril.

Copy of my Lord Cadogan's letter to the Earl of Stanhope, 6th June. Hague.

Copy:

"Private instructions for our trusty and wel-beloved Chas. Whitworth, Esq., whom we have thought fit to send on matters of great importance as our Plenipotentiary to our good brother and son-in-law, the King of Prussia. Given at our Court at St. James's, the 15th April 1719, in the 5th year of our reign."

Copy:

"Very private and additional instructions for our trusty and wel-beloved Charles Whitworth, Esq., whom we have thought fit to send on matters of great importance as our Plenipotentiary to our good brother and son-in-law, the King of Prussia. Given [as above]."

"Copie d'une relation de Monsr. Whitworth à my Lord Stanhope au sujèt du Traitte avec la Roi Prusse secrette, de Berlin, le $\frac{4}{15}$ de Juin 1719." (A paper of 29 pages, folio.)

Vol. XXI. General correspondence.

Letters from:—
Sir George Byng, and from Mr. Fleetwood, British Consul, chiefly from Naples and Messina.
Mr. Alex. Cunningham. Venice.
M. St. Saphorin. Vienna.
Colonel Lascelles. Dunkirk.
Lord Polwarth. Copenhagen.

Vol. XXII. General correspondence, January to May 1719.

Vol. XXIII. General correspondence, June to December 1719.

Vol. XXIV. General correspondence, from 1720 to 1732.

Lord Stair to Sir George Byng.
Lord Stair to Lord Stanhope.
From—
Mons. de Penterridler a l'Abbe Landi.
Secretary I. Craggs.
Earl of Cadogan and others. The Hague.
Mons. Schaub. Madrid.
Earl of Cadogan. Vienna.
William Dundas.
Mr. Alex. Cunningham. Venice.
Lord Crichtoun to the Countess Dowager.
Robert Dalrymple.
David Baillie.
Robert Ainslie.
Earl of Roseberie.

Secretary Craggs's letter of 18th February 1719 tells the Earl that the King has consented to his request to be recalled.

The Earl had complained to Craggs that his private letters were shown, which the latter denied. Writing on 10th March, Craggs says, "The fact is that you are "recalled, that as you observed very justly upon ye "terms you were at that Court, you ed. not doe the "King such good service as heretofore. Whether it "has been by Lord Stanhope's fault, by yours, mine, or "any other person's, is very little material to ye public, "but it is very material in ye circumstances yr. Lord-"ship suspects and represents to look out very sharp "for this purpose, as you'l see by my publick letter. "Lord Stanhope is making his second trip to Paris. "Sir Robt. Sutton follows him in a few days. His "Lop will come to your house and inform you very "exactly of what he has to doe, and he will settle with "you how long you shd. stay till Sir Robt. is a little "instructed in the carte du Paris. I hope during his "Lordship's stay in France you'l keep up the decent "appearances at least which are necessary between the "servants of the same master. I believe if you are "willing you may be also very good friends, but if you "have not a mind to it, why, patience, there is no fence "against a flail.

"Your account of Mr. Law is very curious in your "private letter to me. If yr. intelligence is good, "surely whatever ill designs he may have he will not "be very able to execute them. He is a comet that "has lately appeared in ye world; whither he will set "it on fire or disappear I cannot tell; but if his design "is to ruin us, I am not yet convinced he will succeed "in it, or whether he will subvert France, nor can I "hope, being very clear of opinion that we have nothing "to doe but wait ye event, using all reasonable and "possible means to take care of our selfes, and looking "out as sharp as we can for the intentions of the French "and Spanish Courts. Our S. Sea business will goe, "but were you to see with what cabals, factions, and "difficultys you wd. be convinced 'tis a much easier "thing to say what wd. be right than to put it in "execution."

Vol. XXV. General correspondence, from the year 1733 to the year 1737 inclusive.

There are letters from—

Earl of Selkirk. London.	Lord Elphinstoun.
Robert Ainslie. Culhorn.	Countess of Eglintoun.
David Baillie. Newlistoun.	Lord Chesterfield.
Lord Torphichen.	John Stewart of Phisgill.
Sir Jas. Erskine.	Col. James Gardiner.
Robert Dalrymple.	Lord Shaftesbury.
Lord Resy. Tongue.	Jo. McDonall. Castle McDonall.
Earl of Marchmont. Redbraes Castle.	Sir Jn. Dalrymple. New Hailes.
Lord Halifax. Horton.	John Whiteford.
Earl of Loudoun.	Earl of Breadalbane.
Duke of Queensberry.	Duchess of Marlborough.
Hugh Dalrymple.	

Vol. XXVI. General correspondence, from 1738 to 1742.

Among others are letters from—

Earl of Marchmont.	Lord Carteret.
Alex. Ross. Balkaill.	Sir Jas. Erskine.
Lord Chesterfield. London and Tunbridge.	Lord Shaftesbury. Duke of Montrose.

Copy letter, Prince William of Hesse to Lord Harrington. A Hanau, 7th January 1742.

Copy, ditto to ditto. 30th January 1742.

Extract, Lord Carteret's letter to Mr. Trevor. 26th February 1742.

Copy, Lord Carteret's letter to Prince William of Hesse. 2nd March 1742.

Traitte entre l'Empereur et le Roy de Suède, conclu a Francfort. 2 March 1742.

Extract, Lord Carteret's letter to Mr. Trevor. 12th March 1742.

Ditto ditto. 16th November 1742.

Copy of the Earl of Stair's credentials to the States General. 20th March 1742.

Instructions (superscribed by George II.) to John Earl of Stair, Field Marshal of our forces, to be our Ambassador Extraordinary to the States General of the United Provinces. 23rd March 1742.

Secret instructions to the Earl. 23rd March 1742.

Additional secret instructions by the King to the Earl. 23rd March 1742.

Further additional instructions by the King. 23rd March 1742.

Separate and most secret instructions by the King. 23rd March 1742.

Order by the King to the Earl of Stair to take the several regiments sent to Flanders under his command. 21st April 1742.

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Letters from—

Col. Gardener.	The Prince of Orange.
Lord Reay.	Earl of Rothes.
Lord Chesterfield.	Tho. Villiers. Dresden.
Duke of Montrose.	Earl of Loudoun.
Lord Cathcart.	Earl of Hardwicke.
Earl of Kinnoull.	

Vol. XXVII. General correspondence, from August 1742 to 1746, including letters from—

Lord Chesterfield. London.
Earl of Hartford.
Earl of Marchmont.

Letter of revocation by the King of Lord Stair from the Embassy, dated Worms, 3rd September 1743.

Warrant for Field Marshal the Earl of Stair to take upon him the command of His Majesty's forces in South Britain. 24th February 1744.

Letters from—

Lord Reay.	Lord Torphichen.
Duke of Richmond.	Earl of Loudoun.
Sir John Cope.	Duke of Atholl.
E. Wolfe.	Duke of Argyll.
Andrew Stone. Whitehall.	Earl of Catheart.
St. Albans.	Alexander Brodie, &c.
Duke of Queensberry.	
Ambresbury.	

Plan of the situation of the British troops at the battle of Dettingen, according to the returns given in by the officers who commanded regiments on that day.

Vol. XXVIII. contains principally inventories and lists. One is a list of Lord Stair's books at his death in 1747, old accounts, &c.

A separate volume is entitled "Letters to Sir Patrick "Hamilton, of Little Preston, Knight and various "accounts of the Viscount Oxfuird and his Lady, and "of the Laird of Little Preston." Among others are letters from—

The Earl of Airly. 1652-54.
The Countess of do. 1654.
Sir John Cockburn of Ormiston. 1668-71.
J. Colquhoun, of Luss. 1649.
Magdalene Carnegy. 1640-49.
Sir Jas. Crichton.
Earl of Dunfermline. 1616.
Earls of Haddington. 1652-70
Earl and Countess of Hartfell.
Sir Ja. Makgill.
Lord Ogilvy.
Earl of Panmure. 1653.
Earl of Perth. 1688.

Various accounts of clothiers and shoemakers, with bills for lodging of Robert Lord Viscount Oxfuird and Patrick Hamilton, of Little Preston. Discharges by the latter to the former, 1666-1667.

Lady Oxfuird's account to George Stirling, apothecarie. 1667.

Account, the Laird of Little Preston to Thomas Kinkaid, apothecarie, beginning 1669 and ending 1676.

Another volume in 4to has one old document, a writ signed by the Duke of Albany, 148—; the rest of the volume being occupied with Peers' letters soliciting votes at elections. 1742-4, &c.

The "Stair Papers" contain many documents of great value for understanding the politics of Europe during the period over which they extend, as well as the state of parties in England.

It is impossible within the compass of a report to do more than indicate their extent and general character, or to specify how many of them may have been already printed in the historical collections of the period. It seems plain that many of the documents are new to history, and I cannot doubt that calendars of these would be of great service to the historical student.

There are a few letters addressed to Sir Patrick Hamilton in the Preston volume, of which, from the allusions and subjects, brief notes should be made.

JOHN STUART.

THE PAPERS AND MANUSCRIPTS OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF ROSSLYN, AT DYSART HOUSE.

The ancient papers of the family were destroyed in an accidental fire at Dysart House which occurred in May 1722, with the exception of a very few which happened not to be in the Chartor Room at the time; but an inventory of the whole has been preserved.

Of those which escaped destruction are the following:—

Charter by Richard Moreville, Constable of Scotland, granted to Henry St. Clair, of the lands of Herdmanstoun and others, for the service of the fourth part of a soldier. [Circ. 1160.]

Charter by the said Richard Moreville, granting to the said Henry St. Clair, for three marks, Edmund and Gillemichel, two brothers, and their offspring, on condition that, if they should leave Henry's service with his consent, they should not serve any other master than the said Richard.

A Norse deed on parchment, described in an old Inventory of Orkney Writs in the Charter Room as "berand all the lands that Zopyn Segarsono airit be "his wif Johne Scottis dochter, and alsua the landis "quhilkis he wan fra Thome Inglis, that he clamit of "Andro Scot at wes his wiffis faider bruder, and the "said Zopyn sald it to Schir Dauid Sinclair, Inprimis "in Linga, in Quhalisay sound, x merkis & viii d."

"Ane letter in Northin beand ane Chartor made be "Olave Mavnusone of xxii merkis landis of Hoole in "Ovnst, to Schir Dauid Sinclair and his aris."

Another is entitled "Letter in Northin of the King "of Norwayis—is of the Scottis [Skatts] of Orkney, "umquhill givin to Bishop William Tullauch for his "lyve tyme, and eftir him gevin to Sir David Sinkler "for his lyve tyme—part is in Inglis."

Skatt was a tax on all odal land, payable to the King of Norway, for the support of the Crown and the expense of Government, and William Tulloch, Bishop of Orkney, was receiver for the Crown. He continued to administer the Earldom of Orkney after it was ceded to the Scottish King in 1471, and, according to some accounts, he laid the foundation of those measures which afterwards led to the overthrow of the nature and privileges of the Odallers, and to the introduction into Orkney of the feudal tenure with its many exactions.

Of the miscellaneous papers of early date, the following are worthy of notice:—

"Obligation by William Maitland, younger, of Ledinton, Secretar to our Soverane Lady, touching "the sale to him by Henry, Master of Sinkler, of the "lands of Bolbagy and others, and also ane hundreth "merks yeirly off all and haill the Colheuchs off "Dysart, and also ane Hous callit THE HERMITAGE, "within the Bruch of Dysart, which he obliges himself "to resign on the completion of the marriago agreed "on between James, the eldest son of the said Henry "Sinkler, with Marien Maitland, the eldest daughter "of the said William Maitland. Dated at Edinburgh, "20 March 1564, before witnesses, David, Earl of "Crawford, Richard Maitland, of Lethington, Master "Robert Maitland, Vicar of Kinnarny, Master John "Gothre, and Cuthbert Henderson, Notar Public."

The House, thus called "The Hermitage," in the town of Dysart, is associated with St. Servanus, or St. Serf, the great Saint of Fife, who is believed to have flourished down to the beginning of the fifth century, when he died at his monastery of Culros on the Forth, a spot on which a Cistercian Abboy was erected in later times.

At Culros St. Serf presided over one of the monastic "families" of the Celtic Church, from thence evangelizing the country around, and founding churches in many parts of Fife, which own him as their patron saint; while it was under St. Serf that Kentigern received his training to be the apostle of the Cumbrian Britons.

We learn from an early life of St. Serf that he was wont to retire to cells and caves for purposes of devotion, and that, while in one of the latter, "in Deserto," he was assaulted by the Devil, who wished to engage him in a religious disputation. This cave was situated in a rock on the sea-shore not far from the town of Dysart, and, although its surface is much disintegrated through the effect of damp, there may still be seen marks of artificial cutting, which probably resembled the remarkable figures cut on the walls of the adjoining caves at Wemyss and Cuiplie, where St. Adrian and his "company" occasionally resided on their mission among the Picts of Fife.

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Such retreats were known in early ecclesiastical language as "Deserta," and both in Scotland and Ireland the memory of their primitive occupants is kept up by the term "Disert," or "Dysart," which has been affixed to them.

It thus happens that the territory of Dysart owes its name to the Hermitage of St. Serf, which was doubtless a prominent object of regard when permanent names came to be given; and it would appear that the House, "callit The Hermitage," designed to form part of the dowry of the daughter of Queen Mary's Secretary, had stood in close connexion with the original cave of St. Serf.

Other documents in the Inventory of the papers make reference to the "aikers lying in the Chappells of "St. Servan," and to "the house and yard lying "immediately beneath the Church of Dysart possest "by Sir Henry Pearson, Chapland of St. Servan's "Chappell, in Dysart."

The Parish Church was, of conrse, dedicated to St. Serf. "Sanct Serf's hill" appears in early deeds as a land boundary, and "Sanct Serf's money" was a yearly payment made by the inhabitants of Dysart for purposes connected with his Church.

A Book of Household Expenses, 1564, kept by Robert Oliphant, and regularly balanced and docqueted by "Henry Sinclar," the Lord of Dysart. It is bound in the leaves of an old Service Book, and the entries are very minute and curious.

Journal of John Paterson, Archbishop of Glasgow, while in London in the years 1695–6.

This Prelate had been deprived of his see at the time of the Revolution, and was now in London. In his Diary he records his interviews with many of the leading statesmen of the day, whose influence he was soliciting for the royal permission to his return to Scotland. This was, however, denied to him, and he was also prohibited from residing in any of the northern counties of England.

The following is a specimen of the Diary:—

"Jan. 26. Sunday before prayers, Mrs. Strachan "told me that she perceived my Lady Warner had a "great desire that I should marie her, and said she "had told her she had never seen a person since she "was a widow that she could marie save me only. "She is a most discreet and wise woman, and of an "opulent fortune. I am much obliged to her, but am "in no thoughts of marrying more." "Earl Arran is "still my noble friend, and sent me a bottle of Irish "usquebeau, and six bottles of Burgundy, Hermitage, "and Frontinage wine."

"Abstract of the account of the Orkneys under the "family of Sinclair, being a rough draft only." 16 pp. fol.

Memoirs of the Insurrection in Scotland in 1715. By John, Master of Sinclair. This volume has been printed for the Abbotsford Club.

Besides these records of early date, there is an extensive collection of letters, ranging in date from 1774 to 1830. They were addressed to the first and second Earls of Rosslyn by some of the most eminent political leaders of the period, and relate to many transactions of public interest and importance.

The earliest portion of these were written to the first Lord Rosslyn, better known by his previous title of Lord Loughborough, Lord High Chancellor of England.

They have only been partially arranged, and are still in their original covers. They consist of:—

1. A series of letters from Lord Clive, beginning in 1774.

2. A very extensive collection of letters from Edmund Burke, ranging over the period from 1780 to 1797.

At the commencement their style is formal, but it grows into one of affection, and many of the letters are long and of great interest. One, dated 13th June 1792, is on the subject of a coalition government, where the writer says, "I think with you almost in "everything."

Writing on 12th December 1794, Burke recommends a literary aspirant, Mr. Wilde, of Edinburgh, and subscribes "your obliged and most unhappy friend." Among the letters is a paper entitled "Some thoughts "on the present state of parties," and addressed to the Lord Chancellor.

3. Another series of letters from Sir John M'Pherson, 1781–93.

4. Letters from Lord Carlisle, 1781–93.

5. A series of letters from the Duke of Portland, 1792–94.

6. A series of letters from Charles James Fox, only dated by the day of the week.

7. A series from the Bishop of Clonfert, 1783–1804.

8. A series from Lord Lavington in 1792.

9. A series from William Pitt, 1792–1800.

Some of these are long, and a few are marked "private."

10. A series from Lord Thurlow, 1796–97.

11. One from Lord Minto, 1798.

12. One from the Hon. W. Windham, undated.

13. A series from Lady Augusta Murray, 1798.

14. Three letters from Lord Eldon, 1801.

15. A series from the Earl of Carnarvon, 1793–94.

16. A letter from the Duke of Sussex, at Rome, 14th Nov. 1795, signed "Augustus Frederick," requesta the Lord Chancellor's aid in getting measures passed for his relief, and about his marriage.

17. A series from Lord Moira, 1796–97.

18. One from the Earl of Tankerville, without date.

19. A series from Lord Suffield, 1796.

20. A packet containing letters from Lieut.-Gen. Whyte, Lord C. Somerset, Lady Lucas, and Dr. Laurence.

Besides these political letters addressed to the Lord Chancellor, there are many miscellaneous papers of his own, such as—

1. Memoranda of law cases and opinions, drafts of Bills, with relative remarks, and correspondence.

2. Papers connected with the union between Great Britain and Ireland; and on the admission of Roman Catholics to all the privileges of subjects.

3. Papers about the office of Lord High Steward and its precedency, and on other subjects; with notes and interlineations by the Lord Chancellor.

4. Papers, dated in 1778, relative to the state of affairs in America, and on the subject of a treaty.

5. Papers written apparently in the years 1792–3. One of them, in the Lord Chancellor's writing, is on the usefulness of defensive associations.

The letters to the second Earl of Rosslyn are dated from 1806 to 1830.

One large bundle is made up of separate packets, with the following titles:—

1. Despatches Henry Brougham to the Earl of Rosslyn, Oct. 11 to Nov. 17, 1806.

2. Copies, letters, the Earl of Rosslyn to Lord Howe and Mr. Howe, 1806–7.

3. Despatches from the Earl of Rosslyn to Mr. Fox and Lord Grenville.

4. Lord Strangford's letter to the Earl of Rosslyn.

5. Private letters from Mr. Brougham to the Earl of Rosslyn, Sept. 1806 to Jan. 1807.

There are besides, many letters from Mr. Brougham to the Earl, of later dates, on all sorts of subjects, such as the Roman Catholic question, and the King's opinion of it; the position of Mr. Brougham with regard to office, &c.; with drafts of some of Lord Rosslyn's answers.

"Conversation with Lord Brougham on Grey's retiring."

"Abercromby's letter to Brougham"—speculations as to the Duke of Wellington's intentions with respect to Ireland and Emancipation.

An extensive series of political letters from Earl Grey in the years from 1821 to 1829.

Several letters from the Duke of Wellington, in one of which, dated 28th May 1829, he offers to Lord Rosslyn the office of Privy Seal.

"Protocol of a statement made by Mr. Stephenson to the Duke of Wellington on the 6th of March 1830, by the command of H. R. Highness the Duke of Sussex, about the death of Lady Augusta D'Ameland, at Ramsgate, on Thursday evening March 4."

Besides these two sets of letters, there is a series dated in 1799 from Lord Nelson, Lord St. Vincent, and Lord Keith to General Sir James St. Clair, Bart., who, on the death of the first Earl of Rosslyn, succeeded to the title in 1805.

There can be no question that Calendars of many of the letters and papers here noted would contribute valuable materials for understanding the history of the period over which they extend; and if they are desired by the Commissioners, Lord Rosslyn is willing that they should be made.

JOHN STUART.

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The Papers of the Right Honourable the Earl of Cawdor, at Cawdor Castle.

The Charters and other Records at Cawdor Castle have been recently arranged with great care, and can be readily consulted by reference to an Inventory.

The earliest in date is a charter granted by King Robert Bruce in 1310 to William Thane of Calder of the Thanage of Calder fer a yearly payment of 12 merks, and the rent of the land which Fergus the Dempster was wont to pay in the time of King Alexander III.

We may infer that William was a descendant of those hereditary stewards of the Crown to whom the charge of this part of the Royal demesne lands had been committed, and who now had come to hold them hereditarily for payment of a stated rent, and services. The part of the Thanage originally assigned to the Brehons or Judges for their support, and in reward of the performance of their functions, had also come to be held for a fixed rent, and this rent instead of being paid to the Crown, was assigned to the Thane.

The Thanes of Calder were also hereditary Sheriffs of Nairn, and Constables of the Royal Castle at the burgh of Nairn.

This *Scottish* tenure, in no long time, was converted into a regular feudal holding, the Thanage being held in barony of the Crown.

The line of the early Thanes terminated in a female, on the death of William Thane of Calder, in the year 1498. His daughter Muriel, when only twelve years old, was married to Sir John Campbell, a younger son of the Earl of Argyle, and thus the thanage, and other lands, were carried into another family.

In 1689 Sir Alexander Campbell of Calder married Elizabeth, heiress of Stackpole Court, Pembrokeshire, and in 1726 his son John was married to Mary daughter of Lewis Pryse of Gogirthen. In 1796, John, the grandson of the last John, was created Baron Cawder, and in 1827 his son John Frederick, was created Earl of Cawdor and Viscount Emlyn.

The papers at Cawdor illustrate the descent of the land, and the condition and relations of the family during this long period. A selection from them has been printed in a volume contributed to the Spalding Club by the late Earl of Cawdor, and as they may thus be said to have been brought under the notice of the historical student, it is not necessary for me to give any detailed account of their nature in this place. I may remark, however, that the collection is full of instructive illustrations of the condition of the country, and progress of society in the shape of contracts, letters, domestic accounts, inventories of furniture, arms, plate, and the like, with detailed notices of planting and gardening.

In 1454, William of Calder, and Thane of the same, had a royal license for building and fortifying his castle at Cawdor, and the picturesque square tower which he erected, still remains, together with additions of subsequent dates, of which the history can be traced in the papers. In 1455 the Thane had a warrant from the Crown for razing and destroying the old insular Castle of Lochindorb, famous for the long siege which it stood under the Countess of Athol in 1336, for whose relief Edward III. made an expedition to the north in that year.

The marriage of the heiress of the old Thanes of Calder with Sir John Campbell led to much intercourse with families in Argyllshire. Among other lands which Sir John acquired in that country was the territory of Muckairne on the sheres of Loch Etive. This had belonged to the monks of Iona, and it was now conveyed to Sir John Campbell by Ferquhard Bishop of the Isles and Commendator of Iona by a Charter, the narrative of which gives a very unfavourable picture of the native population: "Et quia (nobis ut clare con-" stat) in prouincia praua et perniciosa nostre terre " antedicte jacent, de quibus summas et profieua in " prefata carta specificatas, nec nos nec nostri pre-" decessores unquam habere potuimus, aut potuerunt, " nec eadem similiter vel verisimiliter apparet et " arbitramur memoratus Johannes aut heredes sui " habere poterit seu poterunt."

Sir John, with the view of strengthening his position in Argyllshire, contracted by bonds of manrent alliances with many of the chiefs of the Islands and Western Highlands. One of these dated at Canistak in Dura, 29th September 1520 is a bond of fostering between him and Neyll McNeyll of Gese, by which Sir John "bindis " and obleyes hym for to gif to Neill McNeyll of Gese " in fosteren his secund son callyt Johne, and gif that " son deyss, the next sen or dochter that the forsaid " Johne hais to gif, to the forsayd Neyll quhen he " desyris any of thame."

His second son John was Prior of Ardchattan and Bishop of the Isles, and in his last will this prelate constitutes the Laird of Calder, his nephew, to be his executor, leaving his body "to be bureit in Eeolmkill " gyf God callis me thair, and to be laid with bys-" choippe John Campbell in Sanct Michellis cwrist " quhilkis I haif mendit and thekit." His principal means consisted of outstanding claims against the "men " of the yls" and others, who seem to have been bad debtors, and among his legacies is one "to Daniel " McFeye, harper, by [besides] his hundreth pundis " I aucht hym, with the feye, sax lib."

One of the papers connected with Muckcarne (still unprinted) seems worthy of note.

It is a notarial instrument dated 12 March 1541, on the election of Duncan, son of Odo MacDunlewe, clerk of the diocese of Dunkeld, to the parish clerkship of Killespickcrrill and Kilmacronack in Muckarne. The election was made by the parishioners assembled in the Church of Kilmacronack "ad diuina audienda," and in token thereof, symbolical possession was given to Patrick [Mac] Finlay, [Mac] Alexander Glass, as procurator for Duncan "per aque baiulum sine vasculum, " aquam consecratam in se continentem, cum aspers-" orio." "Qui quidem Patricius finlai Alexandri Glass, " secutus est curatum per totam ecclesiam, atque " ministrauit missam majorem celebranti procuratoris " nomine dicti Duncani in signum electionis et posses-" sionis ciusdem."

The record contains a full list of the names of the parishioners, and is a good example of the Gaelic system of name-giving, where some forefather, or saint, was selected as a head, and the members of the family were recognized by their descent from, or relation to, him.

The few trades from which names were derived may be held to show the circumscribed wants of the community, beyond what the skill of each family could supply. Of these the most prominent was that of fuller; then the blacksmith and the tailor.

The following is a specimen of the names:—Nigellus Joannis McKennich, Dugallus Nigelli, Nigellus Donaldi vic Dunlewe, Dugallus Donaldi Nigelli vic Awlai, Anna dominici Cristini, Gillespik Mac Gillespik vic Achem, pych, Karistina nein a doura, Gillespik Mac Gillemore, Gillefellan Donaldi Macgillebane, Cristiuus Maelmore vic gillelan, Nicolaus Johannis Sartoris, Gillemichel Martini, Joannes Glass Mac Gillemore vic indowra, Dugallus Mac Gillechallum vic Philippi, Efrica dominici vic Calman, Katerina Vicarii Joannis Patricii vic Achromone, Finlaus Martini vic Gillindach, Joannes McGillespic vic choan, Gillecrist duf Mac Philip, Joannes niger Collini vic Philip, Finlaus fallo, Joannes Duncani nigri fabri, Katerina Columbi vic Gillebride, Donaldus Sarteris, Duncanus Joannis Duncani Sartoris, Joannes Joannis Duncani vic Torcatall, Duncanus bane mac Rowane, Gillebride mac lucas, Joannes Glass pectoris Mariota fabri, Mora nein a doura, Effrica fullonis, Cristina fullonis, Finlaus Macheath, Archibaldus Jonis Sartoris, Katerina fabri, &c.

It appears to me that although the Records at Cawdor have to a certain extent been made known to the student, yet calendars of many of those of general historical interest would be found useful, as part of a series suggested in my general report of last year to be made from the miscellanies printed for clubs and families, but not published.

JOHN STUART.

The Papers of the Right Honourable Lord Forbes, at Castle Forbes.

The ancient family of Forbes derived its name from the territory of Forbes in Aberdeenshire, which has belonged to them since the middle of the 14th century, and probably from a much earlier period, although their title can only be proved by records from the date just mentioned.

At an early time three branches blossomed into the Houses of Pitsligo, Tolquhon, and Brux, the first of which shared with the parent stem the honours of nobility.

The members of the House of Forbes soon assumed a position of public importance. The grandson of the first clearly ascertained head having served under the Earl of Buchan in the beginning of the 15th century in that gallant band of Scots which he led into France,

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and having married Lady Elizabeth Douglas, only daughter of George, Earl of Angus, and granddaughter of King Robert II. He was a Lord before the year 1445, and his successors have always been ranked as the premier barons of Scotland. His son had a license to fortify his tower of Drumynor in 1446.

In later times the family have borne their part in all the national struggles.

The territories of the family bordered with those of the great House of Gordon, and their neighbourhood often led to mutual misunderstandings and serious feuds, which culminated in bloody battles in the time of Queen Mary. The heads of the rival houses came to an amicable arrangement in 1589, and some papers connected with the subject are in the Charter Room. [57.]

The records at Castle Forbes are well arranged, and are described in an inventory, of which, by the courtesy of Lord Forbes, I was permitted the free use.

The largest portion consists of the charters and records of the successive investitures of the Lords in their lands, which, however valuable for illustrating local history and topography, do not fall within the scope of this report.

Among the miscellaneous papers is an early example of those agreements which the lawlessness of the times led men of power to enter into for their protection. By an indenture, dated 9th August 1467, the House of Forbes, by their heads William Lord Forbes, Sir Alexander Forbes, of Pitsligo, Alexander Forbes, of Tolquhon, Arthur and John Forbes, of Brux, on the one part, and Duncan McIntosh, Chief and Captain of Clanchattane, with his two brothers, on the other part, bound themselves to take "open upright part in all "quarrells one with the other, and to defend each other "with all their goodly power both by slight and might, "excepting their allegiance to the King and their "respective over lords."

Among the letters of any antiquity are two, illustrative of the spirit of knight errantry which actuated many of the younger sons of our Scotch families in the 17th century. They are both addressed to Arthur Lord Forbes by James Forbes, younger, of Corsindae.

The first is dated London, 29th August 1617 (No. 75 of Inventory), in which he writes, "I hane bein in sueing "for tuo places since I did come into England, quhairof "the worst wold have yielded me 80 lib. sterling; but "altho' I had gryt promeses of noble men, yet the envy "of the Englishe crue hes borne me downe in them "both, quhairfoir I haid recourze to the Florence "embassadour, and maid acquantance with him, quha "hes gewin me letters to Florence, that (as he hes "promesed) sall get me ane hundreth crouns a yeir, as "guid clothes as any gentleman of England wears, "with my dyet, quhairfoir I am lying me thither so "fast as I can, for the supplie of the quhilk journey I "am forced to have sold such buikis as I haid at half "rate; so lnik for no more letters from me untill the "tyme I be settled, which I hoip salbe sooner than iff "I haid stayed in England." "Ther is no newes, "bot daylie expecting of the King; our Scotishmen "are in werie lytle regaird among the Englishe, and "I think more hated now than befoir the King "com in England." "Your Lordship's friend, my "Lord Hayes, is not yet maried, nor will never git my "Lord of Northumberlandis guidwill to it, bot they "say he hes bein at noddie with his dochter, and is "still with her."

This refers to James Lord Hay, afterwards Earl of Carlisle, a favourite of James VI., who married against her father's consent Lucy Percy, youngest daughter of Henry, 9th Earl of Northumberland, and afterwards obtained her father's liberation from his long imprisonment, 18th July 1621.

At the end of the letter are the following epigrams:—

"Ad Arthurum Forbosiorum et Alfurdiæ comitem,
Epigramma.

"Arcturo cœlum dederat custodia ut Vrsæ
Arthuro terras sic dedit ursa suas.
"Jac. Forbes."

"De sue Gordoniana Epigramma cujus argumentum
inter scribendum occurrit.

"Gordoni Herculeos jactant se aquare labores
Captant ambo suam de sue gloriolam;
Sus fera at ista fuit, hæcce domestica; Multùm
Illa vorax hominum, stercoris hæcce vorax.
Ergo quam sue sus distat, tam distat inanis
Gloria Gordonum—Gloria ab Herculea."

The next letter (No. 83) is also addressed to Lord Forbes, who has indorsed it "Letter from James "Forbes, sone to Corsindaye, wrytin out off Padua in "Aprylt 1621."

In it he refers to an intermediate communication, descriptive of his fortunes, and states that as two occasions of going to Jerusalem had failed, he was now proposing to go to Spain, "quher I will stay two "months to perfyt my Spanis language, and from "thence straicht through France to England, quhair "I sall be in the first fyftene dayes of December."

Of this period is a paper (No. 105) entitled "Certan "speaches that past betwix the Lord Reay and the "Master of Forbes since the fyfteinth off December "1630, in Stralsound in Pomergarners lan, in King's "streit, and the tour off London, concerning the "Marqueis of Hamiltoun and the Earl of Seafort."

This document illustrates some occurrences which had nearly led to the last judicial combat in England, arising (according to the ordinary accounts) from a statement by David Ramsay that Lord Reay had alleged against the Marquis of Hamilton, that the troops raised by him for the service of Gustavus Adolphus were in reality to be employed in placing the Marquis on the throne of Scotland. The document hardly bears out this statement, although it appears that Lord Reay had repeatedly affirmed that the Marquis had no intention of going into the King of Sweden's service, "bot theas lewnis war intendit for sum other "purpois quhilk wold break out in its awin tym. "Withall he enquyred of me quhat the Marquis meant "he bringing hom so manie armes to Scotland, and "quhat meant his macking so manie canons and "muskettis in Scotland, and quhat meant his macking "all his cheiff officiaris Scotismen. Well, said he, "yow will heir newis of this or long."

At the end of the paper is written, "At Lutget hill "in Ja°. 1632. 'Roxburgh' et 'Hadintoun.'"

In the following year Lord Forbes was preparing for a journey from the north to Edinburgh, and the "Me- "morandum of all things which he had to attend to" there, is preserved (No. 106).

The 22nd note is, "Item to try at William Dick and "all otheris that hes intelligence in forran countreis "quhair and quhow my tua sonis ar, and giff my eldest "sone be releiffit or not, and what houpis of his "estait."

This gives a lively picture of the difficulties of keeping up a knowledge of friends in foreign parts which the distractions of the times occasioned. It may be added that his Lordship lost two of his sons in the German wars.

The 20th No. of memoranda shows that Lord Forbes was engaged in many law pleas, one of which was against the old ally of the house, the Chief of the Mackintoshes. "Item to try at ane sufficient man that "vill playe my actionnis, first, agens Makintosch and "Grant; (2), agens Allen Makkoneldeny; (3), agens "sum Stradoune men; (4), agens sum Cathnes men; "(5), agens the steillaris of Arthur Veris guidis, giff "my Lord of Mar refuses to doo me ressoune, and to "agree with them for the thrid or halff that beis frei, "by the cost and expensis that beis maid in euery "actioune."

Many of the other entries refer to law proceedings in which he was interested, and which must have kept him in continual vexation, so that we are prepared for the 29th item of his memoranda, in which among his wants he conjoins "ane buik callit the Sanctuary of a trublit "saull and sum other guid litill buikis—and sum "tobacco."

The burning of the house of Frendraught in January 1630, which resulted in the death of the Viscount Melgum, Gordon of Rothiemay, and others, arose out of feuds which prevailed between the Gordons and the Crichtons.

It was celebrated in a contemporary ballad, and the proceedings connected with it fill many pages of our criminal records.

The widow of Gordon of Rothiemay was a sister of Lord Forbes, and a letter from her to her brother is preserved, dated 27th November 1634 (No. 108). In it she informs him that her house had been seized by a band of rebellious gentlemen of the Gordons, who took possession of the keys, and advised her either to remove with her family or to remain in a part of the house by herself, "for they will remain heir. If I be "content it is weale; if I be not content, they know "what course to tak." On the other hand she had received a legal charge from the Laird of Frendraught to appear before the Privy Council, and she was in great doubt what to do. "If I compeir not, I am in "danger of the law; if I compeir and abandon my

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" houss and children and leave my estate to the go-
" vernment of thoise chalmerlans. I know not what
" compt they will mak to me, sieing they refuse to be
" comptable to the King and his counsell."

Alexander, the tenth Lord (son of the last), while Master of Forbes, entered into the service of Gustavus Adolphus, in which he attained the rank of Lieutenant-General. In June 1635, he left the service, when he received a testimonial (No. 109) from the Rix Chancellor Grave Oxell Oxenstiern of his having served his Majesty for five years with fidelity and bravery.

After his return to Scotland he commanded in the army sent from that country to suppress the Irish rebellion in 1642.

Several papers of interest connected with his service at this time are preserved at Castle Forbes.

Among these is a letter from John Fitzgerald (No. 122), whom his Lordship styles "The Knight of " Kerry," dated 4th Nov. 1642. In it he gives advice as to the attack on a certain castle, of which he says, "It " is a little iland nott above an Irish acre in compass, " invironed with the sea, and the passadge thereto butt " a drawing bridge, and no possibilitie for eany ship " to com within battering shott of it, the rocks and " shalloues are such a distance 'twixt it and the deep. " Uppon extraordinarie calms and nothing even then " to be battered butt a small pile of a castell that will " not conteine twentie men, which is in nature of a gate " house over the bridge, and the Irish thached houses " wherein the people live are nott discernable from the " sea nor land, they are soe sunck doune in the park " or ground."

He gives farther counsel as to the attack of Dingle, preparations to assist Musgree in the county of Cork, the great lack of discipline in the Royal levies, his own misfortunes in having been robbed of all the horses and cows formerly left him by those who rifled his house, concluding with assurances of his continued loyalty and his zeal for the King's service and laws "which my " unfortunatt contrimen oppose."

Another paper, dated 20th Nov. 1642, (No. 123), is entitled "The Answer of the Gentry of the County of " Clare to the propfosals] of the Right Honorable the " Earle of Thomond, in the behalf of the English and " Dutch." It is subscribed "Dor" O'Brian, Conner " O'Brian, Chr. Brien, Donnogh Mucniemmara, Daniell " Macnemara, Teige O'Brien."

A letter, signed "Inchiquine," from Cork, 15th Dec. 1642 (No. 124), (apparently to Lord Forbes), gives a sad account of the distressed condition of the Royal levies in that quarter.

A paper, dated 26th August 1661, and entitled "A " short relation of the Lord Forbes loyall indevors to " serve his Majesty and the Royal family these many " yeers bygon." (No. 138), exhibits a remarkable picture of the vicissitudes to which the loyalty of Lord Forbes had exposed him.

It begins with a statement that in the year 1626 his Lordship's cousin, the Lord Reay, having engaged to serve the King of Denmark in his wars against the Emperor, of the 2,000 men which he carried over for that purpose, Lord Forbes and his friends furnished 800, besides engaging himself for a large sum to enable Lord Reay to carry on the service; and when in 1628 the Earl of Morton levied a regiment for the relief of Rochelle, Lord Forbes furnished out his second brother and twelve proper gentlemen fully accontred.

It proceeds to narrate his services and engagements in the army under Gustavus Adolphus for the restitution of the Palatinate, and subsequently, until his employment in the Irish wars just referred to.

In the end of 1643 he came to Scotland for a short time, in the hope of being able to recover some part of his estate, which had become greatly dilapidated, and failing in this he went to Holland, and on the conclusion of peace between Denmark and Sweden he proceeded to the latter country. Coming across to England in 1646, when it was hoped that the King and his opponents would come to some agreement, and with the view of settling accounts for his Irish service, he was thrown into prison, where he remained two years.

Returning to Sweden in 1651 the Queen allowed him a pension, and in 1652 "did give him a priveledg for " taking up sunk ships and goods in the waters, seas, " and harbours belonging to the dominions of Swedin, " his design therein being to be inabled to furnish his " Majesty with compitent stor of brass guns, both for a " train of artillery by land, and ships by sea." In 1654 the Queen of Sweden quitting the Government, his pension was kept from him, he fell into long continued sickness, and was reduced to great straits.

It does not appear what was the result of his application to Charles II., but he returned to Sweden, and at Stockholm on the 6th April 1672 he made his will (No. 142). It is in Latin, and in it he refers to his services to the Crown of Sweden, and to his losses of money and friends, beseeching the favourable consideration of the King of England towards his surviving wife and children.

A letter from the well-known General David Leslie, dated 12th April 1650, (No. 131), addressed "Hono' " or Camerad," announces a contribution to be raised from the army on behalf of "diverss poore and weill " affected officeris and othir poore Christianes in great " necessitie, who have no meanes of subsistence." It was therefore arranged that "Every trouper dedicat " and lay aside a sex pence of his monethly pay, and " the officeris according to thair severall charity and " qualities doe lykeways mortifye and give proportion-" ally of thair pay for such pious and charitable uses as " sall be thoght fitt."

William, 12th Lord, succeeded to the title in 1691. In 1689 he joined in an address to the Prince of Orange which bore to be from "The Master of Forbes and his " freinds." (No. 164.)

Of his period there is a document of some interest among the Charters, of which it is not known that any other copy has been preserved. It is a memorial to Queen Anne, signed by 20 Scottish Peers, and was occasioned by the resolution of the House of Lords, upon the Duke of Hamilton being created an English Peer by the title of Duke of Brandon, "That no patent " of honor granted to any Peer of Great Britain who " was a Peer of Scotland at the time of the Union can " entitle such Peer to sit and vote in Parliament or to " sit upon the trial of Peers."

From some loose papers, which have not been arranged or inventoried, I selected a "Letter from Sir " Donald Makky, Colonell, out off Germany, brocht " hame be Mr. Robert Farquhar, burges off Aberdein, " 1627."

The writer of this letter—created first Lord Reay in 1628—has been already referred to in connexion with the cartel between him and David Ramsay. It is dated from the leaguer at Wasterbad, 12th June 1627, where he was serving under the King of Denmark (described as "ane resolut soldeir"), and it contains some curious details of the position of the King's army and that of his opponents.

The writer, with the true spirit of a soldier of fortune, after referring to the small pay afforded by the King, adds, "bot iff he opines not his pourss I " will sik ane uther maister; the King of Speen is " ane treu man and ane good payer."

The letter begins with an address to "my wery ho-" norabill good lord and cheiff," the latter term arising out of a family tradition, noted by Sir Robert Gordon in his History of the Earls of Sutherland, that the family of Mackay drew its origin from a member of the house of Forbes.

John, eighth Lord Forbes, was married to Margaret, daughter of George, Earl of Huntly, in 1558. In 1573 he was divorced from this lady on grounds, of which various accounts have been given, but which probably resulted from religious differences.

The lady was a warm adherent of the old religion, and was believed to have been instrumental in converting two of her sons to that faith. Both of them were admitted into the order of Capuchins under the title of Brothers Archangels. One died in 1592, the other, John, survived till 1606. Of him there is a life in the library at Castle Forbes, where also is a portrait of Brother Archangel, presented to James Ochoncar, Lord Forbes, by the Superior of a Convent in Sicily. (Registrum de Forbes, p. 251, MS.)

The life appears to have been written by a priest of the order, and is divided into 29 chapters, some of which contain curious notices of the adventures of the two brothers and their mother, and of the religious houses at Bruges and Antwerp, of which brother Archangel became Superior. It is entitled "An Historical Narra-" tive of the Conversion and Conversation of F. Arch-" angel, borne of a Noble Family in Scotland, of the " order of S. Francis, of those who are called Cappu-" cins, and of the ladie Margarit Gordon his mother."

Among the papers is the copy of a letter addressed in the year 1600 to the Archangel by his next younger brother Arthur, who subscribes as "Arthur, Maister " of Forbes," as if his elder brother were dead. It is directed "A son tres ayme frer Jean Forbes qui s'ap-" pelle Capucin religieux de l'ordre Francois en Flan-" dre en la vill de Saint Oue Capucins."

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It would appear that the Capuchin had written to his brother on various religious topics, including that of the "Catholic" Church, and the letter in question, which is a very calm and sensible one, is the answer to it. On one subject they appear to have been nearly agreed, "So as I am glaid that ye agre with our "preichouris not to worschip or adore picturis, so wald "I reiosye if other ye micht warrand against them "the religious vsing of them or with them be per-"suaded to leave them."

In the library is a volume entitled "The Rentale of "ane Nobill and Michty Lorde William Lord Forbes, "maid in the year of God ane thousand five hundrethe "fifty-tua zeris of all his landis, as eftir followis per-"ticularlie, and to indure v zeris."

In the end of the same volume are records of Baron Courts held by the Lords Forbes and their Baillies from 1659 down to 1678.

This volume affords full and detailed information regarding the rural economy, and condition of the country for more than a century, showing, among other things, the smallness of the money rent receivable by the landlord, with the great extent of personal services and payments in kind to which he was entitled.

It seems to me that full calendars of the letters and papers particularised in this Report would be very useful to historical inquirers, and that for the same object a copy should be made of the rental, which is one of the earliest and most minute known to me, with such excerpts from the Records of the Baron Court Book as illustrate the management of land and the relations existing between Lord and Vassal.

JOHN STUART.

THE PAPERS OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD TORPHICHEN AT CALDER HOUSE.

In the little vale of the Douglas, which sheltered in their early years the founders of the great house of Douglas, we discover before the middle of the 14th century a neighbouring family who, like the other, took their name from their lands.

The first on record is James Sandylandis, to whom David II. confirmed a charter of Sandylandis and the Redmire in the Lordship of Douglasdale, in the year 1348.

About the same time, James of Sandylandis was married to Alionora, sister of William, the first Earl of Douglas, from whom he received in free marriage the Barony of Wester Calder, and in 1385 James Sandilands, his son, was married to the Princess Joan, daughter of King Robert II.

William, the first Earl of Douglas, was married to Margaret, daughter of Donald, Earl of Marr, by whom he had a son, James, and a daughter, Isabel. James, second Earl of Douglas, fell at the fight of Otterbourne in 1388, without leaving lawful issue, and Isabel, his sister, who succeeded him, also died without issue.

The title to the Douglas estates, and to the representation of the Douglas family, on the death of Isabella, belonged of right to James Sandilands, as in right of Alionora, his mother, but for some consideration he was induced to renounce in favour of George Douglas, Earl of Angus, a natural son of Earl William, his right to the estates.

His representation of the Douglas blood could not, however, be affected by the arrangement, and consequently after the death of the Countess Isabel it became vested in James of Sandilands and his descendants, and in token of this inheritance the arms of Douglas have ever since been quartered with those of Sandilands by this family.

The Charters at Calder House have recently been chronologically arranged, and are easily accessible by means of an inventory.

Those relating to the Barony of West Calder begin in 1338, when it was granted by the Earl of Fife to Lady Beatrix of Douglas in liferent, and her son, John of Douglas, in fee, and the series from that time to the present is full and complete. They afford many valuable illustrations of genealogy and local topography, but do not here call for special note.

There is, however, in the Charter Room a series of papers of more general scope and interest, connected with the history of the Knights Templars in Scotland, whose estates became vested in the family of Sandilands at the period of the Reformation.

At this time the Baron of West Calder was James Sandilands, a man who had embraced the reformed opinions, and is often mentioned by John Knox in his history as an ardent and sympathizing associate. He was succeeded by his eldest son, John, who inherited the principles of his father. Through another son, James, the inheritance of the Knights Templars became united with that of West Calder.

Among the many papers connected with the Templar possessions are some which show the steps by which Mr. James Sandilands was promoted to the office of Preceptor of the order. In 1540 he had the Royal license to pass to the Master of the House of Rhodes, Malta, or otherwise, to obtain provision from him of the Preceptory of Torphichen by the resignation of Sir Walter Lindsay, Lord of St. John's and Preceptor of Torphichen. In the subsequent year he received from the Grand Master a nomination to the "ancianitas" or right of expectation of the Preceptory, on its becoming vacant, which received the confirmation of Pope Paul III.

In 1547 he became Preceptor on the death of Sir Walter Lindsay, and his presentation was confirmed by the Pope. He also received from his Holiness the renewal of a privilege of exemption from private and public burdens formerly granted.

In June 1550 he was invested in the Preceptory, both spirituality and temporality, receiving as symbols delivery of the chalice, missal, and other ornaments of the High Altar, and the keys of the Church as for the spirituality, and by being put in possession of the place of Torphichen, with delivery of earth and stone in the court thereof, for the temporalities.

There are various licenses from the Crown in favour of the Preceptor, permitting him to leave the country; and in 1557 there is one from the Grand Master allowing him to return from Malta, whither he had gone.

The Preceptor, like his kinsman, the Knight of West Calder, was an early convert to the reformed opinions, and he acted with the leaders of that movement. In 1560 he was sent to France by the Scottish Parliament to report their proceedings to Queen Mary. In 1563 he resigned into the Queen's hands all the lands and baronies belonging to his Preceptory, receiving a re-grant of the whole united into one whole and free Barony of Torphichen.

About the same time he got a charter from the Queen, with consent of her husband, James, Duke of Orkney and Earl of Bothwell, of all metals in his lands, except silver and gold.

In 1567 he got the Queen's license to proceed to France and Italy, and a few months later he received a letter from the Queen, now a prisoner in Lochleven, recommending him to her brother and the Lords of Privy Council. It is subscribed "Your richt gud sister "and frind." In 1570 he had a license from Queen Elizabeth permitting him to come to the baths in England, and in 1572 he got a fresh permission from King James VI. to proceed to France and Italy, having hitherto been prevented by ill-health from availing himself of the license formerly granted.

He died in 1580 without leaving lawful issue, so that his title and lands devolved on his heir, James Sandilands, ninth Baron of Calder, who thus became second Lord Torphichen.

The Queen's re-grant of the baronies of the Preceptory in 1563 did not contain words creating a peerage, but ever since its date the Lord of St. John and his heirs have been Peers of the Realm; and in 1633 it was found in Parliament that the "title, honor, and dignitie "of Lord Torphichen is annexit to the meane remaner" or middle portion of the barony surrounding the place.

Besides the writs which illustrate the proceedings now narrated, there are Royal charters of privilege and confirmation by Alexander II. and Robert I. in favour of the House of the Templars.

There is also a Commission by the Grand Master of the Order in 1532 to the Preceptor, allowing him to feu out the lands which lay more remote from their house, and "because much effusion of Christian blood had "been caused by the inability of the Preceptor to "defend the possessions of the Preceptory with the "armed hand."

Of all these documents I would recommend that full calendars should be made, as they serve to illustrate a portion of our history, of the details of which we are much in the dark.

JOHN STUART.

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The Papers of Sir James Horn Burnett, Bart., at Crathes Castle.

The charters in the collection here are arranged in masses, with reference to a careful and well-constructed inventory.

The document first in date is a charter by David II., dated 17 Nov. 1359, confirming one by Robert I. in favour of Alexander Burnard. By the latter the King granted to him "pro debitis in quibus sibi tenebamur "pro constitutione parci del Drom terram de Kellienach- "clerach, una cum terris infra forestam ejusdem for- "restæ." He also conveyed to him "in compensationem "officii forrestarii et foggagii Willelmi de Irwyn infra "forrestam del Drom, quod quidem officium cum fog- "gagio dicto cepimus ab eodem Alexandro, sex mercatas "terræ infra terras nostras del duabus Cardenys. Red- "dendo unam celdram farine aveno annuatim ad cust. "parci nostri del Drome." King Robert's charter is dated at Berwyk-on-Tweed, 28 March 1324.

The lands thus granted by the charter of King Robert (along with many others in the north) had come into the hands of the King, on the forfeiture and other failure of the great houses of Durward and Cumine, in whose places new families were at this time introduced from the south, of whom were the Gordons, the Hays, the Burnetts, and the Irvines.

From the charter it appears that the King had newly conveied part of the forest of Drum into a park, and that Burnett was rewarded for his aid in its construction by a grant of Kellinach-clerach, with other lands within the forest; and the keeping of the forest having been taken from him and granted to William of Irwin, the King added in compensation for said office a part of the two Cardenys, subject to a reddendo of a chalder of oatmeal for the maintenance of the park.

The family thus settled on the Dee in the year 1323 has remained and flourished there till the present time, alongside of their neighbours, the Irvines, who were planted at Drum at the same time.

Besides the large number of charters in the collection which are of great interest in the illustration of pedigree and topography, there are several masses of a miscellaneous description, consisting, however, principally of law papers, discharges, receipts, and the like.

In one of them I noted a few letters from Duncan Burnett, a member of the family who was an eminent physician in Norwich in the time of James I. They are dated from 1610 to 1620, and relate mostly to family matters, with occasional medical prescriptions.

There is a letter from the covenanting leaders to Sir Thomas Burnett in 1639; General Middleton's protection of his lands from the oppressions of the Highlanders in 1645, a letter from the Earl Marischal asking him to send men and horse to Dunotter in 1650, and a holograph letter from King Charles II. to Sir Thomas in 1651 for his relief from the quartering of soldiers.

A letter from Bishop Gilbert Burnet (whose father, a learned Scottish lawyer and judge, was a son of the House of Crathes) is dated at Bradford in the year 1700, and relates to the death of a relative for whose children the writer offers his aid, and another from a namesake of the bishop, dated from Edinburgh in 1715, announces the death of the bishop of a pleurisy, after an illness of six days.

Among the miscellaneous documents are the Court Books of the Barony of Skene, ranging from 1613 to 1633, and the Court Book of the Barony of Leys from 1636 to 1674. A considerable amount of formality appears in the proceedings of these miniature courts, whose officers were a baillie, dempster, clerk, and officer. "Barlamen" had also certain duties within the barony. The orders of the court which appear occasionally somewhat arbitrary, afford considerable insight into the agricultural and social position of the district, and selections from the records in question have been printed in a volume of miscellanies of the Spalding Club (vol. v.).

John Stuart.

The Papers of John Guthrie, Esquire, of Guthry.

The barony of Guthry has for many centuries belonged to a family deriving their name from the lands. In the time of King James III. Sir David Guthry of that ilk was Lord High Treasurer of the Kingdom, and in 1479 he founded a collegiate church at Guthry for a provost and three prebendaries. In 1468 he received a licence from the Crown to erect and fortify his tower at Guthry, which yet remains in good repair.

There is no inventory of the papers in the charter chest. They consist, however, principally of the title-deeds of the lands of Guthry, and of Gagie, another property belonging to Mr. Guthry in the parish of Murroes.

Of the house of Guthrie, there were two Scottish prolates in the 17th century.

John Guthry, of Guthry, was promoted to the see of Murray in 1623. He was deprived in 1638, and after a time he came to reside at his Castle of Guthry where he died.

Henry Guthry, son to John Guthry of this house, was made Bishop of Dunkeld in 1664, and wrote "memoirs "of Scottish affairs from the year 1637 until the death "of Charles I."

In the charter room is the Congé d'élire and relative letter by King James VI. in favour of John Guthrie. The Congé is dated at Greenwich the xxvii day of June, in the year of our reigne, of Scotland twenty-one, and of England, France, and Ireland the fiftie-seventh. It is superscribed by the King, and he seems to have inserted the name of the bishop in the blank, as well as the date and regnal year at the end of the writ, the last part being blundered by a transposition of the year of his reign in Scotland to his reign in England. There are also many letters from the privy council of Scotland to the Bishop of Murray, dated from 1627 to 1632. They are for the most part of a formal character, summonses to attend meetings of commissions, and the like.

Among the miscellaneous papers is a commission by Andrew, Bishop of the Isles, in 1617, in favour of K. Mackenzie as his commissary, and another by John Leslie, Bishop of the Isles in favour of Alexander Guthry of Gagie, to act as his commissary, dated May 1630.

In a lumber room I found two large boxes of unarranged papers. They proved to be for the most part letters, accounts, and scraps of no historical importance.

Among them, however, was found a bundle of letters to Francis Guthry of that ilk, entitled "Irish Corre- "spondence." Some of them are from the above mentioned John Leslie, who was translated from the See of the Isles to that of Raphoe in Ireland in 1633. Others from Raphoe are subscribed "James Leslie" and "Robt. "Buchanan." They are dated from 1639 to 1660.

A few leaves closely written, entitled "Diary of John "Guthry, of Guthry, 1647." It seems to be mainly of a devotional character.

A paper entitled "Bishop of Moray: confession of "faith, 1629."

"Bishop of the Isles. The rentall of the Bishoprik of "the Yllis with the present estaitt thairoff;" also a separate "rentall of the Bishoprick, and the Priory of "Ardchattan."

"Bishop of Moray, 1623. Archbishop of St. Andrews "letter to the Dean of Murray."

"Letter, the Lords of Session to the Earl of Seaforth, "and John, Bishop of Murray."

A bundle of discharges and business papers of the bishops, 1637.

A bundle of ecclesiastical documents, chiefly copies of Acts, reports, and remits, before the church courts, 1650-60.

"The catalogue of bookis belonging to Mr. John "Guthry, the father." A receipt for them, dated in 1643, is signed "Jos. Brodie" "Aeneas Imes."

A series of letters to the laird of Guthry from the Marquis of Douglas. They are principally dated from Douglas, and Crawford, from 1640 to 1650, and are signed "Wm. Douglas." In one from Perth, dated 6th Sept. 1650, urgently calling on the laird to come to see him at Perth, is a postscript in which is the following passage "Douglasse doith keep ane mirrie man to the "foir in all iniquities of tymes."

In another from Douglas, dated 25 January 1644, he writes concerning "that book quhilk Anna Hond is "caus print," "and quharas ye say it may possiblie "goe verie hard unles that I compone with thame, "quhilk will stand me verie deare, I am coutent as I "speak to your self to pay a pairt and to let hir have the "benefit of the trew richt coppie, bot not that I sould "pay for all, for it concerns my sone and the rest of "our freinds of the name, moir nor it does me in "respect of my old age."

It does not appear what work is here referred to, but in this year a little volume of translations was published by Mrs. Anna Hume, with the following title, "The Triumphs of Love; Chastitie, Death; translated out of Petrarch by Mrs. Anna Hume. Edinburgh, 1644."

This lady was the daughter of David Hume, of Godscroft, whose history of the House of Douglas and Angus was first printed at Edinburgh in the same year.

There is a series of letters of about the same dates from Archibald, Earl of Angus, son of the Marquis of

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Douglas, to the laird of Guthrie, written from Tantallon, Holyrood House, Dundee, and Perth, and relating to subjects both of public and private interest.

In one dated 11 Oct. 1650, the writer says, "I pray "yow if yow have put an end to my busines with my "lady Kinghorn, or Claverhouse, send me word, so "soon as yow can, if you come not yourself to Perthe, "for if the Coronatione hold on the first of January "(as I know nothing to the contrary), I must desyr yow "with my other freinds and vassals to come to me there "against that tyme."

In another dated Perth, 25 May, he says, "Having "been with the King at Sterlin the beginning of this "last week, and coming back from thence be the coast "syd of Fyf that day, I missed your brother-in-law, "who, they tell me, went from this to Sterlin, and was "greaved at the heart at my return yesternight to "understand of that misfortune befallen on you from "these barbarous villains."

A letter from Perth dated 30 June 1651, signed "Johnstone," refers to that "base and insolent actione "committed by some of Col. Hoomes troupe."

There is a letter from the Earl to the Laird of Edzell, "annouucing that a commission had been directed to "him as Sheriff of Angus, to apprehend and examine "these cut-throats (rather than troupers), who having "committed that insolencie in the house of Guthry, "which all noblemen and barons would look on as an "ill preparatione from sojours, so those are to shew "you that gentleman Guthry is my speciall freind, and "the baillie of my regality there."

In another, the Marquis of Douglas, writing from Perth, 22 May 1651, "Is exceeding sorie for that accident "has befallen you. How soone I gott intelligence of it "by your brother-in-law, I spoke with my Lord Hume, "who much resents the business, as you may perceive "by his own lettre, and has sent orders to Col. Hume "very tymelie this morning to secure all of them till "they be brought to condign punishment." Several letters from the Earl of Angus relate to this business.

In one from Holyrood House "5 July," he says, "If "I had mett with yow as I expected at the beginning "of this session I would have intented som wakening "of my ples with Claverhouse, for I will not altogether "forget that busines, for in effect he is the only man "in these parts that I think myself fardest behind "with."

In another from Tantallon, "Thursday Morning," he sends back "the book, not one of the loose papers in "it awanting, tho' if you had been to see how few days "mor should have given me full satisfaction in it, I "know yow wold yet have chosen to have delayed my "len [loan] a littel mor, and for his anger have bidden "(as they say) the inshe as you have done the spaun."

A tiny duodecimo volume in a parchment cover, and in writing of the 17th century, is filled with prayers and conjurations for revealing of secrets and exorcising evil spirits. There are many diagrams, and drawings of figures to be used in these processes, some of them with reference to lunar and stellar observations.

The following are specimens of the book:—

"An experiment to be scene in a Christall Stone.—Take a Christall Stone or glasse most clear, without a crase, and wrape about it a pece of hartes lether, saying, In the name of the Holy Trinity and of the hee* deity. Amen. Then hold the christall in the beame when ☉ is most bright, at the hottest of the day, and say these con[jurations] subscribed, and by and by you shall sie the spirite per aduenter appeiring himselfe; then say to him,—

"'I con[jure] thee, Spirit, by the vertue of all 'things aforesayd that thou deperte out of this 'christall, and bring with thee thy followes in any 'honest and decent forme apparelled, some in blew 'and some in yealowe.'"

"For som tyme he commeth alone hiding his head, sometime in a cloke, some tyme in a gowne; then commaund him or them, if you worke for theft to goe out of the christall, and that they come again, bringing or representing the forme or shape of the thefe or theves and things stolne, or which shall be stolne,—et fiat,—and he will bringe with him the theves and will shewe them with his finger, and their names if thou wilt; also thou maiest aske and be certified of Treasure hid under the ground, how then maist have it, when it was laid there, and so you may be certified of parents, frindes, or enemyes being far or neare distant, or what other thing you will require."

JOHN STUART.

* Sic.

THE PAPERS OF ALEXANDER FORBES IRVINE, ESQ., OF DRUM, AT DRUM CASTLE.

The first of this ancient house was William of Irvine, for whom King Robert Bruce erected into a Barony, the whole forest of Drum outwith the royal park, except the portions of it which he had granted to Alexander Burnard, and subject to the annual payment of a chalder of oatmeal for the maintenance of the park.

By King David II. the royal park was granted to Sir Walter Moigne along with the above chalder of meal payable by Irvine, and another payable by Burnard or Burnet, and forty years afterwards, viz., in 1389, was acquired by "Alexander of Irwyne, Lord of the Droum, "from John Moyne, Lord of the Park of the Drum."

By grants, purchases, and marriages, the landed estates of the Irvines of Drum were greatly increased, and shortly before the commencement of the civil wars their possessions were enormous, and their influence proportionate.

Such was the position of the house of Drum at this period, that it has been believed that Charles I. expressed his intention of raising it to the peerage, but the only reward which was bestowed on its constancy and devotion, was a clause in a charter of King Charles II. commemorating its loyalty of old, and its manifold losses and sufferings in later days.

Having thrown in their lot with King Charles I., the family suffered in many ways from the ruin of the royal cause. The house of Drum was besieged and plundered, fines and imposts were exacted from their lands, while their tenants were harried.

Of all these transactions the charter-room at Drum contains proofs and illustrations. The charters, contracts of marriage, wills, and bonds of manrent are numerous, and for purposes of genealogy and topography are of great value. Many of the earliest of them have been printed in one of the volumes of the Spalding Club (Illustrations of the Antiquities of Aberdeen and Banff, vol. iii.).

Among the miscellaneous papers is a protestation by Sir Alexander Irvine against the presbytery of Aberdeen in 1652, which serves to illustrate some aspects of the contest between Presbytery and Independency then in progress.

In this document, Sir Alexander, against whom a sentence of excommunication of the presbytery of Aberdeen was threatened, appealed to Colonel Overtoun, one of Cromwell's captains. It appears that Sir Alexander had been accused by the presbytery of being a papist, "which is thair ordinarie course, whereby they mak "the more colourable way and fairer pretext to satisfie "their restles ambitione, and exeout their rage upon "all who will not implicitlie obey thaim and idolatrize "all their craftie inventionis;" and although the knight made offer "to cleir himself from being a papist," "yet "this offer was absolutelie rejected, unles I wald reseind "my appeall and submit myself totallie to their judica- "torie, which was to sweare to all their inventionis." He was thus compelled to renew his appeal and "seperat "myself from the discipline of presbyterie, in particular "that of Abirdene, as a humane inventione that is des- "tructive to the civil peace of Christianes, and intends "be the help of God to walk and live in sick an "Christian way and gospell as is conforme to the divine "will in the sacred word."

Among many papers connected with the losses of the civil wars is a series containing "Lists of goods plundered "from the tenants of the laird of Drum in Cromar by "the Covenanting forces in 1644 and 1647."

Some of these, and the protestation of Sir Alexander Irvine, have been printed for the Spalding Club (Miscellany, vol. iii.)

The troubles of the 17th century in which the family was involved may account for the absence of political letters which might have been expected at Drum.

JOHN STUART.

THE PAPERS OF JAMES FORBES LEITH, ESQUIRE, OF WHITEHAUGH.

Mr. Leith is the representative of a branch of the family of Leith, which has been for many centuries settled in the district of the Garioch in Aberdeenshire, as the owners of land.

He also represents the ancient house of Forbes of Tolquhon, the first of whom was Sir John Forbes, third son of Sir John Forbes of Forbes, who, in the year 1420, was married to Marjorie Preston, one of two co-heiresses of Henry Preston, Thane of Formartyne. By

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this marriage he acquired the lands of Tolquhon, and became the progenitor of the Forbeses of Tolquhon, Foveran, Waterton, Culloden, &c.

In the year 1706, William Forbes of Tolquhon was married to Ann Leith, daughter and heiress of John Leith of Whitehaugh, and in 1761, on the death of his brother without issue, John Forbes Leith, his second son, became the representative of the family of Tolquhon, and the numerous charters connected with the Barony of Tolquhon from the year 1420 downwards, are in the muniment room at Whitehaugh.

Besides these, there is also a large number of charters connected with the lands of Montgarrie and others belonging to the Leiths.

These charters are of great importance for purposes of genealogy and local topography,—and large selections have been printed in the "Illustrations of the "Antiquities of the Shires of Aberdeen and Banff" for the Spalding Club. There are, however, no letters of early dates, or documents of a general historical interest.

There are several manuscript volumes of old rentals and registers of Baron Courts. From one of the last description ranging from 1686 to 1687, selections have been printed for the Spalding Club (Miscellany, vol. v.).

Among these manuscripts, I noted a quarto volume in a vellum cover, being the book of accounts of George, third Earl of Winton, beginning in January 1627.

During the first three years the accounts were kept and written by his lordship.

A fresh set of accounts was commenced in 1640, when they were kept by Mr. Robert Setoun, and they come down to 1651. They were regularly checked and docqueted by the Earl himself till the month of December 1650, when he died.

This Earl was a man of great magnificence and energy. By him the quaint old house of Winton was erected during 1620, in which year "he founded and "built the great house from the foundation, with all "the large stone dykes about the precinct, park, "orchard, and gardens thereof."

In the Book of Accounts are many entries for furnishing to his house of Winton, for plaster and iron work to it, and for some of the stone dykes just referred to. It furnishes details of his outlay for dress, journeys to Court, lawyers' fees, portraits, losses at bowls, wines, provisions, wages, gratuities to retainers, and payments for horses and cattle.

The following are specimens of the entries:—

"August 1627. Item (the 22) gewyne to Jhone Kirk for his better defraying the depoursements of the house furnessinge, 300 lib.

"Item gewine to Mr. George Schairpe at my sonnes goinge northe with his uncle my lord Hay, 90 lib. 13 s. 4 p.

"Item gewine to Johne Kerr for his painnes taikne upon my dochter Anna, her legge, 29 lib.

"Item, 23 Oct., gewine to my lady Fentounes meidwyfe and nurrcise at hir sonne Geordges chrystening, 26 lib.

"Item, the 6 Februare [1628], to Mr. Thomas Houpe and Nikolsonne, with Mr. Robert Burnett at ane consultationne, 93 lib. 6 s. 8 p."

[This is one of several fees paid to Sir Thomas Hope, the Lord Advocate. Mr. Robert Burnett was father of Gilbert Burnett, Bishop of Salisbury.]

"Item, the (10), gewine to William Peddenn maissone in pairte of payment for his winning and working of the haile herthe stones and pavement for the kitcheine of Wintounc, 40 lib.

"Item gewine to David Setonne in satisfactionne of his first termes payment of his taske for my haille timber worke at Wintounne, 200 lib.

"Item gewine to me Inglische fallow in pairte of payment for his dressing and fourncssing of leather to my little country cotche, 72 lib.

"Item gewine to Adame the painter for my Lord Erroll, my Lady Hay, and James Maxwells portraits, 86 lib. 13 s. 4 p.

"Item gewine to Jhone Quhytte in pairte of payment of his plaisterr worke at my house of Wintoune, 100 lib.

"Item gewine to Adame the painter for my anne portraitte gewine to my sister, 40 lib.

"(May), item gewine to Loudoune to one of the keippers of the monuments at Westminster, 3 lib.

"Item gewine to Alex'. Achinoutie for helpe to ane poore seike Scottsman thair, 12 lib.

"Item gewine to Mr. Gilbert Gordoune for his paines in cuming to me thair, 20 lib.

"Item lost thair at the boulleine [bowling] thrie divers tymes, 42 lib.

"Item, 2 Jullie, gewine to David Jinkeine for twa peice of chirett wyne and twa barrckinnes of quhytte, at 283 lib. the tunne, so, the inpost taikne off, extends to 219 lib. 3 s. 4 p.

"Item, Oct. 23, gewine to William Wallace in the first ende of his taske for taking downe of my old house in the Cannogaitte, and for putting up of my foir entrie thair, 100 lib.

"Item, Jan. 24, 1629, gewine to Doctoure Arnett for his painnes taikne upon my soone Geordge at his being seike of the poxe at the sooth of Lauderr, 66 lib. 13 s. 4 p.

"Item, the 13 May, gewine to Robert Seatoune and to Robert Blakhall for fourncssing of my soonne in his lornay to Courte, and for sum of graithe to be coft thair for my anne usse, the soum of 1,337 lib. 8 s. 8 d.

"Item, June 9, gewin to Sir George Hammiltonne in satisfactionne of sum Englische golde, and monneyes furnissched be him to me at my going the last yeire to Court, 2,000 lib.

"Item gewine to Sir George Douglasse as ane help to him, 100 lib.

"Item, July 18, the said day allowed for my awne, my sisters, and my servaunts gerse of the gritt meidden, 131 lib. 9 s.

"Item (22), gewine to Mr. James Inglisse for supplie to ane misterfull freinde, 36 lib. 13 s. 4 p.

"Item the said day, gewine for twa peice of frenche wyne for serving of my housse, 117 lib. 10 s.

"Item the 8 August, gewine to James Maistertoune in complcitt payment of my haille glassewarke of Wintoune the soum of 661 lib. 14 s.

"Item, the 19, gewine to Jhone Quhytte in pairte of payment of his last taske for his plaister warke at Wintoune, the sonne of 100 lib.

"Jan. 19, 1630, gewine to ane daggemakerr in Leithwynd for twa paire of pistolles, 40 lib. 18 s.

"Item (20), gewine to Eduarde Kellie for supplie to the making of the bouling aille at Hollyrood house, 24 lib.

"May 29, gewine to Mr. James Abanna for my pairte of supplie to the bigging of ane constant manse to the preittcheines at Holyrood house chartche, 66 lib. 14 s.

"Item, Aug. 2, gewine to Jhone Kirke for his defraying the depursements of my house furnessing in the Cannogaitt for thrie oulkes in the tyme of the Conventioun, inde, 302 lib. 19 s. 2 p.

"Item the 12 Oct., gewine to Andrew Preittierman for 9,000 skhaites fetched out of Caithnes, at 22 lib. the thousand, inde, 200 lib."

I venture to suggest that a Calendar of this volume would be desirable.

JOHN STUART.

THE RECORDS AND MANUSCRIPTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN.

In the earlier periods of the history of Scotland the educational wants of the country were provided for by the Burgh Grammar Schools and the schools of the monasteries, whose existence can be traced in numerous entries in the Chartularies of our monastic houses and episcopal sees. At this time also, it was a common practice with many of our Scotch youths to finish their studies at the English and continental universities. It was thus that about the middle of the 14th century, John Barbour, Archdeacon of Aberdeen, and author of the great epic of "The Bruce," was a student first at Oxford, and afterwards at Paris; and he was only one of many who followed the same course.

Soon after, however, the misunderstandings between England and Scotland became an obstacle to the continuance of this intercourse; and in the beginning of the 15th century Scotland obtained a university for herself. This was brought about by Henry Wardlaw, Bishop of St. Andrews, who had been a student at Oxford somewhat later than Barbour.

Wardlaw founded his University at St. Andrews in 1411, and one of the early fruits of it was William Elphinstone, who was promoted to the See of Aberdeen in 1483.

This Prelate, after, as a youth, taking his degree of M.A. at Glasgow, proceeded to the continent, and pursued his studies at the most celebrated schools there. For six years he taught Canon Law in the University of Paris; removing to the University of Orleans, where

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he remained for some years, and received his degree of Doctor of Decrees.

About six years after his consecration as Bishop of Aberdeen, Elphinstone obtained (in 1494) from Pope Alexander VI. a Bull setting forth the rude and savage condition of the people in the northern parts of Scotland, and therefore erecting in the city of Old Aberdeen a "Studium Generale" and University, as well for theology, canon and civil law, medicine, and the liberal arts, as for any other lawful faculty, to be there studied and taught, by ecclesiastical and lay masters and doctors, in the same manner as in the "Studia Generalia" of Paris and Bologna.

Ten years later the Bishop engrafted on the University a collegiate body, which he founded and endowed for teaching the several faculties, and for the service of the Church which he founded in immediate connexion with his university. To this foundation King James IV. contributed a partial endowment, and in association with this monarch it came to be known as "The King's "College."

Thus arose the University and King's College at Old Aberdeen, to which Elphinstone soon attracted several celebrated men, who had been his associates in foreign schools. Among these were Hector Boece, Arthur Boece, and William Hay.

Its records are very numerous, the inventory of them filling about 130 folio pages.

They may be divided into,—

(1.) Deeds connected with the foundation and endowments of the University and College.

(2.) Papers regarding the course of education and internal administration of the College.

(3.) Papers regarding the fabric, library, and moveable property of the College.

Of these a selection was printed in 1854 for the members of the Spalding Club, at the expense of the Earl of Aberdeen, President of the Club, and then Chancellor of the University.

This volume may be said to contain most of the papers of general interest,—and assuming that it makes them sufficiently accessible to historical students, I shall confine this Report to a notice of the manuscripts in the library which are not there described.

The most prominent feature of these is a series of about 20 volumes of Bishop Elphinstone's, some of which appear to be in the Bishop's own handwriting, and others (probably acquired by him), on which he has written his name.

One set consists of six large folio volumes, of paper, in double columns (W. P. B., 2, 7). On each is written "Liber Willelmi de Elphinstoun."

Vol. I. commences "Gregorius Episcopus Quoniam " omnis racio superne creature vel terreue sciencie in " deo est que est earum caput et actor et quicquid alibi " queritur non perfecte inuenitur quia hic est perfecta " virtus et sapicutia."

At the end of the volume is written "Liber Magistri "Willelmi de Elphinstoun hic finit."

Vol. II. is like the first, but has marginal notes in a different hand from the body of the manuscript, with illuminated initial capitals. At the end is "Explicit " tercia pars super xv. decretalium. . . . Reveren- " dissimi domini Nicolai Abbatis de Cicilia decre- " torum doctoris alias Panormitani."

Vol. III. has no marginal notes. At the end is written "Explicit lectura domini Pa. . . super tercio decretalium. " Parisiis, anno xxx^{o}. Junii xx^{o}.

Vol. IV. is partially noted on the margin, and wants a few leaves at the end. In the first page a reference is thus made to a work on canon law: "quia super hoc " secundo libro aliorum juris canoniei difficilimo ac " magis utili quem de presenti . . . ordinarie lego, " labente domini anno millesimo $cccc^{o}$ xxi. inicium " scribendi sumpsi duxis decreti annis quibus publice " legendo elaboraui nephas existimaui."

Vol. V. is incomplete at the beginning and end, and is partially annotated in a different hand.

Vol. VI. resembles the others. The words "Liber " Mag'ri Willelmi de Elphinstoun" on the volumes is in a different hand from that of the body of the book.

"Expliciunt recollecta super vi°. . . per venerabilem Magistrum et dominum dominum do Sancto Gemmiano decretorum doctorem finita . . anno Domini $M^{o}cccclx^{o}$ ix. die mensis Maii per R. de S. Deo gracias. Amen."

Another series is in five smaller but similar volumes.

Vol. I. has at the end a piece of Latin verse. The handwriting of the volume is more cramped than that of the last, closer and faded.

Vol. II. and III. Of these there is nothing to remark. The words "Liber Mag'ri Willelmi de Elphinstoun" in them is written with a darker ink than the body of the manuscript.

Vol. IV. At the end in a small hand is written, "Guilelmus Elphinstoun, studens louan," and then, in the same hand as the inscriptions in the other volumes, "Liber Mag'ri Willelmi de Elphinstoun."

Vol. V. is in the same hand as the first series, and in double columns, a feature which the volumes just noticed want. In the middle of the volume is written "Explicit lectura quarti libri decretalium secundum " venerabilem dominum Nicolaum Abbatem Cicilie " doctorem eximium. Deo gracias. Amen. R.S."

"Liber Mag'ri Willelmi Elphinstoun."

Then begin "Glosse Panormitani in Clemc[ ]," and at the end, "Explicit Panormitanus super Clemen- " tinis declarando glossam Johannis Andre," followed by "Constitucio ad regimen Benedicti XII.," dated at Avignon "3 Idus Januarii, pontificatus sui, anno primo."

A third set consists of eight volumes. One of these (9 . . 11) has in the middle "Explicit primus liber " Magistri Henrici Boyches," and "Incipit Tabula " distinctionum Magistri Henrici Boybis super libro " decretalium," and the usual inscription at the end " Liber, &c."

On a page of vellum on the inside of the board is written "Sex ad Martem, sex ad Natalia X-ri. Sex sunt " ad puri. Bis sex sunt atque Phi-pe."

"Ad Jacobum totidem, novem sunt ad Michaelem.

"Adde dies octo totus completur annus."

Among the other manuscripts are,—

A Treatise on Extreme Unction, Ordination, and Matrimony, by Mr. Wm. Hay, Sub-principal of King's College, 23rd July 1535.

"Johannis Irlandi Scoti Parisiis SS. Theologie Pro- " fessoris Questiones in 3 et 4 Sententiarum P. Lom- " bardi." "Collegii Aberdonen. dono Magistri Hectoris " Boetii primi primarii ejusdem."

"Boetius de consolatione philosophie." Presented by John Vaus, the celebrated grammarian, who was a regent in King's College.

"The Mirrour of our Lady," on paper, probably shortly before 1500. At the end is written, "Here " endeth the story on Sunday, and that is sufficient for " this half of our Ladyes Myrrour." "Love, drede, " and pray. Your symple servant, R. Tailour, whylke " booke belongeth to Syster Elyzabeth Wentoun."

Myln's Lives of the Bishops of Dunkeld.

Balfour's account of the Scottish peerage.

Pitscottie's Chronicles, by J. Hunter, 1727.

Register of the General Assembly, 1726-36.

Historie Scotie, 1726.

Orem's History of Old Aberdeen, 1724.

Cursus Logicus Scriptus T. Ogilvie dictante Geo. Skene, 1702.

Henry Scougal, Manual of Moral Philosophy.

In the year 1593, George, 5th Earl Marischal, having obtained grants of various lands and tenements formerly belonging to the Black, White, and Grey Friars in the burgh of Aberdeen, founded the Marischal College on the site of the Franciscan Monastery there, and endowed it with funds for the support of a principal, and three professors of philosophy, six poor scholars, or bursars, an economus, and a cook, all of whom were to live in a collegiate manner, eating and sleeping within the buildings.

This institution, after maintaining a separate existence for about 266 years, was recently united to the King's College and University, and both now form "the " University of Aberdeen."

The Records of Marischal College comprise the deed of foundation, and subsequent deeds of endowment for professorships, and bursaries for students, together with papers regarding the course of education, the buildings, library, and other property of the College.

Many of the charters of the monastic houses already referred to are preserved in this collection. Some of them are dated in the 13th century, and the whole are referred to in my Report to the Commission on the Materials of Scottish History.

In the library of Marischal College are a good many manuscripts which were formerly in the libraries of these convents; among which are—

Six volumes containing St. Augustine on the Psalms, and Homilies; works of St. Jerome, St. Gregory, and St. Bernard.

A Bestiary.

Legenda Sanctorum.

Missale Sarisburiense, c. 1350, richly illuminated.

Breviarium Romanum; incomplete; splendidly illuminated.

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Mortuary of the Franciscan Convent of Aberdeen.

Commentary on the Revelations, written by Thomas Reid, Secretary to King James VI., with alterations in His Majesty's handwriting.

Memoirs written about 1717–20, addressed to the Old Pretender.

"Account of John Neper's Logarithmetical Triginometriæ," by W. Jameson, 1621.

Catalogue of Scottish coins and medals, in the handwriting of Bishop Keith.

Maclaurin's correspondence, and some original papers by him, 1720–43; also several of his works in his own handwriting.

Registers of the General Assembly, 1712, 1713, 1714, 1715, 1716, and 1717, attested by "Jo. Dundas, clerk of "the church," also various volumes of proceedings of the General Assembly for years extending from 1690 to 1725.

I beg to refer to the suggestion in my Report on the Materials of Scottish History, for calendaring the deeds of foundation of the Scottish Universities, beyond which I do not feel called to advise any measures regarding the Records of the University of Aberdeen, of the nature of which the historical student will be able to form a fair estimate from what has been said in the present Report.

JOHN STUART.

THE MANUSCRIPTS PRESERVED IN THE LIBRARY OF THE CATHOLIC COLLEGE OF BLAIRS.

The Library of the Catholic College of Blairs, near Aberdeen, possesses this special interest, that in it are supposed to be preserved the books and papers which formerly were deposited in the Scottish College at Paris. Unfortunately this is true only in a very limited sense. Many of the printed books and a few of the manuscripts which were extant in that college up to the period of the Great French Revolution certainly are to be found in the present day at Blairs, but the others never reached Blairs College. Not one of the many volumes of the State papers, illustrative of the history of Scotland during the reign of Queen Mary, which were collected by Cardinal Beaton and Bishop Lesley, is forthcoming at the present time. Their incalculable importance may be gathered from the selections published by Bishop Keith in his History of Scotland.

The principal manuscripts in the library at Blairs are the following,—

1. "An abridgement of the history of the troubles of "Great Brittaine excited by the Covenant, containing "what passed from A.D. 1633 to 1649." A volume in 8vo. consisting of 48 pages.

2. i. "The Genealogies of the families of Scotland, "collected by Sir George Mackenzie, His "Majesty's Advocate." Arranged in alphabetical order.

ii. "The Genealogy of the family of Drummond." A volume in folio, consisting of 175 pages.

3. "Missale ad usum Ecclesiæ Sarisburiensis." The printed edition, Rothomagi, quarto, 1506, in the calendar of which are added various Saints' Days, with the number of lessons applicable to each.

The following notes occur in MS.

"In natali unius martyris officium."

"Prosa de S. Niniano."*

"Ave pastor et patrone,
"Præsul pie, pastor hone,
"Professor eximie!

"Roga Deum, Niniane,
"Pro salute suo mane
"Præsentis familiæ."

4. "Missale ad usum Ecclesiæ Sarisburiensis." The printed edition of Paris, 1526, quarto, formerly used in the church "Sancti Petri de Innerhowen," and described in a coeval hand as being "Ex libris magistri "Jacobi Gordounc, cancellarii Moravienisis, 1562." Various local saints are added in MS. in the Calendar.

5. An account of various noble Scottish families, with topographical notes, written in 1728.

6. Gulielmi Bellendini, Scoti Gelmerdeunensis, opuscula, &c.

i. Chronologia, ad an. 1618.

ii. Annotatiunculæ in Rhetoricam Scholæ Rhemensis. The volume consists of 109 pages.

7. Fragmentum tractatus cujusdam de Pœnitentia, sec. xii. *Begins*, "Qui in ecclesia genna centies flexerit, "id est, veniam centies petit, vel in loco convenienti, "co die sennat quod supradictum est." A single leaf upon vellum.

8. "Floriger diversarum sententiarum ex operibus "Sancti Augustini." This compilation consists of 26 sections, of which the last treats "De gloria beatitudinis æternæ." A MS. upon vellum, in 12mo. of the 15th century.

9. "A letter from Dr. Henry, author of the History "of Great Britain, to William Tytler, Esq., with the "answer, and a dissertation on the marriage of Queen "Mary with the Earl of Bothwell." It consists of 50 pages in 8vo.

10. "Newes from Scotland, declaring the damnable "life of Dr. Finn, a notable sorcerer, who was burned "at Edinburgh in January last, 1591." Modern transcript from a copy printed by William Wright.

11. "An apology in favor of the three missions of "Madure, Maysure, and Carnato, by Francis Lainez." In quarto, consisting of 318 pages.

12. "Essay on the life and manners of the venerable "Robert Grossetete, Bishop of Lincoln, from his own "works, and from contemporary writers." A thick quarto volume, the authorship of which is ascribed to ——Perry. The volume also contains two letters respecting the work, one from George Bishop, dated at Brailes, 5th April 1766, and the other, without date, from Bishop Challoner.

13. A vellum roll written in the 14th century containing a poem upon the Instruments of the Passion of our Blessed Lord, or, as they are sometimes called, The Arms of Christ.*

Begins, O Veronicle, I honoure Him in the,
That þe made þorw His privite;
The cloth He sette to His face,
The prente beleфte þere þorw his grace.

After the lines upon our Lord's Sepulchre, follows an address to Christ, beginning,—

I þanke þe, Lord, þat þou me wroȝt,
For wit strong painis þou me bout,
I þank þe, Lord, wiþ ruful entent,
Of þi paynis and þi turment.

The poem ends thus,—

In liif, in deþ, in wele and wo,
Let nevir my herte turne þe fro;
But mercy, Lord, I þe pray,
þou lete me nevir in sinne day,
Wher þorn þat I may dampued be,
Derworþe Lord, for þi pite. Amen.

Then follow in red letters a few concluding lines, beginning thus:—

These armis of Crist, loþe God and man,
Seint Petir þe pope descrivyd hem,
What man þisc armis oviseeth
For here sinnes sori and schrive heþ.

14. A manuscript, in 4to, written upon paper, bearing the following title:—"Catalogus abbatum hujus monas-"terii ad Sanctum Jacobum Ratisbonæ, a Placido "Fleming, abbate, confectus, 32ª sui regiminis anno, "sc. 1704."

This history of the monastery of the Scottish Benedictines at Ratisbon is compiled from various historical sources, but chiefly from ancient documents belonging to the abbey. The charters which are cited range from the time of Pope Alexander III., the earlier deeds having been destroyed by fire in 1346. From the period of the Reformation the biographical memoirs are arranged under the following heads,—

Balthasar Dauson, ob. 1566.
Ninian Winzet, ob. 1592.
John James Whyt, ob. 1639.†
Alexander Bailley, ob. 1655.
Macarius Camerarius, ob. 1687.
Placidus Fleming.

After the death of Fleming, which occurred 8th January 1720, the monastery was governed by the following abbots,—

Maurus Stuart, ob. 13th December 1720.
Bernard Bailley, ob. 1748.
Bernard Stuart, ob. 1755.
Gallus Leith, ob. 1775.

* The whole of this sequence is given in the "Arbuthnot Missal," at the xvj. September, p. 367.

* See the description of the Stonyhurst MS., No. 32. Of the two copies the preference must be given for antiquity and purity of language to the present.

† The affairs of the monastery appear to have been managed at this time by certain administrators, viz., Hugh Wallace, Alexander Bailley, Silvan Main, and (the second time) Alexander Bailley.

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Benedict Arbuthnot, living when the volume was completed.

The later biographies are full and interesting.

The same volume contains a history bearing the following title.—"Tentamen super vitis et actibus "abbatum monasterii S. Jacobi Scotorum, Ordinis "Sancti Benedicti, Erfurti, quantum hucit ex antiquis, "quæ supersunt documentis ejusdem monasterii, con-"gestum a D. Bernardo Baillie, anno 1722, et hic "propria manu scriptum."

The later narratives are these,—

Andrew Hunter, ob. 1561.
William Chalmers, resigned, 1581.
John Hamilton, ob. 1585.
Richard Irwin, resigned, 1595.
John Walker, ob. 1603.
James Winzet, ob. 1613.
William Ogilvy, resigned, 1617.
Hugh Wallace, ob. 1634.
Alexander Baillie, ob. 1655.
Macarius Chalmers, ob. 1687.

15. A large collection of original charters, bulls, letters, and other documents granted to, and connected with, the "abbas et monasterium Sancti Jacobi ecclesiæ "Scotorum de Ratispona," from the middle of the 12th century to about the year 1700.*

16. Original letter of Bishop Leslie to the abbot of S. James of Ratisbon, upon many affairs of public and private interest, dated at Paris, 27th August 1579. Three folio pages; a pleasant and interesting letter.

17. A quarto volume containing "The fourth, sixth, "and eighth books of Virgil's Æneids, translated into "English heroick verse by the Lord Maithand." Dedicated to Queen Mary of Este, and dated at S. Germain's, 1st January 1691. Apparently the autograph copy.

Begins,—

"Deep in her heart the wound the anxious queen
"Had now received; the fatal dart unseen."

18. A volume in 4to. upon vellum, containing a fine copy of the Hours of the Blessed Virgin Mary, every page surrounded by a border of colours and gold.

19. Five leaves of vellum cut out of a book of Devotions, ornamented with colours and gold.

20. A book, in 4to. upon paper, containing—

"A breiffe narration of the services done to three "noble ladyes by Gilbert Blakal, secular preist of the "Scots-mission in France, the Low Countries, and in Scotland. Dedicated to Madame de Gourdon, one of "the forsaid three, and now dame d'attour to Madame, 1671."

21. A volume in 4to. upon paper, containing—

"Sixe bookes of politickes, or civill doctrine, writen "by Justus Lipsius, translated by M. Thomas Cargill; "dedicated to the Right Honorable Thomas Menzeis, of Durne, provost of Aberdene." The dedication is dated "from Aberdene, 19 Oct. 1594."

22. A volume in narrow folio, upon vellum, consisting of 119 folios, written in the 15th century.

The illuminated frontispiece (which would have served to identify the original owner or owners of this volume, or the person or persons for whom it was executed) is now considerably defaced. Apparently, however, their initials seem to have been J. E. and their patron saints S. George and S. Margaret. The page is surrounded with a border of *marguerites*, and a similar ornament occurs in various other parts of the volume. A tradition, yet current in the College of Blairs, states that it formerly belonged to Mary Beton; in confirmation of which it may be stated that the arms of the family of Beton occur on the lower part of this page. The binding is ancient, apparently of the 16th century.

The volume contains the Psalter, with various canticles, litanies, the office for the dead, and other devotions in Latin, followed by a large miscellaneous collection of French religious poetry. On fol. 62 are to be found certain prayers in English, together with a prayer upon the Instruments of our Lord's Passion, of which the following is a specimen:—

"O joieux Crosse! that with the holy Blood
Of Christ Jhesu inlowed wast by grace;
O, glorieux Crosse! so mighti and so good,
That al vertu by hevenly power has."

23. A volume in quarto, upon vellum, executed in France towards the beginning of the 16th century, consisting of 69 leaves. It bears the following title in a later hand:—

"Heurca d'Anne de Bretagne, regne de France."

A page, highly ornamented, at the beginning of the volume, contains the letters L. and A., both crowned, with the devices of Louis XII., King of France, and of his wife, Anne of Brittany; the former "Eminus, comi-"nus," the latter, "Potius mori quam foedari." Throughout the volume occur illustrations representing the following subjects represented in a high style of art:—

Our Blessed Lady and her Divine Son.
Our Blessed Lord in glory.
The Virgin and Child.
The Stabat Mater, a Pieta.
God the Father presenting God the Son.
S. John the Baptist.
S. John the Apostle.
S. Peter and S. Paul.
S. James the Apostle.
S. Stephen (this illumination is injured).
S. George.
S. Blaise.
S. Sebastian.
S. Christopher.
S. Nicolas.
S. Anthony.
S. Francis.
S. Louis, confessor and priest.
S. Louis, king.
S. Mary Magdalen.
S. Anne.
S. Catherine.
S. Apolonia.
S. Margaret.
S. Lucy.
S. Susanna.

24. A volume in folio, upon paper, containing histories of the monasteries of Iona and Dunfermling, written by Father Marianus Brockie, a Benedictine Monk of the Scottish Monastery of Ratisbon, and transcribed from his papers at a later period.

25. A volume in folio, upon paper, containing collections from various sources respecting Scottish ecclesiastical antiquities, viz.,—

Extracts from the Cartulary of Moray.

"The copy of the Table quhilk ves at Cowper, of all "the erls of Errolls quhilks ver burried in the abbey "thair."

Copies of Charters relative to the monasteries of Couper and Scone (copied in 1738).

Copies of Charters relative to the Hospital of Turreff.

Copies of Charters relative to the Earls of Erroll, &c.

Copies of Bulls, Charters, &c. relative to the Scottish College at Ratisbon.

26, 27, 28, 29, 30. Five volumes in folio, upon paper, consisting of a fair transcript of the first part of the Monasticon Scoticum, compiled by Father Marianus Brockie, mentioned above.

Vol. I. commences with p. 1926 and extends to p. 2687.
Vol. II. commences with p. 2688 and extends to p. 3532.
Vol. III. commences with p. 3533 and extends to p. 4322.
Vol. IV. commences with p. 4323 and extends to p. 5142.
Vol. V. commences with p. 5143 and extends to p. 6012.

31, 32. Two volumes, similar to the above, containing the second part of the previous work.

Vol. I. commences with p. 8232 and extends to p. 9326.
Vol. II. commences with p. 9327 and extends to p. 10,393.

33, 34. Two volumes, similar to the above, but more neatly and correctly written, consisting of another transcript of the same work, beginning with the Propylæum.

Vol. I. commences with p. 1 and extends to p. 863.
Vol. II. commences with p. 864 and extends to p. 1923.

35. The original copy of the above work in the author's holograph, with corrections, unbound.

The object and plan of this remarkable composition may be gathered from the Title page and Preface which he caused to be printed, a copy of which is preserved along with the original manuscript. They are worthy of being given in their integrity.

"*Monasticon Scoticum*, complectens omnium ordinum
"monasticorum abbatias, prioratus, cellas, ecclesias et
"domos, quæ olim in regno Scotiæ floruerunt, a tem-
"pore susceptæ religionis Christianæ, usque ad fatalem
"monasteriorum dissolutionem. Ex codicibus antiquis,
"membranis et instrumentis, optimisque auctoribus,

* From these charters we gather that in 1211 John was abbot of the monastery of the Scots at Ratisbon; Nicolas in that of S. Mary of Vienna; John in that of S. James of Wurtzburg; and Tremelus in that of S. James of Erfurt. Moreover, an original bull of Pope Alexander III., enables us to correct a date erroneously given by Jaffé (Regest. Pontiff. Rom., p. 769, No. 8463), which should be read thus:—"Data Fogiæ, ex-"tendis Februarii, indictione decima, A.D. 1177, Anno xviii."

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" tum domesticis tum extrancis collectum et tribus
" tomis comprehensum.
" *Tomus* I. continet tres partes, scilicet, Propylæum
" totius operis, dein vetera monasteria nullius aut
" incerti ordinis, atque etiam monasteria a Scotis et pro
" Scotis per Galliam et Germaniam fundata.
" *Tomus* II. exhibit omnia monasteria sub regula S.
" Benedicti militantia, nimirum Benedictina proprie sic
" dicta, Cluniacensia, Tironensia, Cistercicnsia, Sym-
" prenghamensia, Prioratus Vallis Caulium et Cartusi-
" ensium.
Tomus III. recenset cœnobia sub regula Sancti
" Augustini militantia, videlicet, Monasteria Canoni-
" corum Regularium, Præmonstratensium, Canonico-
" rum S. Antonini, Ministeria Ordinis Sanctissimæ
" Trinitatis, atque Conventus Dominicanorum, Francis-
" canorum et Carmelitarum."

Cui adjungitur catalogus omnium monasteriorum secundum diversos ordines monasticos qui in regnis Angliæ et Hiberniæ florucrunt.

Auctore P. Mariano Brockie, Scoto Benedictino, ex-exempti et consistorali monasterio ad S. Jacobum Scotorum Ratisbonæ, SS. Theologiæ doctore et ejusdem sacræ facultatis in alma universitati Erfurtensi assessore et professore ordinario, necnon prædicti monasterii priore et seniore.

Pedeponti, vulgo, Stadt am Hof, prope Ratisbonam, apud Johannem Gaal, Bibliopolam, MDCCLII.

The Propylæum contains dissertations upon the following subjects:—

i. On the limits of Ancient Scotland.
ii. On the various divisions of Modern Scotland.
iii. On the early inhabitants of Modern Scotland.
iv. On the free and absolute empire of the Scots.
v. On the period at which the Christian religion was received among the Scots.
vi. On the origin and progress of the monastic life among the Scots and Picts.
vii. On the discipline observed among the ancient Culdees.
viii. On the observance of Easter among the Scots.
ix. On the ecclesiastical tonsure among the Scots.
x. On the origin and progress of the Benedictine Rule in Britain.
xi. On the privileges of the Scottish monasteries.
xii. On the freedom of the government of the Scottish church.

35. A volume in 4to upon paper containing;

An account of the disputes in which he has been engaged in vindication of the Catholic faith, by J. S. [i.e. John Sergeant], with a dedication to the Duke of Perth, at whose request this narrative was written.

I have the authority of the Rev. the President of Blairs College for stating that he is prepared to furnish all due facilities for the examination of the manuscripts described in the preceding notice to those who have permission from the Catholic Bishops of Scotland.

JOS. STEVENSON.

THE PAPERS AND MANUSCRIPTS, AT TRINITY COLLEGE, GLENALMOND.

After the disestablishment of the Episcopal Church of Scotland, at the period of the Revolution in 1688, its government was carried on by bishops elected by the clergy of the different dioceses, one of the bishops acting as Primus.

As such, it fell to the Primus to convoke and preside at meetings of the bishops, and to him in his representative character was committed the custody of the records belonging to the Church.

The collection at Glenalmond was formerly in the custody of the Primus for the time, and soon after the erection of Trinity College, about 20 years ago, it was transferred to that institution as a central place of deposit, and placed under the charge of the Warden of the College.

The documents are arranged in the chest in which they were placed when in the custody of the Primus.

A descriptive Catalogue of these was formed by Robert Forbes, Bishop of Caithness, in the year 1758, in continuation of earlier lists drawn up by Robert Keith the historian, who was Bishop and Primus, and various additions have been subsequently made.

The first part of the Inventory describes a number of original letters "taken out from among the papers " of Archbishop Sharp by some of his Grace's friends, " and delivered up to the Right Reverend Bishop " Keith."

Among these are many addressed to the Archbishop by the Earl, afterwards Duke, of Lauderdale. In one of them, dated August 26th, 1661, and addressed to the Right Rev. Dr. James Sharp, Rector of the University of St. Andrews, he states, that so far from having corresponded with Ireton (of which he was accused) he had never seen him till he saw him hanging on the gallows at Tyburn.

In another, dated July 18, 1668, he congratulates Sharp on his escape from the attempt to shoot him. On May 6th, 1679, he writes to the Archbishop about the increase of lawless conventicles, and on 20th October in the same year, Lauderdale jointly with Rothes writes to inform him that the King had restored the now Earl of Argyll to his title as Earl, but not to be a Marquis, with a small competency to him, and the rest of the estate to the creditors.

On 26th January 1671, Lauderdale expressed to the Archbishop his conviction of the impossibility of satisfying the discontented Presbyterians, and his determination to support the Established Church.

On 1st May 1677, he acquaints him that certain field conventicles had been lately held and that the outed ministers were becoming bolder. On 5th April he complains of the Earl of Dundonald and his family being licensed to have nonconformist chaplains.

A Letter dated 6th May 1675, from Paterson, Archbishop of Glasgow to Sharp, then in London, is principally occupied with the "prevaricatious" of Gilbert Burnet.

In a Letter dated November 20th, 1665, Sharp writes to the Earl of Kincardine in answer to two from his Lordship, about his countenancing (though a privy counsellor) disorderly and schismatical meetings; he asserts the divine right of Episcopacy, which (the Archbishop says), was believed in by the King, as well as by his father and grandfather.

Another series of papers is described as having been taken from those of Archbishop Paterson by some of his Grace's friends, and delivered to Bishop Keith. Among these is a copy taken by the Archbishop from the original at Ham, dated 3rd May 1680, containing rules and directions for the Bishops in Scotland by King Charles II. in 1676, originally written by the Earl of Tweeddale, and contrived by the Earl of Shaftesbury, Sir Robert Murray, and Bishop Leighton.

On 6th December 1674 Archbishop Paterson writes to Sharp, then in London, expressing a wish that Gilbert Burnet, for his own sake, were settled in some place in the country, lest London prove his snare, recommending that some of the forces be stationed at Glasgow, as useful for suppressing conventicles, which are designedly kept up in the west, and by which people are incited to ill-humours. He shows the necessity of having honest men as magistrates, and wishes to gain over and conciliate the advocates, &c.

On 9th March 1675, the Archbishop writes a letter to ——, expressing his desire that by the return of the more sober Presbyterians to the bosom of the Church, if such an object could be accomplished without endangering the liturgy, rites, and government of the Church of England, a coalition may be made, which may serve to oppose and quell the Popish interest, &c., mentioning that Galloway is infested by itinerant and vagrant preachers from Ireland, and hoping that conventicles might receive a dash effectually.

Many letters relate to the internal arrangements of the Episcopal Church, and to the difficulties which it encountered at the Revolution.

Of these the most remarkable is one addressed by Alexander Rose, a member of the ancient House of Kilravock, the last established Bishop of Edinburgh, to Bishop Archibald Campbell on 22nd October 1713. In it he gives a curious and detailed account of his mission to London in December 1688, undertaken with the hope of obtaining relief to the clergy in Scotland under their sufferings, and with the view of communicating to the Scottish Bishops the progress of events in England. He waited on the Bishop of London "and entreated " him to speak to the Prince to put a stop to the " persecutions of our clergy, but to no purpose. I was " also with the then Dr. Burnet upon the same design, " but with the same success, who told me, that he did " not meddle in Scots affairs."

Afterwards he waited on the Prince of Orange at Whitehall, through the introduction of the Bishop of London. While waiting, the Bishop "directing his " discourse to me said, My Lord, you see that the King " having thrown himself upon the water, must keep " himself a swimming with one hand; the Presbyterians " have joined him closely, and offer to support him, and

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" therefore he cannot cast them off, unless he could see " how otherways he can be served. And the King bids " me tell you, that he now knows the state of Scotland " much better than he did when he was in Holland; for " while there, he was made believe that Scotland generally " all over was Presbyterian, but now he sees that the " great body of the nobility and gentry are for Epis- " copacy, and 'tis the trading and inferior sort that are " for Presbytery; wherefore he bids me tell you, that " if you will undertake to serve him to the purpose that " he is served here in England, he will take you by the " hand, support the Church and Order, and throw off " the Presbyterians. My answer to this was, My Lord, " I cannot but humbly thank the Prince for this frank- " ness and offer; but withal I must tell your Lordship " that when I came from Scotland, neither my brethren " nor I apprehended any such revolution as I have now " seen in England; and therefore I neither was nor " could be instructed by them what answer to make " to the prince's offer; and therefore what I say is not " in their name, but only my private opinion, which " is, that I truly think they will not serve the prince so " as he is served in England, that is (as I take it) to " make him their King, or give their suffrage for his " being King. And though, as to this matter I can " say nothing in their name and as from them, yet for " myself I must say, that rather than do so, I will " abandon all the interest that either I have, or may " expect to have in Britain. Upon this the bishop " commended my openness and ingenuity, and said he " believed it was so; for, says he, All this time you have " been here, neither have you waited on the King, nor " have any of your brethern the Scots bishops made " any address to him. So the King must be excused " for standing by the Presbyterians."

When Rose was admitted to the King's presence "he " came three or four steps forward from his company, " and prevented me by saying, My Lord, are you going " for Scotland? My reply was, Yes, Sir, if you have " any commands for me. Then he said, I hope you will " be kind to me and follow the example of England. " Wherefore being somewhat difficulted how to make a " mannerly and discreet answer, without entangling " myself, I readily replied, Sir, I will serve you so far " as law, reason, or conscience shall allow me. How " this answer pleased I cannot well tell, but it seems " the limitations and conditions of it were not accept- " able, for instantly the prince, without saying anything " more, turned away from me and went back to his " company."

" Whether what the Bishop of London delivered as " from the prince was so or not, I cannot certainly " say, but I think his lordship's word was good enough " for that, or whether the prince would have stood by " his promise of casting off the Presbyterians and " protecting us in case we had come into his interest, " I will not determine, though this seems the most " probable unto me." " And I am the more confirmed " in this, that after my down coming here, my lord St. " Andrew's and I taking occasion to wait upon Duke " Hamilton, his Grace told us a day or two before the " sitting down of the Convention, that he had it in special " charge from King William, that nothing should be " done to the prejudice of Episcopacy in Scotland; in " case the bishops by any means could be brought to " befriend his interest, and prayed us most pathetically " for our own sake to follow the example of the Church " of England. To which my Lord St. Andrews replied " that both by natural allegianee, the laws, and the " most solemn oaths, we were engaged in the King's " interest, and that we were by God's grace to stand by " it in the face of all dangers, and to the greatest " losses, subjoining that his Grace's quality and " influence did put it in his hands to do his master the " greatest service, and himself the surest honour; and " if he acted other ways, it might readily lie as a heavy " task and curse both upon himself and his family." The first part of the letter relates to the consecration by Bishop Rose of a chapel at Nairn House, and the latter was printed by Bishop Keith in his Catalogue of the Scottish Bishops.

Among the letters relating to the condition and discipline of the church soon after the Revolution, are others of Bishop Rose, and of Bishop Fullarton both of Edinburgh, John Sage and John Falconer two of the College Bishops previous to the Diocesan adjustments, and the English non-juring Bishops Collier, Spinckes, and Brett, and Mr. Dodwell.

One of this class is a paper of excerpts by Bishop Keith from letters of Bishop Rose, Mr. Spinekes, Dr. Brett, and Mr. Peck, in 1713, 1718 and 1721, showing that Scotland is tied down to no Liturgy but may choose or compose one for her own use from originals yet extant.

Many of the letters are occupied with discussions on the Usages, the subject of which was brought into prominence by the English non-jurors, and which proved a source of division among them as among the Episcopal clergy of Scotland. These usages related chiefly to the mixing of water with the wine for Holy Communion: the Commemoration of the faithful departed, the use of an express prayer of Invocation, and the use of a formal prayer of Oblation in the office of the Eucharist. Others related to immersion in baptism, and the use of chrism both in baptism and confirmation.

Among the miscellaneous papers are several letters from the Chevalier on the subject of the election of Bishops, his consent to which was still asked by the Episcopal Church of Scotland. One from him to the Bishops, dated 30th July 1739, renews his former directions to restrict the number of bishops to seven, and gives them power to keep up that number without any application for his consent, but only reserving the appointment of the Bishop of Edinburgh to himself.

Letter from Lord Balmerino to Bishop Millar offering (1st) to prove that it is the natural right of every man or number of men who want a master or governor, to choose their governor; (2dly), to show in what cases this natural right ceases; and (3rdly), to show that it cannot be pleaded for popular elections in the Church. [circ. 1725.]

Copy of the Earl of Mar's letter to the Governor of Perth, describing the battle of Sheriffmuir, dated Braco, 13th November 1715.

Letter from Bishop Falconar to Bishop Millar stating that he had now taken courage to commence wearing a cassock, which was not excepted against by any to his knowledge, &c. March 11, 1719.

Among the papers is a series entitled "Injunctions," "Synodical Meetings of Bishops" particularly for the Synodical Meeting and Canons of May 5th, 1720. "Cases of Presbytere," "Admonition" and "Remonstrance."

An extensive correspondence between Bishop Keith and Bishop Rattray is occupied with questions as to the administration of the Church by a College of Bishops or by Diocesan Bishops, as well as certain points of liturgical and ritual use. There are many letters on the same subjects from Bishop Smith in England. The series extends from 1725 to 1743.

Papers connected with the filling up of vacant sees, and congregational charges.

Letters of testimonial by the masters of the New College at St. Andrew's disapproving of the conduct of Mr. James Weems, Principal of St. Leonard's college as undutiful and not suitable to the reverence and respect he owed to his Grace the Archbishop. May 12th, 1669.

Royal Commission granted to the Duke of Landerdale, the Archbishops of St. Andrew's and Glasgow, the Duke of Hamilton, the Earls of Argyll, Marischal, Cassilis, Tweeddale, Kincardine, and Dundonald, the Bishops of Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Dunblane, Brechin, and of the Isles, the Lord Elphinston, President of the Court of Session, the Provost of Edinburgh, and Lockhart younger of Lee (nine to be a quorum whereof two must be bishops) as visitors of the University of St. Andrew's. 20 Nov. 1672.

Instrument taken by the Rector, Vice Chancellor, Dean of Faculty, and eight Regents of the University of St. Andrew's against the riotous and disorderly conduct of Dr. James Wemyss, Principal of St. Leonard's College, and the Regent's adhering to him, who openly seceded from the University, because the said Professors and the great majority of the University had elected the Archdeacon of St. Andrews, Rector. Aug. 7. 1674.

Sentence of suspension of said Dr. James Wemyss. 11 Nov. 1675.

Numerous lists of the Scotch clergy at the time of the Revolution.

List of Northern Episcopal Ministers who survived that time, some of them a good many years; subjoined to which is a short memoir of Mr. Murdoch McKenzie sometime Bishop of Moray, afterwards of Orkney.

Letter, dated June 18, 1753, from Bishop Alexander, at Allos, to Bishop Keith, intimating that he was in possession of certain ancient manuscripts, &c., and giving a list of the Ministers of Glasgow in 1662.

A concise account of the conduct of the Clergy at the Revolution when "generally people were lifted up " by the Prince of Orange's arrival, and many of the " clergy gave thanks for it in their prayers (Bishop

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" Norrie fluently), and the manner in which they were " subsequently treated by the rabble and otherwise, " between 500 and 600 being deprived in the course of " a year, or little more, after the Revolution, whereof " 300 were rabbled out," &c.

Copy taken from the holograph original of part of a letter to Mr. Esplin, Printseller, in Edinburgh, from Robert Strange, dated London, May 13, 1760, relative to a proposal for engraving a portrait of the Prince of Wales by Ramsay, and copy of a letter dated May 30 from Strange to Ramsay " being the last on the sub- " ject," declining the business and all further connec- tion with Ramsay.

" Memorial for the Laird of Glengary to Doctor " Abercrombie, anent the chiefiainship of the name of " Macdonald." April 20, 1754.

" Copy of some notable papers relating to Church " affairs, 1670, the originals whereof are in the custody " of Duke Lauderdale."

" A most particular account of Michael de Molinos " and Quiotism." 43 pp. 4to.

" Papers and letters relating to what passed between " the Greek Church, and the Catholick remnant of the " British Churches, in order for a concordate betwixt " them. Anno 1716."

" The Mareschalate of Scotland, by Bishop Keith, " a copy of which was transmitted by him to the " person principally concerned, by the hands of John " Fullarton, sen., of Dudwick."

List of the several meetings of the Bishops and of the several canons enacted thereat. 1720-38, 15 pp., 4to.

" Original angry letter, Bishop Ramsay of Dunblane " to Archbishop Sharp, both then in London, June 7, " 1675, about his being turned out of Dunblane Diocese, " and with the Archbishop's answer tacked to it, dated " June 8, in his own handwriting."

" A correspondence between the Archbishop and " other Bishops, and some of the nobility."

" An account of Mr. Maxwell, Laird of Cowl, his " appearance after death to Mr. Ogilvie, a minister of " the present establishment at Inuerwick, three miles " east from Dunbar." 17 pp., fol.

Two unsigned letters to Sir William Sharp, son of the Archbishop, in which he is addressed as " Dear " Nephew." Jan. and Feb. 1683.

" The caice of Mr. John Prestone of Whithill, and of " that familie, humbly represented to her Grace the " Duchess of Ormond." 1682."

" The within papers anent the case of the familie of " Preston of Whithill are mostly in the handwriting " of Archbishop Sharp of St. Andrew's, and were taken " from his Grace's papers."

Copy of a Letter, apparently from Bishop Arch. Campbell about the principles of the Greek Church, and the different sects thereof, in a very particular manner, as proposed in queries to the Archbishop of Thebais, with his answers when he was in London 1714 and 1716, also of the doctrine of lay baptism, and of the alterations in the present English Liturgy, as differ- ing from that of King Edward the Sixth's time, at some length.

Papers relating to the consecration by the Scotch Bishops of Dr. Samuel Seabury of Connecticut, in November 1784.

" Concordate or Bond of Union between the Catholic " remainder of the ancient Church of Scotland, and " the now rising Church of Connecticut. 1784."

There has been recently added to the Collection at Glenalmond the manuscripts and papers of the late Bishop Jolly of Moray.

The papers are stored in a chest, and consist of many unarranged documents and scraps of very varying character. Among them are many sermons and prayers, much correspondence, especially letters addressed to Bishop Alexander at Alloa, and Bishop Petrie at Meiklefolla. There is also a register of Bishop Jolly's own letters to his friends from the year 1816. He died in 1838.

The following manuscripts which bolonged to Bishop Jolly are ranged on shelves in the Muniment Room at Glenalmond.

The Ancient Liturgy of the Church of Jerusalem being Bishop Rattray's original manuscript.

Bishop Archibald Campbell's Sermons on the Gospels. 2 vols, 4to.

Many Manuscripts of Bishop Forbes of Caithness, 1762–75. Among these are several folio volumes con- taining sermons, letters, journals, and poems. In one of these is inserted Journal of a Journey to and from John o' Groat's House in 1762, with many minute details of description, and incident, Also notes of a visit to England in 1764. Journal to and from Inver- ness, Rosshire, Strathnairn, Lochaber, and Appin, in 1770.

An account of the papers relating to a Concordate between the Greek Church and the Catholic remnant of the British Churches.

Another copy of the proposal for a Concordate with Preface by Thomas Brett, March 30, 1725. At the end occur "the points on which the conference with the Greeks is to be held" then a letter in answer to the question what is the present true state of the Greek Church as to doctrine and worship: very long. " The " above letter [of Bishop Campbell I suppose] taken " from a copy in Bp. Petrie's handwriting. A. JOLLY."

A volume of original Letters between the Easterns and the non-juring Bishops, some of them in Greek.

The papers at Glenalmond are very miscellaneous in character, but from their mode of arrangement they are readily accessible with the help of the Inventory. Many of them give historical facts not to be found else- where, and I cannot doubt that Calendars will be found of great service.

JOHN STUART.

REPORT ON THE RECORDS OF THE ROYAL BURGH OF MONTROSE.

From an early period of our history, one of the Royal Castles was placed at Munros, near the mouth of the South Esk, and the huts of those who sought for shelter under its walls, doubtless, formed the origin of the town, which in later times came to be known as the Burgh of Montrose.

At this castle King William the Lion made his occa- sional residence, appointing, as its gate-ward, a man of the name of Crane, with certain lands annexed to the office. In 1261 the succession to those became the subject of legal proceedings, from which it appears that Crane was succeeded in the office by Swayne his son; after whom came Simon, son of Swayne, leaving five daughters; when, questions having arisen on the subject, they were determined by an inquest of seven- teen of the barons of Angus and the worthier of the burgesses of Munros. By them it was found that no military services or aids had ever been demanded from Crane and his successors, and that nothing was exigible beyond the duties of the office. (Acts of the Parlia- ments of Scotland, vol. i., p. 90.)

In the time of King Malcolm IV. the town appears as a Royal Burgh. That monarch granted to the Abbey of Jedburgh the church of St. Peter of Rostynoth in Angus with its revenues, part of which consisted of the tithe of his ferm or rent of Munros, with the tithes of his salt pans and his mill of Munros.

It is not easy to trace the process by which the earlier " towns " passed into the condition of Burghs Royal,—as no Scottish Charter to a Burgh, containing words of erection is known to exist, and the earliest burghal charters are more of the nature of writs sur- rounding with protection, and conferring exclusive privilege on communities which had already attained a measure of corporate existence, than deeds creating or erecting them into burghs.

The privileges thus conferred were not confined to the more town or burgh, but were extended over a wide district of country, within which the rights of trading belonged exclusively to the favoured burgesses.

Thus it appears from a charter granted by King David II. to the burgesses of Montroso, on 6th March 1352, confirmiug one of earlier date, that the burgh boundaries extended from the water of Thawhoko as far as Findoune, and from Findoune through the north parts as far as the water of Carudy, and so descending through the south part as far as the water of Peychty as it runs in Drumlay, thus including a district which, approaching to Aberdeon on the north, reached nearly to Dundee on the south.

The maintenance of their exclusive rights within so large a district frequently led the inhabitants of Mont- rose into legal proceedings, and to apply for fresh Royal Charters of Confirmation. Their monopolising spirit prompted them on occasions to interfere even beyond their own limits, for it appears by a letter of complaint from the community of Banff, addressed to the Guar- dians of the Kingdom of Scotland in 1291 (among the Records of the Burgh of Aberdeen), that the burgesses of Montrose were in the way of obstructing and dis- turbing certain fairs in Aberdeen established by Alex-

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ander III., for the common weal of all his burgesses on the north of the Mounth.

Many of the early documents in the Archives of the Burgh are connected with those proceedings, and are of considerable value for understanding the nature of the corporate privileges conferred on our early towns, and the progress of trade amid the obstructions which oppressed it.

Thus David II., by a writ of the same date with the Charter just cited, found that certain infractions of the burghal privileges had taken place at Brechin and Fordoun, and ordered proclamation to be made, "ne "quis de cetero apud Brechyn de lanc corijs aut pel- "libus lanatis, aut apud Fordoune vel in quocunque "alio loco, infra metas et bundas burgi nostri de "Monros, per predecessores nostros Reges Scotie con- "cessas, et limitatas, de quibuscunque rebus venalibus "nobis magnam vel paruam custumam debentibus, "fora aliqualiter teneat, foueat aut exerceat, vel illuc "prenissa emendo vel vendendo accessum habeat."

With regard to Brechin, which was the Burgh of the Bishop with certain privileges of its own, the above prohibition was of little avail, and accordingly on 25th January 1364 King David issued a writ to the sheriff of Forfar for taking down the market cross of Brechin.

The same monarch, in the year 1359, erected the Town of Inverbervy into a free Burgh with all the privileges and rights belonging thereto, but with a reservation which recognized the earlier exclusive interests of Montrose and other Burghs, "ita tamen quod "libertates per nos sic concesse, non cedant in damp- "num seu gravamen lesionem aut subversionem liber- "tatum burgensibus nostris de Aberden, de Munrosse, "et de Dundee, per predecessores nostros Reges Scotie "aut per nos concessarum." (Original at Bervie.)

To regulate the commercial intercourse between the Burghs of Montrose and Forfar, a convention was entered into on 1st Sept. 1372 by the Brethren and Burgesses of Gild of Monros on the one part, and the Brethren and Burgesses of Gild of Forfar on the other part, so that the Burgesses of Montrose should have in the said Burgh of Forfar and bounds thereof, within the shire of Forfar, free entry and exit, and liberty of buying and selling all merchandize pertaining to Gilds, and the Burgesses of Forfar should enjoy the like liberty in the Burgh of Montrose,—and with provisions against the market of Brechin.

On 27th February 1447 the Burgh asserted its exclusive jurisdiction by re-pledging from the King's Justice-air at Dundee certain of its own burgesses by an instrument still among their Charters.

Disputes of long standing existed between the Burghs of Montrose and Dundee as to their trading privileges and respective boundaries.

In 1448 there is a Notarial Instrument regarding the position of Montrose in respect of these differences.

On 4th February 1449 there is a writ by King James II., in which there is a clause of reference to sundry noblemen for settling the disputed points between the two Burghs.

On 8th July 1458 a notarial copy is made of a writ by David II., in which he ratified the former privileges of the Burgh of Montrose, and debarred the Burgh of Dundee from exercising trading privileges within the bounds therein specified.

On 3rd Sept. 1462 the disputes were still unadjusted, when James II. granted a writ for settling the boundaries of the Burghs of Montrose and Dundee.

The jealousy towards the town of Brechin on the part of the Burghs of Montrose and Dundee has been noticed. It probably led to an attempt on the part of Brechin to obtain a legal sanction to their asserted position, and on 1st September 1451, James II., by a Charter to the Bishop of Brechin, conferred the right of holding a market at Brechin on Sunday, with a Cross in such spot as the Bishop should choose; and with the privileges of buying and selling wool, skins, and leather, and freedom to enter with their boats and ships the waters of Southesk and Tay; all to be held of the Bishop for the time.

No reservation like that in the Charter to the Burgh of Inverbervie of the previous rights of Montrose and Dundee occurs here. On the contrary, the rights are conceded, "non obstantibus quibuscunque literis, con- "cessionibus, assedationibus per nos predecessores "nostros, seu camerarios aut alios quoscunque, bur- "gensibus de Montross, de Forfare, et de Dunde, de "eorum burgis et bondis, aut aliis quibuscunque "huc-usque concessis aut faciendis." (Registrum Episcopat. Brechinen, vol. i., p. 169.)

It was not to be expected that the Burghs, whose rights were thus infringed, would submit without remonstrance, and accordingly we find a protest against the Charter to Brechin on the part of the Burgh of Dundee, dated 1st January 1451, in which they "pro- "test that sen we ar left of Kyngis of this realme with "bowdis and fredemys as our feftmentes and charteris "proportis in thaim self, that this pretendit feftment "to Brechyn purchest of fals suggestioun be infor- "mationa of partiale personys . . . turn us nor "our infeftments to our prejudice, na skathe, in tyme "to cum, gif we be law may hafe remede thereof." (Registrum Episcopat. Brechinen, vol. ii., p. 314.)

The following two papers in the collection at Montrose relate to the same subject:—

Procuratory, dated 12th June 1464, by the Provost and Baillies of Montrose, for debarring the inhabitants of Brechin from loading or livering, or selling any goods, within the privileges of Montrose.

Decreet by the King and his Council, at the instance of the Burgh of Brechin, against the magistrates of Montrose.

Fresh and more extensive infringements of the exclusive rights of Montrose called for another interposition of the Royal authority. James IV., on the narrative that the burgesses of Montrose suffered loss by the exportation of wool, skins, salmon, haddocks, and other merchandise, against the privileges granted to them, at the ports of Stanehiffe, Gowrdone, and other coast places, as also by daily markets of like goods by men not burgesses, at the church of Fordoun, Federesso, Fethircarne, and other places within the freedom of the said burgh, of new ratifies their privileges and prohibits all infringement thereof.—20th December 1506.

There are in the Burgh archives many other Royal Charters of Confirmation, among which is one by King Robert II. dated in 1384, confirming another of his predecessor David II. granted in 1369.

From King Robert II. the burgesses received a grant of a piece of ground for the erection of a court-house or tolbooth, by a charter dated 14th December 1376.

Of miscellaneous papers worthy of notice are:—

"Copie of the Indenture betwene the town of Mon- "trose and the Heritor of Hedderwick, anent the "marches, 10th April 1375." Contract of wadset between Lady Mary of Douglas, Countess of Angus, and William the Graham, with consent of his son, and the Alderman and Council of Montrose, of an annual rent of 10 marks, payable out of the lands of Old Montrose, 25th November 1460.

Commission for a contribution to the poor of Montrose, 24th April 1494.

Remission by Queen Mary to the Burgesses of Montrose for joining with the English, when they landed at the Castle of Burghtie at Dundee, 28th March 1552; with reference to which it may be remarked, that when Edward I. had subdued Scotland, Montrose alone of the Burghs in Angus took the oaths of allegiance to the conqueror, 12 of its burgesses having gone to Berwick, in August 1296, for that purpose.

"The Town of Montrose's acceptance to be under the English Commonwealth, April 1652."

Besides the papers which I have here specified, there are many others of the 15th and 16th centuries relating to the Ancient Hospital of Montrose, altarages within the Parish Church, and the House of Dominican Friars in the Burgh. Of the altars, three were respectively dedicated to St. Andrew, St. Bride, and St. Sebastian.

It appears to me that calendars of the Documents which throw light on the constitution and trading privileges of the Burgh would be useful, as part of the series which I have suggested in my previous Report on the Manuscript Materials of Scottish History.

JOHN STUART.

THE RECORDS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREW'S.

During the Celtic period of the history of Scotland, there was at St. Andrews a Monastery or House of Culdees, and as we have recently become acquainted with the existence in other Scotch monasteries of that class, of the Fer-legrum, or man of learning, an official who also figures prominently in the records of the early religious Houses of Ireland), we may infer that he was to be found in the Monastery at St. Andrews.

The duties of the Fer-legrim, according to Colgan, embraced the transcription of manuscripts, and ruling and teaching in the schools, and through his means the learning of the day was preserved and inculcated.

The introduction into Scotland of fresh elements of society, both ecclesiastical and civil, which began when

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the Saxon Princess Margaret was wedded to the Celtic Chief of Alba, resulted in the depression of such of the earlier monastic establishments as would not submit to canonical rule and episcopal control. At St. Andrews the conflict between the old and new order of things was long maintained, and during its continuance we get a glimpse of the Fer-legind in a controversy with the new fashioned Prior and Canons who had been established in a Priory almost close to the earlier Culdee House.

This dispute was settled between the years 1211 and 1216, in such wise, that the Prior was bound to pay to Laurence the Ferleyn, or lecturer (who was also Archdeacon of St. Andrews), for the use of the poor scholars of St. Andrews, the old "cane" of the lands in dispute, amounting to 40 stones of cheese, 70 measures of barley, and a sheep.

The monastic schools continued to afford a large proportion of the instruction which the youth of the country could receive in their own land, while many of those, who wished for higher degrees than they could thus attain, went to England and to the Continent, to finish their studies in the Universities which had long been flourishing there.

In the progress of affairs the intercourse with England became obstructed and precarious, while the love of learning had become so diffused as to call for the benefits of its higher culture at home.

The man to whose enlightened spirit Scotland was indebted for her first University, was Henry Wardlaw, who was promoted to the Episcopal Seat of St. Andrews in 1403.

This Prelate, by his Charter, dated 27th February 1411, founded a University at St. Andrews, conferring on it many immunities and privileges, and defining its constitution and objects. Various Bulls were granted by Pope Benedict XIII., in the year 1413, for clothing the infant establishment with the ecclesiastical sanction required to complete its character as a *studium generale*, in which might be taught theology, canon and civil law, the arts, medicine and other lawful faculties; while King James I. added the royal confirmation by a Charter, dated 20th March 1432.

In little more than 40 years after the foundation of the University, the College of St. Salvator was established within it by James Kennedy, who succeeded Wardlaw in the see in the year 1440. The Bishop's first Deed of Foundation was confirmed by Pope Nicholas V., and a second one, with improved arrangements, received the sanction of Pope Pius II., in 1458.

A second College within the University owed its origin to Alexander Stewart, Archbishop of St. Andrews, and John Hepburn, Prior of the Convent there, who founded St. Leonard's College for the study of philosophy and theology in the year 1512. In progress of time these two Colleges were united into one establishment.

The College of St. Mary was founded by Archbishop James Beaton in the year 1537, and he procured for it the confirmation of Pope Paul III. in the course of the same year. It received from Archbishop John Hamilton a fresh Deed of Erection in 1553.

The Records of this ancient seat of learning thus consist of three branches, namely, that of the University, that of the United Colleges, and that of St. Mary's College.

The Records of the University comprise the Deeds of Foundation and Confirmation already referred to. They are in good order, and have been printed in the Appendix to the Report of the Commission on the Universities of Scotland, dated in 1830.

Amid a mass of verbiage in which these documents are expressed, there are hidden many valuable illustrations of the educational arrangements and principles of the time, as well as of the position, habits, and duties of the members of the institutions.

The foundation of the University did not imply the erection of any buildings for the conduct of its affairs, but simply the creation of a corporate body in St. Andrews for teaching, with powers of conferring degrees, and with various privileges and immunities. These are specified with considerable detail in Wardlaw's Deed of Foundation, and the Confirmatory Bull by the Pope.

In 1444 an agreement was entered into between Bishop Kennedy on the part of the Members of the University and the citizens of St. Andrews, defining minutely the relations which were to prevail between them, and among other things providing that the houses and hospices of the city, might be rented for the accommodation of Members of the University.

The privileges of the University, were confirmed, and in some points enlarged by Archbishop Shevez in 1479. They were renewed by King James IV., in 1512, by James V. in 1522, in 1525, in 1532, and in 1535, by James VI. in 1579 and 1607, by Charles I. in 1633, by Charles II. in 1672, and by James VII. in 1685.

The Colleges were each of them provided with buildings, and the Members were bound to residence within them.

The Charter of Bishop Kennedy by which he founded the College of St. Salvator in 1458, contains various interesting provisions as to the duties of the members of the foundation.

A Bull of Pope Pius II. dated in 1468, conferred on the College the privilege of granting degrees in theology and the arts.

For the College of St. Leonard, Prior John Hepburn framed a Code of Statutes, regulating the teaching, studies, and mode of life of the members on the foundation. These are of peculiar value, amid a dearth of such materials, for the insight which they afford into the Scotch College life of the day. They are divided into eight heads with the following titles:—I. De modo recipiendi. II. De Divino Officio. III. De modo interius Conversandi. IV. De modo exterius exeundi. V. De Magistro, Capellanis, et Regentibus. VI. De aliis in nostro Pauperum Collegio conversari volentibus. VII. De correctione delinquentium. VIII. De infirmis. et defunctorum suffragiis.

The new deed of foundation of St. Mary's College by Archbishop John Hamilton in 1553 defines with great exactness the duties, and mode of dress, and living of the members, and some of its provisions show the progress of ideas in matters of education which had occurred since the erection of the University.

Archibald Hay came from the College of Montague at Paris to be Principal, to which office he was promoted in 1546, some years before the Constitution of the College was finally settled by Hamilton. In 1540 Hay printed at Paris, a Panegyrical Oration on the elevation of Archbishop Beaton to the dignity of Cardinal, wherein he paints in strong colours the abounding corruptions in the Church, and the dangers which their continuance must involve. He also lays down a plan of teaching for the new College which the Cardinal was employed in organizing. He wished for teachers, who could instruct in the three learned languages, and if it should be thought proper to add those who could teach in Chaldee and Arabic, he would warmly approve "quandoquidem cum Hebraica magnam habent affinitatem, et plurima sunt illis duabus linguis scripta, quæ non parum sint habitura momenti ad rerum pulcherrimarum intelligentiam." He would like to see the study of Plato supplant the subtle arguments of the schoolmen, while he laments the neglect of the Roman law, and the uselessness of many of the glosses and commentaries on the Canons and Decrees.

The Deeds which I have described illustrate the ideas and principles on which our great educational institutions were founded and conducted *previous* to the Reformation. For understanding the re-arrangements and adaptations which after that event were considered necessary "the new foundation and confirmation of the three Colleges in the University of St. Andrew with the ratification thereof by the King and Parliament of Scotland in 1579," furnishes the necessary information. This change followed on the Report of certain Commissioners for inquiry named by the King, of whom George Buchanan was one.

It appears to me that Calendars of the pregnant passages of these documents would serve many purposes of literary research, and I refer to the suggestion in my Report on the Manuscript Materials of Scottish History, for a collation of the clauses as to teaching, in the Deeds of foundation of all the Scottish Universities.

There are lists of the students in the University and Colleges. The first volume draws back to the foundation of the University and is entitled "Acta facultatis artium ab initio studii Sancti Andree, fundati et inaugurati per Benedictum papam, MCCCCXIII." Then follow for the respective years "Nomina bachalariorum," "Nomina magistrorum," "Nomina licentiatorum," "Nomina determinancium." There are also lists of the Rectors of the University from 1412, and Acts of Visitations of the College at various times.

Among Records of a miscellaneous character is a Register of Charters and Leases connected with the College of St. Salvator, the first dated in 1456. In it is:

Account of the Jewels, Copes, Vestments, Books,

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and other things belonging to St. Salvator's College. The "Bukis of the quhere consisted of Antiphonaris, "a Portuis, Salters, Rationale, tua Legendis, ane "Temporall and ane Propyr, Gralis, Mess bukis gret "and small, ane Buk for the Vaugell, ane buk for the "lettrone of the pistill, Processionaris, Manuels, ane "gret prykkyt Sang buk, and tua smaller of prekyt "singgyn, and ii sulteris in the quere."

Among the relics was "ane gret ymage of sylner of "our Salviour, with ane lous diadem set with pretious "stanis. Item ane gret tystyr for the ewangell, with "ane buk of the four ewangelistis."

Memoranda of Chaplainries founded in the College of St. Salvator.

Compota of the expenses of the Masters and Students of St. Leonard's College, and of the general funds of the College, beginning in 1550.

A small volume in parchment entitled "Registrum Ciuitatis Sancti Andree" contains an account the foundations in the Parish Church of the Holy Trinity, beginning with the rents of the Altar of the Holy Cross. One of these rents was derived "de quolibet aratro "infra dictam parochiam" which paid "annuatim "xxiiii. garbe auenarum. Item componens caseum "infra dictam parochiam solnet unam formellam de "melioribus."

These payments, the first of which seems to be analogous to the plough-alms of the Saxons, of a penny from every plough-gate, were probably inherited from the Celtic period, when extensive grants of land and privileges were conferred on the Church of Saint Andrews.

Rental of the Altar of St. Laurence, Martyr, founded by Robert Drydeu, Rector of Kinnettles.

Rental of the Altar of St. Ninian founded by the brothers and sisters of the fraternity of St. Ninian, and of St. Felan, gifted by the town to a chaplain in 1449.

The volume contains many valuable illustrations of local topography and family history. One of the Deeds engrossed in it is a grant by the City of St. Andrews to John Ramsay of the office of Parish Clerk, dated June 1459, which throws some light on the duties and emoluments of these functionaries. Ramsay was promoted on the resignation of John Brown who reserved "commoditates et emolumenta ruralibus dicto clerico de- "bita et consueta" from all the parishioners beyond the city, "salvis tamen et exceptis oblationibus faciendis per "eosdem parochianos in sponsalibus, et matrimonia, "purificacionibus mulierum, et obsequiis mortuorum, "et aliis miuntis oblacionibus dicto clerico parochiali "pertinentibus, quibus idem Johannes Ramsay libere "gaudebit . . . faciendo inde dictus Johannes Broun "pro toto tempore vite sue pro hujusmodi commodita- "tibus et emolumentis ruralibus nobis et parochianis "dictis seruicia infra scripta, viz., quod ipse Johannes "Broun in propria persona, vel alius sufficiens pro "ipso, misse nostre famine in ecclesia parochiali pre- "dicta cum nota cotidie celebrande, singulis diebus "intererit, ac etiam ministrari faciet dictis parochianis "ruralibus, singulis ebdomadis, de aqua benedicta, "sufficienter, prout decet, secundum antiquam consue- "tudinem landabilem et consuetam, tantum pro alio "seruicio quod pro dictis commoditatibus et emolu- "mentis ruralibus exigi poterit."

Memorandum of the settlement of a dispute between the Bishop and the Culdees in 1303, wherein is contained an extract from the Register of St. Andrews which itself has been lost for nearly two centuries.

Note of a Settlement of disputes between the Bishop and the citizens dated in 1444.

Charter in 1614 by George Archbishop of St. Andrews to the Provost and Bailies of St. Andrews ratifying all old charters granted in favour of the town, and engrossing those of Bishop Robert, Bishop Roger, Bishop David, Malcolm King of the Scots, and others.

In a Miscellaneous Volume entitled "Charters Uni- "versity, St. Andrews" are engrossed the Deeds of foundation of St. Salvator's College, and many writs connected with its property, foundations of bursaries, and parish churches belonging to the College.

At page 61 occurs a notice of the proceedings against Patrick Hamilton, Abbot of Fearn, who was condemned to be burnt before the gates of St. Salvator's College for heresy in the year 1527. It is entitled "Libellus "signatus sigillo magno Universitatis Sanctiandree, "continens errores quondam Patricii Hammilton, "heretici, condemnatique pro eiusdem suis heresibus "combusti. Registratus et locatus in communi archa "custodie euidenciarum Collegii Sancti Saluatoris "Universitatis prefate in ꝯ scrinio."

A thin octavo volume in parchment is entitled "Ren- "tale Altaris Sancti Fergusii, situati infra ecclesiam "parochialem Sancti Andree," 1525. This is one of a class of records not common in Scotland, and it contains notices of considerable historical interest.

It gives an account of the foundation of the Altar by William and Thomas Kairnis, adding that William Cubbe, the first chaplain, served 40 years, and William Malwyn, the second, seven years. On his resignation James Braid was appointed chaplain towards the end of the fifteenth century, and most of the volume is occupied with a record of his gifts to the altarage "In "honore Dei Omnipotentis, beate Marie Virginis, et "beatorum Fergucii episcopi, et Triduane Virginis."

In the Legends of the Scottish Church, St. Triduana is represented as one of the Companions of St. Regulus in his mission, leading an eremitical life at Rescoby in Angus, and dying at Restalrig near Edinburgh, where she was held in reverence down to the Reformation. St. Fergus, on the same authority, was one of the many early missionaries from Ireland, who carried the faith into Scotland, founding churches in various districts, and at last dying at Glammis, of which parish he is the Patron Saint.

The gifts thus bestowed by Braid consisted of lands, houses, annual rents, ornaments and books, and he left his mark in the many improvements which he carried out, planting trees in the garden, constructing a sewer, and erecting "tria solia in tenemento Sancti Fergucii "jacente in Argaill. Et in eodem tenemento con- "struxit sex caminas. Similiter in eodem tenemento "construxit unam aulam cum camera pro solio voca- "tam Dunseis haw."

He also bequeathed "unum magnum lectum ligneum, "cum parvo lecto eidem annexo sive coniuncto, unam "magnam prepuram majori lecto annexam, unum "sedile, unum le Westhell bynk, annexum sub le trap, "cum predicta terra anteriore pro perpetuo reman- "suris." He likewise gave "unum librum manu sua "propria scriptum, continentem in se seruicia et "legenda Sanctorum bene Cathenatum. Item unum "peruum Missale manu sua propria scriptum, in "papiro lumbardic."

He procured from the King a bone of St. Triduana from Restalrig, and in like manner he obtained from David Lyone, tutor of Glammis, part of the neck-bone, and a joint of St. Fergus from Glammis, where the relics of the Saint were long held in great regard. So much was this the case that on one occasion an Abbot of Scone carried off his skull to the monastery of Scone, where it came to be celebrated for the miraculous cures effected through its means, and on a visit to Scone by James IV. in 1503 he made "an offerande of xiiiis. to "Sanct Fergus heide."

One of the ornaments of the Altar was a stone image of St. Fergus.

Among the loose papers in the Collections of the University may be noted a roll, in a hand of the 13th century, of Charters in favour of the city of St. Andrews, and a page of parchment rescued from the binding of a folio, which exhibits the "Ave Maria" set to music, probably of the 14th century. According to Boece, the religious men of the priory of St. Andrews were always celebrated for their skill in music.

There are few manuscripts in the University Library. Of these one is a copy of the works of St. Augustine written probably in the 14th century. On folio first, is a table of the contents, and above it the inscription, "Liber Monasterii Sc'i Andree Ap'li in Scocia."

Another is "Liber Politicorum Aristotelis," a volume in vellum of the 14th century. On a leaf at the beginning is written "Robertus Stewnis Deirensis "Uenobii," showing that the volume had at one time belonged to Robert Stephen, who was Prior of the Cistercian Monastery of Deer, in Aberdeenshire, in 1537.

A copy of Wyntown's Cronikl (T. T. 66) is in a hand of the 16th century. On a page at the commencement is written, "Regis inclite Roberti primi apothegma."

Ni me Scotorum libertas prisca mouerat
Tot mala non paterer orbis ob imperium
If Scotlands ancient liberties
Had not mou'd me tout
To suffer such calamities
Earths kingdome sould not doo't.

It begins thus—

Bot eftyr yat i naym
In Grece ye Kynryk of Arch——
Thar Agylyus fyrst was Kyng
And had it haill in governyng
Inthe north art of Sythi
[Imperfect.]

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The chapters commence with rubricated titles; the first (only partly visible) is—

Ca^m XI.

On quhit wyss
—— ndry landis lyis.

The next—

In to yis cheptur followand
Is tauld how Affryk is lyand.

Some of the lines are underscored, in red, after the book comes down to the History of Scotland, and at places where quotations are given and where occasional remarks on words in the text occur in the margin.

At the bottom of one of the pages of Lib. V., Ca^m V^us, xvii. is written—

"Patrik Lermonthi,
of Dersy Knycht thia bouk pertenis of rycht."

This gentleman flourished about the middle of the 16th century. He was Provost of St. Andrews, and in the year 1549 he received from John Roull, Prior of Pittenweem a grant of the Isle of May.

Lib. 7, C^m VI., xxij.

How Kyng Malcome, &c.

At the line "Yat in his court yar was a Kynclit," is written, in an old, but later hand, "hoc fabula."

At the line about the election of Bishop Arnold, where the MS. has "Bischope of Kelsow apone Tweyd," the annotator has scored out the last word, and inserted "clyd" and added the words, "1161 ye yeir yat ye "Kirk of Androiss was foundit."

The last title in the book is "Quhen ye Erle off Mar "of Scotland past on Cowndyt in to England," and the last lines are—

The Erle of Mar in his prowes
Yat gretumly commendit was
A Lady weddyt gret of land
Ye lady of diffal and Irsland
Witht honour syne retournit he
Haym agane in hys cuntre.

Jo. Ballingall.

The signature seems to be later in date than the writing of the manuscript.

At the end, and also in a later hand than the body of the manuscript, is a Chronicle of Scotland, containing the fabulous account of the early settlement of the Scots, which for some time formed part of the national creed.

A volume in the University Library, entitled "For- "mulare Instrumentorum Ecclesiasticorum," is deserving of especial notice. It is a small quarto, in a hand of the middle of the 16th century, of 635 folios, besides 65 prefatory leaves; on one of which is written "Taxe ecclesiarum et monasteriorum Regni Scotie de "quibus consistoriliter disponi consuevit, prout tax- "antur in libris Camere Apostolice," followed by the "Summa" of names of all the churches of the Diocese of St. Andrews, and an Index of Contents.

The varied nature of the subjects treated of may be gathered from the titles of those under A., B., and C.

A.—Absolutiones, aggraviatoria, assignationes, attornatus, admissiones, assedationes, et acceptationes; appellationes et apostoli, ac arresta, et additiones, ac admissiones, et arreptiones.

B.—Breuia, et bacchalariatus.

C.—Commissiones diuerse; constitutiones diuerse; constitutiones processuum; cassationes, consecrationes, coadiutorie, et concessiones; constitutiones procuratorum; concordie, contractus, conuentiones et compromissa, ac compulsoria; confirmationes et illarum additiones; cessiones, confessiones, et consensus pro erectionibus et aliis faciendis; carte diuerse et infeodationes; collationes, et commendo beneficiorum; citationes diuersarum formarum."

The "Formulare" contains the Synodal Statutes of Archbishop Forman (between 1515 and 1521), the letters of Archbishop Beaton of St. Andrews and of Archbishop Dunbar of Glasgow, convoking the General Provincial Council in 1536, the letters of Cardinal Beaton, summoning the General Convention of St. Andrews in 1543, and the General Provincial Council of St. Andrews in 1546, with a few other writs illustrating the procedure in Scottish Synods in the same age.

In the volume are more than 600 writs to serve as styles, which may be said to illustrate every kind of process in the Roman Court or at home, in cases of matrimony, divorce, heresy, institution, dispensations, illegitimacy, benefices—their union, vacancies, translations —showing the practical working of the ecclesiastical system, its pervading influence, and its contact with individuals in every relation of life, civil or ecclesiastical.

At fol. 148 occurs "Monitorium perhorrendi anathe- "matis contra Lutheranos, et heretice pravitatis fau- "tores, ut infra 'Gavinus miseratione divina archiepi- "'scopus Glasguensis decano Christianitatis nostre de "'N., necnon curatis parochialium ecclesiarum de .'" Those against whom it was directed are accused of disputing "in colloquiis, conuiuiis, potationibus, et pub- "licis societatibus, et conuenticulis quibuscumque, recitare, "affirmare, asserere et sustinere, aliqui autem eorum "['diuersos noui testamenti libros, Anglicana lingua "'impressos ac alios'—interlined] libros codicillos, et "cartas hereticas, opiniones predictas continentes, "legere, interpretari, et studere, sint ausi," &c.

In the archives of the United Colleges of St. Salvator and St. Leonard, is a very extensive collection of Charters founding and endowing altarages and other ecclesiastical institutions, the property of which came to be vested in the Colleges after the Reformation. Some of these charters are dated in the 13th century, and for purposes of local history the whole are of great importance. There are also the Bulls and Deeds connected with the foundation of the Colleges, to which reference has already been made, and their subsequent visitations and their property.

In a volume in parchment is written, in a hand of the 16th century, "Statuta Collegii Pauperum Domi- "norum Prioris et Conuentus Prioratus Sancti Andree "prope Ecclesiam Divi Leonardi situati," to which I have already referred as the rule, "brevis vitæ ordo," of Prior John Hepburn, the founder of the College.

Another volume contains a collection of styles of the 16th century—brieves and writs of various kinds—having in the beginning a copy of the code known as "Regiam Majestatem." Most of the brieves are in Latin, but some are in Scotch. One of them, "de "nativis," is where a man, for protection, gives himself up as a neyf or bond to a lord in his court, "per "crines anteriores capitis sui;" and afterwards where the nativus is adjudged to a lord, "ille dominus potest "redigere ipsum per nasum suum ad pristinam servi- "tutem."

It appears to me that Calendars of the Deeds of foundation, as well as of the miscellaneous Records now noticed, would be of great value. The "Formulare" reported on is of especial interest.

John Stuart.

The Ormonde Muniments at Kilkenny Castle.

The present is but a preliminary notice of the results of an inspection of this collection, which was not available till the Report of the Commission for 1870 was on the eve of being closed.

These archives, as yet unarranged and uncatalogued, are rich in unique original documents, and constitute an invaluable series for elucidating the history of the numerous important affairs in which representatives of the Ormonde line were engaged from the 12th to the 18th century.

The family of Gaultier, subsequently styled "Botiller" and "Ormonde,"* held high rank among the Norman proprietors in England before Theobald or Tybaud FitzGaultier acquired large territories in Ireland in the 12th century. From that era members of this house were frequently entrusted with the government of the English dominions in Ireland, and their consanguinity with the royal stock of England was put on record by Edward III. in a public instrument. Apart from peerages and high offices, the Botillers exercised wide influence through the talents of many of their family in England, Ireland and abroad, as energetic men of the sword, diplomatists and administrators. Numerous alliances supported their importance, and in their Irish territories they ruled as almost sovereign princes, to some extent independent of the Kings of England. The actions of the more eminent representatives of the house of Ormonde are intimately associated with the annals of England and Ireland. Hitherto, however, the portion of their history most open to the world has been that connected with James, first Duke of Ormonde, who filled an important place in the history of England and Ireland during the times of Charles I. and Charles II.

An interest equally high in connection with their own times attaches to many others of this house, some of whom may be here briefly referred to. Edmund Le Botiller, created Earl of Carrick in 1315, viceroy for Edward II. during part of the Irish wars of the Bruces, is

* "The name of "Ermon," "Ormon," Ormonde or Ormounde, intended "to represent the Gaelic *Ur-Mumhain*, or Eastern Munster, was applied "to the lands in the north of Tipperary known to the natives as *Mear- "craidhe Thire*." History of Viceroys of Ireland, Dublin, 1865, p. 169.

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mentioned in Barbour's poem; and various instruments connected with him appear among the "Historical and "Municipal Documents of Ireland," lately published in Lord Romilly's series. James Le Botiller, son of Edmund, Earl of Carrick, married Eleanor de Bohun, cousin german of Edward III., and was in 1328 created first Earl of Ormonde. Froissart speaks of the third Earl of Ormonde, for whose son Richard II. was godfather. James, the fourth Earl, eminent for his learning, served with Henry V. in France and acted as his Viceroy for Ireland. The fifth Earl, under his title of Wiltshire, Treasurer of England and knight of the garter, stands out among the Lancastrians in the "Wars of the Roses." The sixth Earl was Ambassador for Edward IV., who pronounced him to be the finest and most honourable gentleman in Christendom. Thomas, the seventh Earl, reputed the richest subject in England, where he owned above seventy manors, represented Henry VII. as envoy to Burgundy. During the reigns of Henry VIII., Mary, and Edward VI., the nets of Piers, the eighth Earl, and of his successor James, are interwoven with Irish public affairs. The true history of the reduction of Ireland to English rule at the commencement of the 17th century, cannot be understood without a knowledge of the documents written by and connected with Thomas the tenth Earl of Ormonde. The career of this nobleman, who was educated with Edward VI. in England, formed the themes of Latin and Irish poems, and Spenser has panegyrized him among the patrons of the "Faery Queen." Carte in 1735–6 devoted three volumes to a history of the life of James, the first Duke of Ormonde, from his birth, in 1610 to his death in 1688.* This Duke's son Thomas, Earl of Ossory, by his intrepidity as a commander on land and sea advanced the reputation of the English nation, which mourned his death as a public calamity.

Lord Ossory's son James, second Duke of Ormonde, truly described by Earl Stanhope as "a princely noble- "man endowed with many amiable qualities," held a prominent place in England and Ireland from the latter part of the 17th century till he became an exile in 1715. His biography is yet unwritten, but his position may be estimated from the following list of his titles and offices:—Earl of Brecknock, Baron of Lanthony and Moore Park, Earl of Ossory, Viscount Thurles, Baron Arklow, Lord of the regalities and liberties and governor of the county Palatine of Tipperary, and of the city, town, and county of Kilkenny, Honorary Chief Butler of Ireland, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, Constable of Dover Castle, Lord Lieutenant of counties of Somerset and Norfolk, High Steward of Exeter, Bristol, and Westminster, Chancellor of the Universities of Oxford and Dublin, Colonel of the first regiment of foot guards, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief of all the forces of England by sea and land, member of the Privy Councils in England and Ireland, Knight of the Garter, and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. To these may be added another distinction—that of friend and benefactor of John Dryden.

Of the peerages held by independent branches of the Ormonde family, I may mention those of Aran, Cahir, Carrick, Dunboyne, Galmoy, Gowran, Ikerrin, Mountgarret, and Tulleophelim, each of which produced men of mark.

A minor Ormonde house furnished military commanders to Austria in the early part of the 17th century, amongst whom was Colonel Walter Butler, who, for services against Wallenstein, received a title and lands in Bohemia from Ferdinand II.

Materials happily survive at Kilkenny for illustrating the history of public transactions in which the chief members of the House of Ormonde and its branches participated.

These muniments also include many valuable writings which in early times came into the custody of religious establishments, and passed from them at their dissolution in the 16th century.

The late lamented and accomplished Marquis of Ormonde was desirous that the archives of his house should be available for the elucidation of the history of Ireland and the Empire. His representatives are prepared, through the Royal Commission for Historical Manuscripts, to carry out his enlightened views in such mode as may be most effective for the advancement of a true knowledge of the history of the men and times of which these documents are the memorials.

To the Report of the Commission for 1871, I hope to contribute details of importance in connection with this extensive and valuable collection.

J. T. GILBERT.

Dublin.

THE MANUSCRIPTS OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF GRANARD, K. P., AT CASTLE FORBES, CO. LONGFORD.

The Archives at Castle Forbes may be divided into two classes, those specially connected with the family of Forbes—earls of Granard—and those which came to the latter through alliances with the houses of Moira and Huntingdon.

In the present report I propose to notice the first named of these classes.

According to genealogists the family of Forbes was of ancient Irish origin. Sir Arthur Forbes, founder of the house of Granard, was born about 1569, served under Gustavus Adolphus, and fell in a duel at Hamburgh in 1632.

His wife Jane, widow of Sir Alexander Hamilton of Killeshandra, Cavan, had previously, about 1624, erected Castle Forbes, in the county of Longford, which she defended in 1641–2 during nine months, against the uprising Irish.

Some details of this siege are given in a deposition of Lieutenant Arthur Achmuty and Martin Johnston of Castle Forbes, sworn on the 13th of September 1642, copies of which are in the present collection.

They state that Lady Forbes, anticipating dangers, furnished her castle with arms, ammunition, victuals, and men; gathered her British tenants of Longford, and kept strong watch and ward. The Irish of Leitrim bordering upon these parts having taken action, the whole of the British there rose in arms, and under Sir John Seaton fortified the castle of Longford, which they soon surrendered. Seaton, his lady and retainers, retired to Castle Forbes, and notwithstanding numerous sallies, effective musketry, and relief secretly given by friends among the besiegers during the dark nights, the garrison capitulated after Lady Forbes had given them all her great horses for food. We are told that they were permitted to march away with their wearing clothes to Trim, leaving behind their arms and ammunition, ten muskets only excepted: "So the lady Forbes, "Sir John Seaton, and his lady, and all the rest of the "castle, to the number of two hundred and twenty per- "sons, all maintained at the costs of the Lady Forbes, "came away upon the terms aforesaid to Trim and "thence to Dublin, through many dangers and mis- "eries."

The following document connected with those times is still extant at Castle Forbes, written on a double sheet of foolscap paper somewhat injured by damp.

"Good cossin,

I intreat you of all loue to shew all the respect unto the Ladie Forbesse, whoes feare [fair] careadge in all hir lyf- tyme amongst us doeth deserve all favor, and lykways the noble careadge of hir son Sir Fran. Hamiltone in these trublesum tymes does secundlie deserve no les, and last the requeist off

Yo' lovinge cousen,
PHILLIPE REYLLIE.*

xxz of xbr 1641,

I am sure you know, cousin, that it is gevin out that you ar not to meddle w^th anie of the Scotishe nation except they give cause, the w^ch this good ladie will never give, &c.

To his noble coozein & ffreind, Cormicke Farale,† Esqre, thes.

Longfourd.

Good coozein,—I intreat you of all love to shew all respect unto the Ladie Forbesse, whoes feare careadge in all hir lyfftyme amongst us doth deserve all favor, and lykways the noble careadge of hir sone Sir Francis Hamiltone in thes troblesume tymes, doth secundlie deserve no les, and lastlie the requeist of Yor lovinge coozein,
PHI. REYLIE.

xxy of xbr 1641.

I am sure you know, coozeine, that it is gevin out that you ar not to meddle w^th anie of the Scotishe nation, except they give cause, w^th I know this good lady will never give, &c.

* Carte mentions that he sent back to Kilkenny Castle such of the papers lent to him from that collection, as upon perusal did not appear useful to his subject—the work above referred to. For details in connexion with his materials see Report on Carte and Carew Papers by Sir T. D. Hardy and J. S. Brewer, 1864, and the subsequent notices included in the Annual Reports of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records in England.

* The family of O'Raghallaigh, O'Reilly or Reilly, supplied the chiefs to the territory of *Muintir Maoilmordha*, which comprised the entire of the present county of Cavan, except the baronies of Tullyhaw (*Tealtach Eachdtach*) and Tullyhunco (*Teallach Duschaidhe*), which belonged to the O'Rourkes. Colonel Philip O'Reilly was lieutenant-general in the army of the Confederate Catholics in Ireland.

† *Muintir-Fearphail*, i.e. the family of O'Ferrall, for many centuries chief lords of the entire of the territory of *Anghaile*, in the present county of Longford.

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ffor his lovinge freinds & cozeins, Con. O'Rorke & Owen O Rorke, thes."

The Forbes papers of a public character inspected by me relate chiefly to the transactions of Arthur first earl of Granard, and his grandson George, third earl, some of the chief points of whose careers may be here noticed.

Arthur, eldest son of the lady Jane Forbes of 1641, served under Montrose in Scotland, and retired to the Highlands with the royalists in 1653. This "gallant "gentleman, who had been a great sufferer for the King "both in his blood and estate," waited on Charles II. at Brussels in 1659–60 with a secret commission to invite him to Ireland. He was appointed in 1670 Marshal and commander-in-chief of the army in Ireland, and a Lord Justice in 1671. By his exertions the Presbyterian Nonconformists were relieved from the severities to which they and their ministers in Ireland had been subjected through episcopalian influence. Essex, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in his letters to Charles II. stated that Sir Arthur Forbes was "as worthy a man and as "faithful a servant to your Majesty as any person I "have ever known, of great use to me in many cir-"cumstances, most particularly in the affairs relating "to the army here, wherein he appears very just, "indeed as careful in his station as any man I have "ever known." Sir Arthur Forbes was created baron of Clanbrack and viscount Granard in 1675, raised the Royal Irish regiment of foot in 1684, was advanced to the earldom of Granard, reappointed a Lord Justice of Ireland and president of the Council there. He opposed the repeal of the Act of Settlement in the parliament of 1689, was in 1690 besieged unsuccessfully in Castle Forbes, joined William III., commanded the army to which Sligo surrendered, continued a privy councillor, and died in 1696. His son Arthur, second earl Granard, served under Turenne, and at the siege of Buda, and was Colonel of the Royal Irish regiment of foot, from which he retired on the accession of William III. For his suspected co-operation with the Stuarts he was thrice committed to the Tower of London, but was in favour with Queen Anne and received an offer of the governorship of Jamaica, which as a non-juror he declined, and died in 1734.

George, eldest son and successor of the second earl of Granard, acquired distinction in the English navy, governed Minorca in 1718, entered the service of the Emperor Charles VI. in 1719 to create and form a marine power in the Kingdom of Naples, Sicily, or in the Adriatic; was appointed governor of the Leeward Islands in 1719.

In 1730 he projected the foundation of a colony on Lake Erie, on the model of Maryland, as a barrier against the French in Canada. As envoy of Great Britain to Petersburg, in 1733, he negociated and concluded the first treaty of commerce made by England with Russia, various papers in connexion with which are in the present collection.

Lord Forbes was appointed Rear Admiral in 1734 and in the same year succeeded to the earldom of Granard.

In 1735 he was promoted Vice Admiral of the Blue, declined the governorship of New York in 1738, acted in the parliament of England in concert with the Duke of Argyle and Pulteney, retired from public office in 1740 and died in 1765 in his eightieth year. The third earl of Granard, characterised by his political opponent Sir Robert Walpole as "a curious and busy man," gave much attention to matters concerning coinage for Ireland, linen manufacture, political arithmetic, and natural science.

His second son, John Forbes, Admiral of the Fleet and general of the marine force of Great Britain, made a remarkable protest against the execution of Byng in 1757. He compiled in 1779 "Memoirs of the house of Forbes, "earls of Granard, in Ireland," which the present Earl published in 1868 from the MS. at Castle Forbes.

Letters and Papers at Castle Forbes.

1628, October 21. Letter of Charles I. in favour of Sir Arthur Forbes, baronet, with respect to fisheries in Ulster, addressed to Viscount Falkland, Lord Deputy of Ireland.

1660, November 28—Dublin. Letter from Captain Jo. Campbell concerning lands assigned to him for his arrears; desires reprizalls in Kilkenny; remarks on affairs to Mr. Luttrell, Lord Mountgarret, Mr. Sarsfield of Lucan, Mr. Bath of Artain; lands lately in possession of Col. Axtell; business of troops and their remodelling.

1660, December 12—Dublin. Sir Oliver St. George to Sir Arthur Forbes.

1660, December 13—Tullachmayne. Capt. Campbell to Sir Arthur Forbes, recommending him to endeavour to procure grant of Ross, a seaport town.

1660, December 17—Dublin. Lord Montgomery to "Sir Arthur Forbesse, at Mrs. Goulding's house in "Gardener's Lane, King Street, Westminster, Lon-"don."

1660, December 17 and 29—Dublin. Sir Oliver St. George to Sir A. Forbes.

1660, December 29—Dublin. Earl of Mountrath to Sir A. Forbes.

1660, January 2—Tullaghmaine. Letter from Capt. Jo. Campbell.

1660, January 12—Dublin. Lord Montgomerie to Sir Arthur Forbes "at the Wheat Sheaffe in King's "Street, Westminster."

1660, February 3—Dublin. Sir Francis Hamilton to Sir Arthur Forbes on his grants of wardships "under "the broad seal of Ireland;" affair of Mullingar; corporations assigned to '49 men for their arrears.

1660, February 13—Dublin. Sir Francis Hamilton to Sir Arthur Forbes on affairs of himself and his son Charles.

1662, May 13—London. Sir Robert Stewart to Sir Arthur Forbes.

1662, January 8—Dublin. Francis Aungier to Sir Arthur Forbes.

1664, June 1—Dublin. Sir George St. George to Sir A. Forbes: claim for reprisals out of Lord Bermingham's custodium in Mayo, or Sir Henry O'Neile's lands in Connaught.

1665. Sir Arthur Forbes appoints Robt. Forbes of Craigievar his manager in Scotland during his absence "furth thereof."

1665, August 12—Dublin. Thomas Page to Sir Arthur Forbes at Mullingar.

1667, January 16—Castlehamilton. Sir Charles Hamilton to Sir Arthur Forbes on Sir Thomas Newcomen's exchange of command.

1667, February 1—Dublin. Sir George Lane "For "my much honored friend Sir Arthur Forbesse, baro-"nett, one of his Majesty's most honorable Privy "Councill, recommended to the postm' at Taghsiny to "be sent to Castle Forbesse."

1668. Duke of Ormond to Sir Arthur Forbes—holograph:

"*Sr*,

"Whythall, 15 March [16]68.

"I hope you have bin aquainted with as much as could be needfull to your information from what I have writen to my sonne Oseory, for you are in the first ranke of those ffreinds with whome I advised him to consult in what might relate to the King's service & the interests of my ffamilly w^ch never have or ever shall bee separated, though this alteration in the Government of that kingdome was contrived to that end by those who have so long laboured with the King in it. All that is past is or will bee well knowen to you when you have conversed with this gentleman, but if you are curious to know what will bee you must make a journey to Donaghadee, or ffurther into Scotland where predictions are more plentifull, in earnest, no rules of ordinary foresight will now serve the time, but those of honesty & loyallty are in all events safe, provided they are assisted by prudence and industry.

"I am, with all truth & reality,

"Your most affectionate humble servant,

"Ormonde."

"For Sir Arthur Forbesse, barronett, one of his Ma^ties Privy Councell of Ireland att Dublin."

"A true list of all the proprietors of, the houses, cabbins, gardens, and waste plotts of the town of Callan, beside their appurtenances now in the King's gift." [Undated].

1670. "By the Lord-Lieutenant Generall and Generall Governor of Ireland.

"Jo. Berkeley,

"Whereas wee are informed that there are now abroad in the countyes of Longford and Leytrim and the parts adjacent severall toryes, theeves, and robbers who robb and spoyle divers of his Majestie's good subjects, and that one [*blank*] Farrell now in company with the said malefactors is able and willing to doe service against them and to discover their harbourers and abettors, if hee may have his Majestie's protection and pardon. These are therefore to pray, authorize, and require Our right trusty and wellbeloved S^r Arthur Furbesse, barronett, one of his Majestie's Privy Councell in this kingdome in order to the service aforesaid to take the said [*blank*] Farrell into his Ma^ties protection for such time as hee shall thinke fitt, and also to promise

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him his Ma^ties^ pardon for all past crimes by him committed (murther done with his owne hands excepted). If hee shall bee so far serviceable and instrumentall in his suppressing and detecting the said toryes and their assistants and receivors as shall bee adjudged to merit his Ma^ties^ grace and mercy. And wee further impower the said S^r^ Arthur Forbesse to take the like course, and give the like promise of pardon to any others now in rebellion that will submitt themselves and bee serviceable to his Majestie and his good subjects as aforesaid. And for soe doeing this shall bee a sufficient warrant. Given at his Majestie's Castle of Dublin the 20th of May 1670."

"ELLIS LEIGHTON."

Endorsed "To S^r^ Arthur Forbesse, from L^d^ Barkley, Lord-Lieutenant."

1670, August 9. Patent creating Sir Arthur Forbes Marshall of the army in Ireland.

1671, June 13—Lismore. Earl of Cork to Sir Arthur Forbes, one of his Majestie's Lords Justices for the Government of Ireland, prays assistance in despatch of affair which bearer will state.

1674, January 7—Whitehall. Order of Charles II. to pay 100*l.* per month to Sir A. Forbes during his stay in the northern parts of Ireland, and 200*l.* "to be disposed of by him for secret service."

1675, April 25. Lord Glanalley to Sir A. Forbes.

1675. Duke of Ormond to Sir A. Forbes—holograph:

"S^r^, "Clarendon House, 8 July 75.

"I was very glad to see y^m^ of the 28 of the last month, & no mention in it of the continuance of y^r^ indisposition w^ch^ report^d^ had made more dangerous than I thank God it is; that very day our friend S^r^ Robert Murray died sudainly after a very strauge manor of w^ch^ you have doubtlesse heard from other hands. It is true I tould my L^d^ Aungier that I thought very injust & mutinous use had bin made of some letters you had shewen here, but I never heard that any letters writen by y^rself had bin exposed to that misfortune. Touching the other story concerning my L^d^ Lauderdaell & me, all I know is that I have bin tould his Grace should say that S^r^ Arthur Forbes would cary himself so dextrously betwixt him & the Duke of Ormond as that at last nether of them would trust him, to w^ch^ the answer I then made was, and the assureance I now give you is, that his Grace was very much mistaken if hee sayd so, & that it was not in his or in any body's power to make mee mistrust S^r^ Art. florbes of any thing not becomming a man of honour. Whether this was sayd by his Grace or no, or whether this bee the thing meant by my L^d^ Anngier, I cannot tell, but I am sure my answer was as I here tould you, & you may bee sure I am, with all reallity,

"Y^r^ most affectionat humble servant,
"ORMOND."

"You had had this letter a post sooner, but that I wayted on the King to see the fleete, w^ch^ is stronger, beter mand, & every way beter provided then it was when it first went out. God send it good successe! The Counte de Shomberg comands the florces if any shall come, & not the Duke of Buckingham; his Grace may employ himself very usefully at Black-Heath, where order and discipline is much wanting."

1675. Earl of Essex, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to Sir A. Forbes—holograph:

"S^r^, London, Sept. 25, 1675.

"There hath hapned a thing of some importance here w^ch^ in regard it relates to Ireland, & some persons may officiously write over & perhaps in such termes as may be to the disadvantage of a great person here who hath appeared much my friend & done me severall good offices, I conceive it may not be amiss y^t^ your selfe of whom I have a most perticular esteem do know the truth that so you may do right to the person concerned in case any storys be raised to his prejudice. On Thursday Mr. Pits, comptroler to the Duke, being called to the committee appointed by his Maj. to consider of the proposals for the new farme; he behaved himselfe in so unhandsome a manner as I have never seen the like, speaking in most rude & indecent termes to Mr. Secretary Coventre, & to my Lord Treasurer, & to the latter w^th^ most unworthy reflections; on Friday he was called again, the King himselfe being present, where he behaved himselfe still worse then before, & being pressed to explain w^t^ he ment by the words directed to my L^d^ Treasurer he said that w^ch^ he had to offer was upon the collections he had made by that w^ch^ he had heard from others, & being further urged to speake out & tell the substance of w^t^ he had to object, after many shiftings he said that my L^d^ Treasurer had an understanding w^th^ some of those who treated for the ffarme. My L^d^ Treas. behaved himself very worthily on the occasion, & the other rather like a madman then one who understood w^t^ he attempt^d^. His Maj. has appointed to morrow in the afternoon to hear the business. I am confident some by ends has provoked Pits to do w^t^ he has done, & 'tis fit he should smart severyly for it if he fail (w^ch^ I have good grounds to beleeve he will do) in his proofs. 'Tis late, & therefore I give you but this imperfect account to prevent misinformation,

"I am, y^r^ most affectionat and most humble servant,
"ESSEX."

1675. Account of Viscount Granard's half-year's pay as Marshal of His Majesty's army of Ireland, ending at Michaelmas, 1677.

1667–8, February 25. Duke of Ormond to Arthur Lord Viscount Granard, Marshal of Ireland, to order several companies of foot now under his command in the north to return to their respective garrisons.

1685, July 27—Blessinton. Michael Boyle, Primate of Ireland, to Earl Granard respecting communication to earl of Sunderland. Marriage on that day of "ye fayre young lady Lord Granard's daughter."

1685. Michael Boyle, Primate, Chancellor, and Lord Justice of Ireland, to Earl of Granard—holograph:

"My Lord, "Dublin, Aug. 29, [16] 85.

"My Lord Tirconel being w^th^ me this morning tels me that ye forte of Maryborough is in ye hands of greate phanatiques, both Governor & Deputy Governor, & he would advise that Capt^n^ Hudson who is quartered in that towne w^th^ his dragoones, may be ordered to make y^t^ forte his garrison, of ye fitness whereof I am much convinced because uppon enquiry I finde y^t^ forte wholy neglected & almost uninhabited. The wals of ye house much decayd, & as I heare y^t^ timber of ye King's house y^t^ was therein caryed away & the house demolished. I have thereupon signed the enclosed,* y^t^ if y^r^ G^ce^ shall aprove thereof & signe it, it may be returned by y^e^ post unto, my L^d^,

"y^r^ G^ce's^ very faythfull & very humble serv^t^,
"MICH. ARMACH. C."

"For the R^t^ Hono^ble^ the Earle of Granarde, one of his M^ties^ Lord Justices for y^e^ Governt. of Ireland, at Castleforbes, Mullingar."

1691, May 23—Dublin Castle. "Instructions for Earl Granard, Governor of County of Westmeath." Signed: Charles Porter, Tho. Coningsby.

1704. Verses by Lady Jane Champagné on death of her brother Arthur Lord Forbes (eldest son of second earl of Granard), who was killed in the battle of Hochstedt 1704.

1715–18. Letters and despatches to Lord Forbes when he commanded in Minorca, from Mr. Stanhope, Addison, Lord Stair, Craggs, and Viceroy of Sardinia. Papers on forces of Minorca.

1718, Papers on Admiralty of Holland; people and revenue of Venice.

1718. Sept. 30—London. Lord Forbes to the Abbé at Vienna.

1719. Lord Forbes to Marquis Rialpe at Vienna.

1718–21. Letters connected with entrance of Admiral Forbes into service of the Emperor for formation of Marine in the Adriatic.

Parti de la projet pour la marine proposé [par George Lord Forbes].

Eclaircissement de quelques points reportés dans les différens mémoires présentés par My Lord Forbes.

Replique de my Lord Forbes aux articles.

Relation d'une routte de Sestri de Levante a Borgo val di Taro a Fornovo.

Documents on revenue of Bucari.

1731. Lord Forbes' notes on English sailcloth compared with foreign, also papers on English canvas, cordage, &c.

1731. Papers connected with Leeward Islands, and appointment of Lord Forbes as Captain General or Commander-in-Chief there.

1732. Correspondence of Monsieur de Chauvlin, minister at Paris, with M. Magnon, employed by court of France at Petersburg in secret negociations for alliance.

1733. Letters from Admiralty and Lord Harrington to Lord Forbes at St. Petersburg while King's envoy in Russia.

1733. Letters from Woodward and Count Wacher-

* Missing.

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beche, Warsaw, and Mr. Robinson, Vienna, with answers from Lord Forbes.

Points pour un traité de commerce mutuel proposé par Lord Forbes, ministre plénipotentiaire de sa Majesté Britannique à St. Petersbourg, le 8 Août, 1733.

Réponses à ces points de la part des ministres de la Russie; folio.

Various papers on Russian commerce. Observations sur la longitude de Kamchatka et de Tobolsk.

1733–4. Letters from Count Osterman to Lord Forbes, with answers of the latter.

Copies of letters addressed to King of England on his navy.—Undated.

1754. Letters of Lord Granard, Dublin, to Admiral Forbes.

1761. Papers connected with the Mullingar election.

1770.—Portarlington. Rev. Dean Arthur Champagné to the Honourable John Forbes, on history of family of Forbes.

Manuscript Books.

1. A volume in small quarto, paper, of 145 pages, lettered on back "Manuscript," but without any title-page or author's name. This book was transcribed apparently towards the middle of the last century by an unskilful hand. It is a narrative, giving details not elsewhere mentioned, in connection with the affairs of England and Ireland, from the Restoration to the accession of James II. The commencement is as follows:—

"After my Lord of Ormoud had passed near 70 years in different fortunes, another surge of favour set him a fourth time in the government of Ireland; he began the world low, for his grandfather came colatoraly to his title, and his predecessor Thomas (called the Black Earl) had left a daughter who marryed the Lord Dingiule, Earl of Desmond, and as their general began a furious contest with my Lord of Ormond for the inheritance. This debate was, after much expence, referred to the determination of King James the 1st, and each party gave bonds of 100,000*l.* to stand to his award, but when it was, the partition was so favour'ble to the Lord Desmond, who was his countryman, and one he had raised, that the Earl of Ormond would not submit to it, which occasioned his being imprisoned in the —— where for many years he very poorly. In this time the Duke of Ormond was born in London, while the Lord Thurles solicited the liberty of the old Earl; being yet very young his father was drowned passing into Ireland, and near the same time and in the same manner the Earl of Desmond, the latter leaving but one daughter, about 3 years younger than the young Lord Thurls, whose wardship was given to my Lord of Holland & she taken into his family. Some time after the old Earl of Ormoud likewise dying, his grandson, who had been taken from his mother and bred a protestant in my Lord of Canterbury's family, succeeded to his title and quarrell, but the sight of an agreeable young lady of an age so suitable to his, and of such a fortune, changed his animosity into a nobler passion, and made him think a divine fitter to end their difference than a judge. In this view he gained by money some of my Lord of Holland's and of her servants, and got into her acquaintance; he was a very handsome youth, the consideration of his person, of his name, the lowness of his fortune, were apt to work compassion, and the reflecting that she being the cause of his misfortunes might with herself end them, that it would be generous as well as just in her to do so, and make her be adored in a family nobler than her father's, of which she was now the horror, did so soften her tender heart, and she gave the young Earl marks of her pity; he began to think himself very happy and secure of re-establishing his family, but those hopes proved but very short lived."

The following passages illustrate the character of the volume:—

"My Lord of Ormond and Anglesey had always been of different partys, Anglesey had in King Charles the first time adher'd to the Parliament, he was the first of the Commissioners who received the sword, and city of Dublin from my Lord of Ormond when the King was a prisoner, and was a violent man in the House of Commons against the royal family. However, being with many others instrumental in the King's Restoration, he was made an Earl and had considerable clauses in the Act of Settlement in his favour; upon the executing of these my Lord of Ormond and he had some clashing, each driving his own interest or that of his friends, and it was impossible but in some cases they would interfere, at that time he was Vice-Treasurer of Ireland an employm[t] that was then worth 5 or 6000*l.* a year, and his approaching so near a competition with the Duke made it the harder for them to keep friends, there being little real friendship at court betwixt such as are equal. This employment he resigned to Sir George Carteret, and lived privately in England, but the King being pressed by the factions, and charged with introducing popery, and arbitrary power, made him Privy Seal, as a man that had always been in opposition to both, and yet one he thought would comply very far for his interest, and who might be useful to him in the House of Peers, being very knowing in records and presedents of *Parliament*, of a good tongue, & one who had an excellent faculty in writing. Some time after, and discreetly in the heat of the plot, my Lord Castlehaven took occasion to write and print an account of the war of Ireland in which he had been concerned, justifying the Irish in many respects. The Privy Seal, glad of an occasion to make his court to the Parliament, who began to strike at him, took upon him to answer this, and in confuting his book did (out of his way) bring a cruel charge against my Lord of Ormond of his evil conduct and neglect of the Protestant interest at that time. By this means, with the same action, taking revenge of an enemy, and making his court to a prevailing faction. When my Lord of Ormond saw this pamphlet he wrote a letter to my Lord Privy Seal, from Kilkenny, in which he charged him with the injustice of his proceeding, and after telling him he seemed to take pattern by the mercenary libellers of the age, with other very sharp reflections, protested against the account of the actions of that time in a history he was then writing, that was much talked of, as having in this pamphlet given a sample of his insincerity. At this time the King had dissolved the Parliament at Oxford, and asserted the cause of his friends with more vigour than before, which I believe made my Lord of Ormond think the Privy Seal would knock under the table, and not push forward this quarrel, but instead of that, he received a letter from him in answer to his, as well writ and better in every paragraph as wit and rage could make it; both these letters were extremly good of the kind, for whatever advantage my Lord of Ormond might have in precedence and court style, the other yielded nothing to it in sharpness and good sense; but how unseemly was it to see letters printed and cary'd about the streets, wherein two men the most to be respected of any in the kingdom for their employments, their quality, and their age treated each other as these did; surely this could not have been done in any other country but England or any other time than that. All things concurred to Anglesey's ruin, for besides the strength of his enemys and his having no friends, y^e court want^d his privy seal for the Lord Hallifax who had done it such service, so that when my Lord of Ormond put in a petition to the King in Council (in which, saying nothing of himself, he charged him with having reflected upon the memory of King Charles the 1st in his pamphlet to Castlehaven) and that a day was appointed for him to answer, he, seeing that the matter was set against him, and struggling would do him no good, did not appear, pretending to be sick, but sent a letter complaining of his hard treatment, in which he said that a dagger struck to his old loyal heart could not grieve him so as to have such a charge heard against him. This wrought no compassion, his seals were sent for and given as was before resolved.

"While the above-mentioned letters were passing, my Lord of Ormond, who was at Killkenny, in some leasure, writt a relation of the war of Ireland, and of those transactions in which he bore so great a part; every week as it came from his hand, he showed it me in loose sheets, and seemed resolved to publish it as soon as he went into England. Tho' I liked what he writ, I did not approve of that design, and I told him I feared it might be dangerous to do it so soon, for that my Lord of Anglesey who had long laboured at the history of those times, which was believed almost ready for the press, wo'd not fail to take advantage of it, let it be writt with never so much sincerity and caution, and a man who had so much malice and so bitter a pen, would find some occasion to expose it in a work that it was probable might last, whereas if he let his history come first abroad, he gained the advantage he otherwise gave. I know not if it were these or other reasons that weighed with him, but I have heard nothing since of those papers."

* * * *

"In the time of the King's exile, my Lord G[ranard] being in arms for him in the highlands of Scotland, contracted a friendship with my Lord Argyll, then Lord Lorn, who had engaged in the same case, tho' his father was so notoriously against it; this kindness was so real,

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that when my Lord G[ranard] was taken prisoner there, he was ransomed by Lord Lorn, when none else had any consideration for him; this friendship continu^d after the Restoration, untill the tryall, condemnation, & escape of the latter. I always thought my Lord G[ranard] was not enough concerned for that unfortunate man, after the obligations he had to him, and have sometimes told him that I wonder'd he did not go and fall at the king's feet to procure some tenderness for him; he told me it was what he would do if there was any prospect of serving him by it, but the prosecution of him was a matter of state, & his intercession in that manner might do himself hurt, and could be of no use to my Lord Argyle. Being at London with him in the year [16] 82, my Lord Argyle being said at that time to be in Switzerland, a stranger in a plain habit came one morning into his chamber, and gave him a note without a name, which he read and could make nothing of, so that he sent the bearer away somewhat roughly as a man that had a mind to banter him out of money; the man in going ont hoised his shoulders and mutter'd some complaints of the misfortune of such as depended upon old friendship; soon after, I coming into the room, my Lord told me how a fellow had a mind to get some money of him, and showed me the note, which I could make nothing of, no more than he; however, I found it had a certain air that methink it might have something more in it than we knew, and I advised him not to throw it away; he took my advice, and next day he told me he had shewed it to Coll H ——, who immediately judged it must come from my Lord Argyle, & my Lord said he was confirmed it was so, seeming much concerned that he had sent the bearer away so rudely, Argyle's former kindness to him deserving another treatment, whatever he might deserve from the Crown. I was privy to no more of this transaction at that time, but it happened that my Lord G[ranard] being very desirous to make amends for this proceeding with a man that he owed so much to, did not rest 'till by the means of my Lord M[urray], his son-in-law, he found out he was in London, and sent notice sent to him, so that a meeting was appointed; he found him in some retired part of the city, he dined with him, and stayed some hours, there being 2 or 3 more in company. I know not if he saw him after, or what passed at that betwixt them, but Lord Gra[nard] has since told me he advised him with much earnestness to trust to the King and Duke's goodness, whose minds would change in relation to him, and not to think by any violent ways to help himself, and yet his answers were such as fully answer'd him he would never join in rebellion, however, 'tis apparent since, those were not his thoughts. This meeting, how secret soever it was carryed on, was known quickly by others of the disaffected, whom it is probable Argyle told it to, to encourage them by so considerable a support, for that I am confident that engaging with him in any criminal thing was very far from the intentions of the Lord G[ranard], who was moved to this interview merely ont of a principle of generosity and gratitude, yet a man so desperate as Argyle was, would be apt to make use of it to another end, as I believe he did, and by this means Walcot and some others who were executed soon after, having correspondence with Argyle, amongst other discoverys they made, named my Lord G[ranard] as one who favoured their party, and who, had there been any commotion, was to head a considerable body in the north of Ireland, he having concerted this with my Lord Arg[yle] in London, where he had met and dined with him, they telling the rest of the comp^y with several circumstances. When my Lord G[ranard] had an account of this from London, he was not a little startled, the latter part being true, it was hard for him to excuse himself, as to the rest, and what he done in seeing in private a man attainted and outlawed for high treason, and who, as appeared after, was at that time contriving against the Government, was a great crime by the law, and so much he could not disown, while he was in the greatest uneasiness upon this account, being at the Curragh of Kildare with my Lord of Or[mond], he received two letters from England together, one from S^r Rob^t H[oward], which told him somebody had charged him with this matter, desiring him by all means to hasten over, the other was from my Lord Mid[dleton], which, without mentioning any particular, desired him to come for England, seeming to infer that such a journey would be for his advantage; he shewed the last of these letters to my Lord of Or[mond], who I found did not at all like it, and his son owned to me (he not knowing anything of his interview with my Lord Argyle) that he apprehended it was to drive somewhat towards the removal of his father, nor was he mistaken in his conjecture, it being contrived that these two letters should be writ, that my Lord Granard being frighted with the story of Argyle, might the easier be brought to do whatever was desired of him. This contrivance did not miss of success, for as soon as he came to London, and that the first he talked to increased his fears, Col. T[albot] got him, and with great demonstrations of kindness inforced to him the injury he had received not having a regiment of horse in Ireland, how the King was resolved to modell the army in another manner, that he had advised him as the fittest man to inform him in what related to that kingdom, with much more to that purpose, and when he went about to excuse himself as to Argyle, he told him that tho' some about Court strove to make a business of that, the King or Duke took no notice of what rogues spoke that were condemned, having entire confidence in him, and long proof of his services; but all this while he set others to teaze him with the danger of that information, and to tell him how requisite it was for him to find some way to gain the Duke. My Lord Mid[dleton] likewise, who did not care for my Lord of Or[mond], being embarked with another party helping this forward, and his own ambition drawing where his fear drove him, he encouraged the King in the design he had to reform the army of Ireland, and gave him a list of officers not qualified for their employments, which list was what T[albot] had first given him, tho' he seemed not to appear in the matter; when this was done, which was what was asked, he is made an Earl, declared injured by the informat^rs of rogues, and is sent home again, this being to be kept secret, untill my Lord of Or[mond] was removed with the rest, and the same brought he had more reason to keep it so than the new Earl, who besides deserting an interest which confided in him, and he had always pretended to adhere to & assert, had duped himself, and taken pains to put himself from being Lieut Generall, which must come to be a necessary consequence of what he had done."

The author's last entries of his transactions in England, 1685-6, are as follow:—

"While the new Lord Lieut waited at Holyhead for a wind my Lord T[yrconnel], to shew his neglect of him, hired a ship and went to Chester, and about a fortnight after my Lord C[larendon] was sworn, I went likewise for England, as well to pay what I ought to the King as to meet my sons that were to come out of France. His Majesty received me very well, but I soon found there were designes of changing most of the army in Ireland, and that the war was kindled against the Hydes; the King taken me into his closet, and questioned me very particular about the officers of my regim^t of whom I could give no ill character, tho' I found he wished and expected I would; by that, entertainments, and many other things, I saw I should meet great mortifications in Ireland, to avoid which, and at the same time to preserve my integrity and my employment, I co'd see no better way than to spend the summer with my son in Hungary. I proposed this to the King, who readily agreed to it, and Coll^o B. Forbes resolving on the same journey, we provided some more horses than what we had brought from Ireland, and having sent them with my son and kinsman some days before, left London together the 12th of April. Having been for some time sensible of the persecutions of my Lord D[anby], who strove on all occasions to feel his resentments for what was past by imposing upon my office, and the great rates he made us pay for powder and bad arms to the Tower, giving me ground enough, I resolved before I left London to let him see I was not to be injured safely, and being well prepared for it, put in a proposal to the King, by which I offer'd to furnish his magazines in Ireland with powder and much better arms, of which I produced patterns, that should be made in that kingdom, at a 4^th part less charge than was payed for them to the Tower; to this proposal Lord D[anby] and his officers gave a long answer, and I was to reply in two days. I apply'd myself to it, and got my paper ready in time, which I believe they did not expect, and had a long hearing before the Cabinet Council, all his officers appeared against me, and we debated the matter about two hours, at last having frighted his Lordship, and convinced the most knowing at the Board that I was in the right, to my great contentment it was given against me, tho' it would have been of honour, and of advantage to my employment, I saw the danger as things went of carrying what I desired, and the morning had agreed with my Lord Treasurer that tho' I wo'd shew my Lord D[anby], I would not be imposed upon, I wo'd be content not to explain myself too much, so all partys were pleased, and from that hour my Lord D. has been my very good friend. We landed at the Brille the 26th April (New Stile).

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The remainder of the book is occupied with an account of the parts which the author and his companions took in 1686 as volunteers against the Turks at the siege of Buda, at which he tells us there were "men of quality "from all nations of Europe," and here Sir Robert Forbes, son of the first Earl of Granard, was mortally wounded.

Although the author of this volume does not mention his own name or title, the work appears to me, from various passages in it, to have been written by Sir William Stewart, first Viscount Mountjoy, while a prisoner in the Bastille in 1688-9. This nobleman's mother, Catherine, after the death of her first husband, remarried with the first Earl of Granard, to whom her son Alexander was granted in ward. Sir Alexander Stewart was created Viscount Mountjoy in 1682, held the office of Master-General of the Ordnance in Ireland, and was Colonel of a regiment of Horse. On the accession of James II. he was regarded by the Jacobites as head of the disaffected party in Ulster. Burnet, after observing that the latter "wanted a head," tells us that the Lords of Granard and Mountjoy were their chief military men, in whom they confided most; and Bishop King speaks of Mountjoy as "the likeliest man to head "them." In January 1688-9, Mountjoy and Baron Rice went as Commissioners from Ireland to James II. in France, where the former was committed to the Bastille, and detained there till exchanged for Richard Hamilton. Lord Mountjoy fell at the battle of Steinkirk in 1692. The fact of his having left the interesting narrative, now noticed, appears to have been hitherto unknown to historic investigators.

2. "Diary of Lord Forbes while envoy from Great Britain to Russia, commencing 10 May 1733 and ending 7 June 1734. Folio.

Extracts.

"1733, May y^e^ 10. Thursday, a little after nine in the morning his Lordship came on board the Charlot yacht at Dedford, which yacht was appointed to carry his Lordship on board the Lowestoff man-of-warr at the Nore. This ship was appointed to carry his Lordship to St. Petersburg. The yacht weigh^t^ at half-past nine and fel down with the first of the ebb, there being little wind veering betwixt the N.E. and S.E. Wee past by the Tuscany galley in which was embarked his Lordship's coaches, plate, and part of his equipage, the rest of his Lordship's equipage and all his servants being embarked on board the Lowestoff. At two in the afternoon the tide being neatt, anchored at Erif, little wind at S.E. At seven weigh^d^ again, and at one in the morning anchored off Lee.

"1733, May y^e^ 28. Monday, at one this morning had 28 fathom, at 2, it being fair day light, I began to write this day's journal, and last night could see to read till 10 o'clock. Fair weather, fresh gale at W., stood E., at 5 stood E.S.E. to make the land, 25 minutes after 3 saw the sun above the horizon, at 4. 15 fathom, soon after made the land S.E. by S., about 5 leagues of, at 6 being within 2 leagues of the land perceiv^d^ it to be Robsnuit. Steer'd away N.E. by E. within four miles of the shore. At noon abreast of the Scaw, lattitude by observation 57° 43^m^, several ships standing as we did, and 9 sails plying out, at half-past 12 hailed up S.E. about the Scaw, wind at W.N.W., at half-past 5 being past the Trindels hailed up S. by E., at 11 being past Anvows hailed up S.

"1733, May y^e^ 31. Thursday, wet weather, waited on Count Pless and Mons^r^ Blome Reg^ts^ in the absence of the King of Denmark, and on the younger Count Pless, Great Chamberlain, none of them at home. Mr. Brackel, the Russian Minister, sent to invite himself to dine with me at Mr. Titley's; Mr. Cuimans, the Dutch Minister, left his name at my door; spent the evening and supt by invitation at the elder Count Pless, the threasurer.

"1733, June y^e^ 1^mo^. Friday, saw the arsenal, and if I counted right, there was about 800 pieces of brass canons, great and small, with shot, carts and carriages for most of them, and all proper furnitures, 118 brass mortars, great and small, besides several canons and mortars of iron, 40,000 fire-locks and carablines with bayonets, swords, pistols, and cuirasces in proportion, all well disposed and in good order. I dined with the younger Count Pless by invitation, afterwards payd a visit to Mr. Cuyman and Mr. Brackel.

"1733, June y^e^ 8. Friday, fine weather, little wind at W. by N., the captain came on board at one this morning, conid not tell whether they should return the salute from the place, but offered to do it from the ships; Admiral Gordon wrote to me and sent me a letter from Mr. Rondeau. At three we weighed and anchored again within a mile at Crownstat, past seven Admiral Gordon came on board to see me, receiv^d^ him at the side with a guard and beat of drum, could not agree about the salute, but saluted him with 17 guns when he went away. Vice Admiral Saunders and Commodore Villoy came afterwards to visit me, saluted them with 13 guns. At 7 Mr. Rondeau, the King's Resident, came to see me; we went immediately on shore together, but call^d^ by the way on board the Alexandra, a Russia man-of-warr of 70 guns, that I might repay Admiral Gordon his visit; at parting from the Admiral he saluted me with three cheers and 17 guns, lay'd this night at Admiral Gordon's house in Crownstat.

"1733, June the 21. Thursday, returned all the rest of the Foreign Ministers' visits but the visit of Mr. Swarts, which was made to me this day in the afternoon. Went by water to the Monastery of Alexander Nefskey, 7 verses [sic] of to see the corps of the Dutchess of Mecklenbourg lying in state there.

"1733, June y^e^ 26. Tuesday, the Dutchess of Mecklenbourg was buried at the Monastery of Alexander Nepsky with great pomp and ceremony; endeavoured to see Count Osterman, but he excused himself.

"June y^e^ 27. Wednesday, the anniversary of the battle of Pultova which was kept hollyday and celebrated by firing of the cannon from the Castle. At 7 in the evening Mr. Kelderman, Secretary in the College for foreign affairs, came to tell me that I was to have an audience of Her Majesty to morrow at ten a clock, on which I sent him to Count Osterman and obtained an audience of him, and afterwards sent the Count a copy of the discourse I was to make to Her Majesty.

"1733, July y^e^ 1^mo^. Sunday, at past ten a clock went to the Summer Palace to take an audience of Her Majesty; Mr. Rondeau was with me in the coach, and my audience very private. In the evening went to wait on Count Osterman; General Count Levenvold set out for Warsaw this morning at 2 of the clock.

"1733, July 10. Tuesday, Her Majesty reviewed a regiment of cuirassiers, they were well mounted and armed, were all in buff westcoats with their cuirasses on, and scul caps over their hatts.

"1733, August 8. Wednesday, Count Osterman desired to speak with me at the cabinet; I delivered him the points for a treaty of commerce. A guard of a serg^t^ & 16 men was sent to my house.

"1733, September 3. Monday, Her Majesty reviewed her regiment of horse guards that arrived yesterday from Riga, of which she is colonel.

"1733, October the 20. Saturday, wrote to Lord Harrington. Her Majesty went about the streets in her sledge, the Great Chamberlain & General Ushakoff standing behind it.

"1733, Novemb^r^ 2. Friday, Her Majesty saw two batailllons of her foot guards exercised; a courier arrived from the army in Poland.

"1734, January the 3. Thursday, was shown at Court a very fine present from the Emperor of China, it was exposed in Her Majesty's bed chamber, consisted of bars of gold, china ware, & silks.

"1734, January the 6. Sunday, the ceremony of blessing the waters, seven regiments drawn up on the river.

"1734, January the 27. Sunday, the Persian Ambassador made his entry, & arrived from Mosco with a train of about 60 persons.

"Jan. 28. Monday, Her Majesty's birthday. Entertainement at Court; the Persian Ambassador had his audience; a ball at Court & fireworks worth 8,000 R.

"1734, May 6. Monday, Count Osterman came to see me, and gave me the Czarina's letter for the King, together with the translation into English, both of them in a red box. In the afternoon Prince Courckin came to see me, and he brought a diamond ring from Her Majesty that she usually wore on her finger. (This ring was valued by a jeweller in London at 1,100*l.* ster^l^, and he offer^d^ 900 guineas).

Soon after Kelderman (one of the Secretarys of the Chancery) brought me six thousand roubles as a present from Her Majesty, and told me it was the present usually made to Ambassadors, and that Her Majesty made it to me to distinguish me. I gave him fifty gold ducats, and sixty rubles to the guard that came with the money.

"1734, May 7. At 7 o'clock in the evening I left Petersburg and set out with two post waggons, a courier of the cabinet, and two guards, all on horsback, to attend me.

"1734, May 9. Thursday, ye roads very good; fine weather. At eight at night passed Derp 173 verst^s^. This place and Nerva consists of part ancient, and part modern fortifications, but they are in very bad order. There is good drink in Livonia, and particularly at Derp, but no meat but what we carried with us.

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"May 10. Friday fine roads. Good weather, and good horses. We overtook 15 carriages with cloths and accouterments for the troops at Riga. The country is fine and well cultivated, but it is mostly forest, fir, birch, popler, and alder trees.

"May 11. Saturday. At break of day we arrived at Riga, 226 versts from Derp. We had 12 horses, that is, 4 for each carriage and 3 for my attendants. We pay[d] for 543 versts, and spent in all to Riga one hundred roubles. Dubos, a French commissary, has taken a farm, and set up a saw mill in Courland, from whence he sends 6,000 boards yearly to the Admiralty in France, by Dutch ships. At half-past two o'clock in the afternoon we ferried over the Dwina, which is broad and swift, but is only 12 foot deep. The floating bridge was not yet layed, it is reckoned a curiosity. The fortifications are in good order. Four regiments in garrison, General Lacy is governor. Our horses tired so that we did not reach Mitau before 12 at night, passing over two ferrys. Tis 7 leagues or versts from Riga.

"1733, May 12. Sunday, we left Mitaw, and parted from the courier and the cuirassiers, but Her Majesty had provided so that I had relays all the way through Courland. Throughout all this journey we hardly meet with a stone, the country being generally plain, sandy, and thinly peopled. We saw no oak trees in the forests all the way from Petersburg to the river Windau, nor brambles, thorn bushes, or ash trees. Courland appears to be a good country, but thinly inhabited, and the cattle smal.

"1734, May 14. Tuesday, at six in the morning we arrived at Memel, a town belonging to the King of Prussia; it is a smal poor place standing on the river Memel, and near the sea. It has a rampart and a ditch, but both out of repair. They load here about 10 English ships with flax for the ports of London, Lancashire, Oporto, and Italy. They load or board Dutch ships for Holland, Bremen, and Stetin, about 10,000 barrels of flax seed. The magistrates seal the barrels which measure about the same as the barrel of Riga. The price is from 9 to 10 guilders Polish money the barrel. A Hollands ducat is 8 guilders perhaps, according as exchange may be, or from 12 to 13 shillings the barrel. They ship off flax in May, and flax seed of the same year's growth from November, just as the pesants thrash and bring it in. It is cheaper as to freight than from Riga. The whole charge for commission is 9 p[r] c[t]. The duty is 10 pence on each barrel, packing and town seal 3½ pence. Reinburse by draughts on Holland. They export corn and masts. Formerly the Russians took English cloth, but now are obliged to take only Prussian cloth and salt, which salt the King of Prussia makes at Hall. The garrison of Memel consists of 600 men, Littopitel is governor. We left Memel at 12 o'clock and passed the Haft in a ferry. All along the sandy shore of the Haft we found amber, in size from the bigness of a pin's head to that of an egg.

"May 15. Wednesday. We went along the stripe of land that seperates the Baltick from the water of the Haft, which communicates with the Baltick at Memel. The last is quite fresh, but the water of the Baltick is brackish. Hardly any green herb is to be seen on the sand, altho some fir trees grow on it, and towards the side of the Haft grass and trees grow pretty well. For eleven Polish miles it is mostly a barren sand, and then for two miles it is all a forrest. This stripe may be about half a mile broad. Boats were sailing and fishing in the Haft, and they brought us salmon, sturgeon, and pikes all just caught. From hence, for seven miles to Pilau, the country is pretty good and well cultivated, and the pesants and farm house have a good appearance. We arrived at Pilau at 8 o'clock, and crossed over the Haft in extreme rainy weather. Flax, hemp, linseed, hogs bristles, sturgeon, potash, &c. are shiped off at Pilau. The place is in good repair and strong. The garrison is Prussian.

"1734, May 21. Tuesday. . . . . Count Levenvold and Count Jagorenskey came to visit me, as did Mr. Guidikins, the King's Minister at this Court. The King of Prussia went early this morning out of town to a review. Seventy thousand troops cost him only six millions of florins a year. His revenue is sixteen millions of florins. Left Berlin at 5 o'clock in the evening.

"1734, June 7. Friday. I waited on S[r] Charles Wager, and went with him to Richmond, where I was presented to and kissed the hands of the King and Queen, and was very graciously received by their Majestys. I then dined with Lord Harrington at Petersham, and lay at S[r] Charles Wager's at Parson's Green."

3. Correspondence of Lord Forbes with Lord Harrington

1733–1734 folio. The first letter is dated from "Lowes-" toffe at the Noar," 11 May 1733. Of the other letters one is from Copenhagen, and the remainder from Petersburg, the latest being No. 56, dated 4 May 1734.

4. Traduction Française de la Relation Russienne que le Capt. Bering a presenté au secret, touchant l'expédition qu'il a entreprise l'an 1725, jusqu'à la dernière province de la Russie dans l'Asie, nommée Kamtschatka, pour examiner si l'Asie est jointe à l'Amérique; d'où il est revenu, l'an 1730.

5. Mémoire commencing as follows:—"Sire, comme " il m'a été enjoint de faire l'histoire anecdote de " l'élection du Czar Pierre second sur la trône de la " Russie, et d'y inserer les particularités de choses qui " à cette occasion ont été manœuvrées par moi-meme; " je vieus ici en très humble soumission, obéisance et " fidelité de communiquer cette histoire anecdote à votre " majesté telle quelle s'est passée en effet." At the end is the following memorandum:—"Monsieur Westphalen, " auteur de cet écrit, avait résidé en qualité d'Envoyé de " la cour de Dannemarck et celle de Petersbourg près " vingt années, étant mort dans la sudite ville le 11 " de Decembre, 1733."

6. Account of Russia, the extent, population, produce, revenues, forces, government, court manners, &c., collected from his own observations by George, third earl of Granard 1734. Folio, incomplete.

7. Political Arithmetick in 1736. By George, third earl of Granard. Folio.

8. "What is riches?" By George, third earl Granard, in 1736. Folio.

9. Journal des marches de l'armée Impériale dans l'état de Gènes et de ce que s'est passé depuis le 10 d'Avril 1747, auquel sont joints mémoires concernant la cessation du siège de Gènes. Au mois de Juillet 1747. Folio.

10. 1742. Orders given by General Wolfe in America.

11. Book of town of Johnstown: "Vill' et burg' de Johns-" town.—The book for entering the records of the said " town and borrough commencing the 30th day of June " Anno Domini one thousand seven hundred thirty and " five; William Robertson Esqre being then soveraigne " of the said town and borrough and Thomas Hanly, " Recorder."

The latest entry inthis book is of the 29th of June 1812, recording the election of Samuel Crawford as sovereign for the borrough for the ensuing year.

12. Memoirs of the house of Forbes, earls of Granard in Ireland, by Admiral the hon[ble] John Forbes, dated London 1770, dedicated to his great nephew George Forbes, grandson to his brother George, fourth earl of Granard. Published by the Earl of Granard, 1868.

13. A description of the genealogy of the house of Forbes, by Mr. Matthew Lumsden of Tulliekairn.

In addition to the preceding, the following, printed in Lord Granard's volume, are extant at Castle Forbes:

Sir Arthur Forbes to duke of Ormonde, giving account of part which Lord Mountrath and others took in 1659, for restoration of Charles II.

1660, March 16—Brussels. Charles II. to Lord Mountrath.

The humble petition of James Murrae, and some poore persones in the north of Ireland.—Undated.

1660, January 21—Whitehall. Letter of Charles II.: issue of patent for general pardon and indemnity for Charles earl of Mountrath and others.

1663, May 11—Dublin. Duke of Ormonde to Sir Arthur Forbes.

1666, February 17—Dublin. Duke of Ormonde to Sir Arthur Forbes.

1669–70, February 22—Whitehall. Instructions for John Lord Berkeley, appointed Lieut. of Kingdom of Ireland.

1671, May 29—Dublin. Instruction from Berkeley, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, for Michael Archbishop of Dublin, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and Sir Arthur Forbesse, Baro[t], Marshall Generall of Ireland, Lords Justices of said Kingdome.

1673, July 8—Clarendon House. Duke of Ormonde to Lord Granard.

1675, December 7—London. Earl of Essex to Lord Granard.

1678, February 18—Dublin. Duke of Ormonde to Lord Granard.

1679, January 17—Dublin. Instructions by Duke of Ormonde to Arthur Viscount Granard, Marshall, for quartering the army.

1685, March 27. Instructions from James II. for Michael Archbishop of Armagh, Primate and Chancellor of Ireland, and Arthur earl of Granard, appoynted justices and Commissioners of said kingdome.

The returne to his Ma[tes] instructions for y[e] Primate

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and y^e^ earle of Granard Lords Justices, sent to the earl of Sunderland.—Undated.

1685, July 9—Whitehall. Lord Sunderland to the Lords Justices informing them of defeat of the duke of Monmouth, and countermanding troops from Ireland.

1685, August 22—Windsor. Earl of Sunderland to Primate and Lord Granard, Lords Justices; the King has appointed the earl of Clarendon Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Heads to be discussed between Lord Tyrconnell and Lord Granard.

1690, August 17—Dublin. Lords Justices empowering Lord Granard to grant protections in Leitrim.

1691, July 3—Athlone. Lieu^t^. General Ginckell authorises earl of Granard to grant protections in Leitrim and Roscommon.

1691, July 6—Camp of Athlone. Ginckell to earl of Granard, sending proclamations and instructions as to provisions.

1691, July 30—Dublin. Authority from Lords Justices to earl of Granard, to grant protection in Longford and Westmeath.

1691, August 12—London. Queen Mary orders Lords Justices to insert on civil list of Ireland an annual bounty for 1,200*l.* for Presbyterian ministers.

Queen Anne to Queen of Spain, in favor of Lord Forbes, subsequently third earl of Granard.—Undated.

1710, June 10—Barcelona. Queen of Spain to Lord Forbes to seize two Genoese men of war.

1718, August 31—Vienna. Marquis de Rubi proposes to Lord Forbes to enter the Emperor's service as Vice-admiral.

1718, September 30. Reply of Lord Forbes to Marquis de Rubi of 31st of August accepting offer of Emperor.

1718, November 5—Vienna. Marquis do Rubi informs Lord Forbes that the Emperor approves of his coming to Vienna on business of the marine.

1718, November 26. Leave from Admiralty for Lord Forbes to go to Vienna.

1718, November 24—St. James's. George I. to the Emperor on Lord Forbes entering into service of his Imperial and Catholic Majesty.

1718, December 9—London. Lord Stanhope to Count Zinzendorf, prime minister to the Emperor, recommending Lord Forbes.

1718-19, February 13—Whitehall. Lord Stanhope cautioning Lord Forbes against one Capt. Geddes "a sea officer, and a great Jacobite," &c.

1719, February 15—Vienna. Lord Forbes to Lord Stanhope, giving an account of his reception by Count Zinzendorf.

1719, July 6—Hanover. Lord Stanhope to Lord Forbes, conveying the King's leave for him to quit the Emperor's service.

1719, Vienna. From Lord Forbes complaining of his not being able to do anything in the business of the Marine.

1719, November 28—Dublin. Lord Forbes to Marquis de Rialpe.

1719, December 5—Marquis de Rialpe to Lord Forbes in England, giving account of his applications to the Emperor on the business of the Marine.

1719, December 13—Vienna. Marquis de Rialpe to Lord Forbes in England, encouraging him to return to Emperor's service.

1720, January 10—Vienna. Count D'Altheu to Lord Forbes, informing him that the Emperor will recommend him to be made an English Admiral.

1720, February 24—Vienna. Marquis do Rialpe to Lord Forbes in England, informing him of the Emperor having assented to proposals made by him.

1720, September 27. Lord Forbes to Marquis de Rialpe desiring Emperor's permission to retire from his service.

1721, March 12—Vienna. Marquis de Rialpe to Lord Forbes, recalling him to Vienna and informing him of the Emperor's having appointed him Vice-admiral.

1721, April 16. Lord Carteret intimating the King's leave for Lord Forbes to return to Vienna.

1721, June 6—London. Secretary Burchett to Lord Forbes, leave of the Admiralty for his going to Vienna.

1733, June 12—Dantzic. Duchess of Courland to Lord Forbes.

1733, July 24—Petersburg. Lord Forbes to Duchess of Courland at Dantzic.

1733, September 24—Dantzic. Duchess of Courland to Lord Forbes.

1733, December 25—Petersburg. Lord Forbes to Duchess of Courland at Dantzic, in answer to preceding letter.

1734, January 14—Dantzic. Duchess of Courland to Lord Forbes.

1785, August 18. Letter from Frederick the Great, with his autograph, dated à Schweidnitz, addressed "An "Comte de Granard, Pair d'Irlande, à Breslau."

I hope hereafter to report on the Moira, Huntingdon, and other documents in the archives of the Earl of Granard at Castle Forbes and at his Lordship's castle at Johnstown, Co. Wexford.

J. T. GILBERT.

Dublin.

COLLECTION OF THE EARL OF ROSSE, BIRR CASTLE, PARSONSTOWN. [SECOND REPORT.]

The documents referred to in my first report* on this collection, as comprised in the volume there designated No. 2, include many unique papers elucidating affairs from 1641 to 1690. Amongst them are letters from some of the Irish leaders of 1641; memoranda of daily transactions of Captain William Parsons in London, 1644-5; one of the rare original debentures under the Act of Settlement, 1663; papers connected with the surrenders of Birr Castle in 1642 and 1688, and with the trial, condemnation, and respite of Sir Lawrence Parsons under the government of James II.

The contents of the volume are as follow, in order of date:—

1610, May 15. Order of James I. to Deputy and Chancellor of Ireland, to confirm grants to Sir Richard Hardinge in Ireland.

1611. King's letter to Sir Arthur Chichester, directing grant to John Wakeman of Mary's Abbey near Dublin.

1620. Agreement between Richard Roche Fitz David and Sir Lawrence Parsons, for lands of Shinanagh in county of Cork.

1625, October 23. Acquittance from Ri. Smith & John Knollis to Lanrence Parsons for eighty-four pounds English for the redemption of two plowlands in White's Island, which Captain Teut lately sold. 23 October 1625.

1626, July 3.—Dublin. Order by Lord Deputy Falkland and Council on plantation of barony of Eglish in the King's county, and assignment there of lands to John MacFarroll, as a native.

1636, January 14. Indenture between Lady Anne Parsons of Parsonstown, alias Birr, and Donogh O'Kenedy of Tirreglasse, in the county Tipperary, and Edmond O'Kenedy of Portlaghan, in said county, his son and heir, with respect to town and lands of Lackenboy in Lower Ormond.

1636, April 4.—Dublin. Order on composition between William Parsons and Commissioners, on defective titles. Signed by Adam Cusacko and James Ware.

1636. Certificate of Sir Samuel Mayart, Justice of the King's Bench, with reference to acknowledgment of Henry Sacheverell of Ballintagorte, co. Armagh, for fifty pounds due by him to Anne Parsons. 24 June 1636.

1636. Order to William Parsons for Birr and other lands in the King's county. Signed Ri. Bolton, dated Trinity term, 1636.

1636. Certificate signed Ri. Bolton, with respect to lands of Ballindowne and Ballywilliam in the territory of Fercall.

1636. Chancery order to William Parsons, for Newtown and other lands in King's county.

1638. A schedule of the lands and hereditaments for which William Parsons, Esq., compounded with Commissioners for remedying of defective titles, with order thereon, and autographs of Wentworth, Adam Loftus, Gerrard Lowther, Ri. Bolton, Christopher Wandesforde, Rob. Meredith, James Ware, and Adam Cusak. Dublin Castle, 15 June 1638.

1639, November 13.—Dublin. Order by Lords Justices and Council to Captain William Beisly and William Parsons, for the searching of the house of John O'Carrol of Clounlish.

1639, December 16. Examination of Hugh Gilhane, Mr. John O'Carrol's footman.

1640, March 25. Acquittance from Donnell MacCahirr O'Molloy to the Lady Anne Parsons, for one hundred pounds in redemption of mortgage by Arthur Coghlan.

1641, July 12. Statement of payment of the second subsidy of the four entire subsidies within the King's county.

1641, November 12.—Dublin. Commission from the Lords Justices and Council to William Parsons, for raising footmen and horsemen within the country of Ely O'Carroll, giving him the command in chief of all the said forces.

* See First Report of Royal Commission on Historical MSS., 1870, p. 127.

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1641. Letter addressed "For William Parsons, Esquire, " at Birre—These be delivered " :—

" Mr. Parsons,

" I intercepted yo' lettere before it came to my Colonell's hands, w^ch when I perused I beganne to be jealous for your partiality, offeringe yo' protection to the head and excludeinge ye members from the winge of yo' mercy. You write to my Colonell forthw^th p^r repare unto you and to helpe you in suppressing those that have offended his Ma^tie, but who are the offendors, the English or Irish ? I say w^thout any partiall regard of either nation that they are partely of the Irish and for y^e most parte y^e English officers and governors who, contrary to his Ma^ties gratious intention, oppressed y' poore subiects, w^ch bred a greate scandull to the King's dignity and crowne. If yo' joyne w^th them Mr. Parsons wee cannot in conscience ioyne in an unlawfull matter w^th you or w^th any body of y^t faction or any faction els'. " Contrarywise, if yo^e be a true subiecte or if God (that I may use yo' owne words) hath yett some share in yo' recanteinge yo' former life w^ch yo^e have lived this 3 monethis last past, I promise yo^e in my Colonells name his Ma^ties protection promiseinge yo^e here faithfully my best endeavo^r for the preservation of yo' self, yo' wife, children, and yo' good mother, whom wee held hitherto to be goode neighbors with all assureinge yo^e that the good opinion w^ch wee conceaved of yo^e and y' mother was y^e onely cause y^t wee behaved ourselves so mild and tender hearted towards you, w^ch thinge yo' brother-in-law (Chidley Coote) will try by experience to be true if hee be to doe forye, espetially since wee are in such sorte, whom as I am informed he hangs and kills w^thout remorse of conscience, w^ch is no signe of manhoode or civill christianity. If yo^e be pleased therefore to accept of this motion yo^e shall have it to the more security of your life, w^ch is exposed to farre greater dangers at the castle of Birre then where wee are, or if yo^e bee pleased to convey yo'selfe elsewhere yo^e shall have our free passe, otherwise if yo^e ioyne with Coote he not offended w^th if wee doe our best against yo^e all for o' owne safety, if yo^e come yo^e shall understande y^t first of all yo^e are to subscribe to our oath of allegiance consistinge in 4 points; first, y^t yo^e will endeavo' to maintaine the King's prerogative; secondly, to finde a redresse for y^e abuse done to y^e Quecne; thirdly, to use all meanes in oppressinge y^e oppressors of y^e comon wealle; fourthly and lastely, to assist y^e Catholicke army against the puritants, and thus much for y^t.

" As for my Colonell's heade w^ch yo^e write in yo' I're y^t it will not stick longe to his shoulders, yo^e may peradventure say it not out of yo^r owne mynd but by y^e perswasion of others who by pollicie of state use all meanes to encurrage yo^r promiseinge what will never be performed and blindeinge others to keep theme in theire confederacy untill at length they feele the smarte, but suppose an army come out of Englande to succour yo^e wee are stronge enogh God be thanked against yo^e all if yo^e bee not too many, for wee have in Irelande 100,000 men in armes and God as o' guide w^ch is the chiefest thinge, but that I may returne to my Colonell's head, I will doe this for yo^e, I will picke out 60 men and fight against 100 of yo^r choise men if yo^e doe but pitch yo' campe one mile out of yo' towne, and then if yo^e have y^e victory yo^e may threaten my Colonell, otherwise doe not reckon y^e chickens before they be hatched. Thus I wrote to yo^e out of a certaine affection I bore yo^e presenteinge w^th all my keinde offer unto yo^e, desireinge yo^e if yo^e be wise to take hold of it. And so concludeth, expecteing yo^r answere.

" Your freind if yo^e will,

" PHELEN MOLLOY."

English, dated at the Catholique
Campe ye 17^th of March 1641.

1642. April 1—Dublin. Order by Lords Justices and Council for twenty-five horse for Captain William Parsons and one hundred foot for Captain Chidley Coote, for keeping of the castle of Parsonstown and defence of said town and country thereabouts.

1642. Letter addressed " To my respected friend Mr. " William Parsons at Parsonstown—These present :—

" Mr. Parsons,

" I have receaved yo' letters whereof I understood that yo^e are desirous to know my minde. My minde is always goode towards those that deserves it; as for shootinge to yo' moors I gave no direction till poore men this side were shooted by you contrarie to your aleadged order. As for peace, whereof you speake, wee love it to with all our hearts, knowinge it to be the end of warres. You wrote to Collonell Richard Butler, as I heare, that you was desirous to comme and speake to him privately; if yo' meaneing was to knowe the generall's resolution in giveinge of quarters and due convoyance or anie other termes or condicions of yeldinge I knowe and am acquainted with both generalls in Linster and Mounster, and Generall Moore is in the borders of Ely about this tyme, and if you please I would be a means to bringe you and him to some agreem', as for hindringe yo' markett itt is not my dooinges, but the generall consent of the armies, w^ch I cannot forgoe without further direction from my superiors; as for sheddinge of blood, specially of poore sillie people, women, and children, wee hate it to our verie hearts, and as yo^e were the first soe wee wish you to be the last actors of such inhumanitie if they be not occasioners themselves; as for not killinge of men when they cann be taken prisoners, I see no reason to the contrarie, though by experience I know wee are thought [*sic*] from you contrary to the lawes of armes in all nations; and Mr. Parsons, indeede I wish you well, and would you had beene better advised both for yo' owne and the contryes welfare wherein you may conceave that truely I am desirous of yo' welfare though unacquainted; as for the provision you speake of I cann doe nothinge of meselfe without special direction from my generall, wherein (if yo^e please) I will be solicitous in yo' behalfe. As for newes I believe that you have heard of the arrivall of Owen Roe O'Neill in the north w^th Spanish assistance, and Collonell Preston att Wexford w^th 7 shippes lauden with armes and ammuition, Townegar Spanish was battred by the artillerie of Limricke last Thursday, and the rest of the English in Tuomond are to be served if not alreddie in the same kind. Thus in hast I rest from our garrisson, 28^th of July 1642.

" Yo^rs if you please as above,

" FARELL O'KENNEDY."

1642. Letter addressed " To my much honored and " highly esteemed the Lady Ann Parsons—these be " presented " :—

" Much honored Lady,

" I receaved yo' letter w^ch might easily move me to doe yo' ladyship any lawfull service or courtisy w^ch I have allwayes coveted to do unto all such of yo' condicion, vertue and worth; and muche the rather for that I find all the gentry and neighbours of these parts to much hono', esteeme, and love you, and in that degree, that one would thinke you are of their blood * and bonds, and there detained against their wills † . . to their great greefe. Butt, good madam, it pleased God by his will or sufferance that this great alteration and sepperacion of many freinds should happen, w^ch hath reduced us to that condicion that those who weare a little while since loveing freinds, are now bourneing, killing, and destroyeing one another. And for yo' parte, Madam, though I thinke yo' have noe mallice to us, yett are yo' the support and maintayner of that p.ace, and those that are w^th yo^s being known, as I heare, to be malitious, will take any thing yo^e have to help their designes, as they have used those horses yo^e writt off, and by likelyhood would doe againe, soe that, if I should gett them restored, I should arme or help my enemy against my selfe, in w^ch case (if yo^e weare a judge yo' selfe) yo' would condemne me . . . any. But if I weare assured noe such use should be made of them, I would endeavo' to gett them restored, w^ch truely I hould butt a poore courtisy and nothing to what I should find my selfe willing to doe yo' . . same way. I would write a little more that might rather tend to yo' good then otherwise, butt that I will not imitate some who stuffe their letteres w^th bragging, lawnting, and inveuti . . neewes, but onely I wish with all my hart that yo' ladyship weare out of y^e danger that some thinks yo^e are in, for I heare yo^e wish well to all honest people. And soe I take leave & remaine yo' ladyship's friend and servant in what I may.

" Ro: MOORE."

Dated the 5^th of 7^ber 1642.

Endorsed " The 5^th of September 1642. From O'Moore " to my mother about her coach horses."

1642. September 9. Order by the Council of War respecting the taking away of horses belonging to the troops and carriages of his Majesty's army under divers pretexts. Signed John Borlase, George Kildare, Ch. Lambart, Fra. Willoughby.—Copy certified by Maurice Pue.

1642. October 29. Receipt of Chidley Coote, J. Williams, and Simon Tench, for money received from Wil-

* She was daughter of Sir George Shirley, Chief Justice of King's Bench in Ireland.
† Obliterations denoted thus. . .

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liam Parsons, Commander-in-Chief of Eli O'Caroll, and borders thereof.

1642. "A note of what moneys hath beene laid out by me, William Parsons, to the souldiers under the comand of Capt. Carroll, and of other moneys layd out for the use of the garrisons lying at Parsonstowne alias Byre, Ballyndarrow, and Cloynakill, from the 26th of November 1641 untill ye 20th of January 1642."

1642. Surrender of Birr Castle* to the Irish:

"Articles of agreement made and concluded upon, by, and betwixt the Right Hoble the Lord Generall of Leinster of the one parte and William Parsons, Governour of Birr, of the other parte, dated this 20th of Jannary 1642.

"1. In primis, it is agreed upon that the said governour is to have six horsees armed, besidos his officers to attend himselfe, and all his horsse with their saddles and swordes.

"2. Item, six of his owne musketts to be put into my Lord Conwayes hands, and at his departure from the convoy to be surrendered unto him.

"3. Item, the said governour is to have the one halfe of his owne and his mother's mony and plate to be left with them, and the one halfe of his brother Cootes mony and plate to be left to himselfe, and soe all men and women in the house to have the one halfe of their monyes and plate to themselves, and the ladies and the governour and his wife and captaine and his wife havinge their owne halfe wayed ont to them to pass with it unsearched, and if any other person that hath his halfe allotted to him shall be found with any more, he shall loose the benefit of his quarter.

"4. It is agreed that the lieutenant of his horsse and captaine Coots ensigne of the foote shalbe left with the Lord Generall as pledges, and that they shall all have a safe conway with Sir Robert Talbott and som horss and foote to Maryborough, and from thence 2 pledges shall goe with them to the Naase, to witt, Captain Oliver Darcy and Liutenant James Malone, whoe are to be safely conveyed from the Naase to Ballysonan, and then their 2 pledges are to be safely sent to the Naase.

"5. Item, it is agreed that the governour and all the rest of the people shall have all their horsses to their owne use, and the generall will issue his warrants to the contry for the furnishinge of the governour with 20 horsses more to ayde them in their cariadges.

Item, it is agreed that the Lady Phillips and the Lady Parsons † shall have to each of them 2 paire of sheetes, and the governour's lady and Captaine Cootes lady shall have each of them 2 paire of sheetes, and the governour's children 2 paire of sheetes, and to each paire of sheetes a paire of pillowbeers, and all theiro clothes of lynen and wollen with their truncks and chests to carry them in, and two fother bedds for his children, and the redd bedd that is laced with pillow collour lace, with its furniture, that the souldiers and all other of their people shall carry away [with] them all their wearinge apparrell both lynen and wollen and their swords by their sides.

"Item, I the said Lord Generall doe bynd my selfe to the true and honorable performance of all theis articles, and the governour is to give up the armes this night, savinge those that the governour is to have by vertue of his former articles, and to morrow morninge the governour is to deliver up the keies of the gates toe his Majesty's nse to his lordshipp as he marcheth ont of the gates havinge taken ont with him such things as are contayned in the former articles, and noe comon souldiers shall dare to com within the doores to frighten the ladies untill they and the carriadges be gon out.

"Item, it is agreed that the governour and every other man shall have free liberty to carry away with them all their writtings, evidences, bookes, papers, and mannscripts that they have.

"Item, it is agreed that the governour and all others shall have free liberty to carry with them such provision of meate and drinke as shall serve them in the journey.

"Item, it is agreed that Sir Robert Talbott shall see the devision of the plate and mony and the rest of the things contained in the articles, and that noe souldier nor other person shall dare to goe into the governour's howse this night upon paine of being shott.

"Item, it is agreed that the governour shall freely have 2 draught of oxen to draw his cariadges, and his coatch and horsses with their ladies shall goe freely unfrightened and unsearched. Given at the campe this 20th of Jannary 1642.

T. PRESTON."

"I doe heerby promise my Lord Generall to use all my best indeavours that I can to the Lords Justices and Councell that they will discharge the bodies of Nicholas Ogann [Wogan] of Rathcoffy and Katherin Preston, his wife, with her sister a relegeous wooman, the hopes of which inlargement hath incouradged his lordship to give me soe faire and honorable quarter. Given at the campo this 20th of Janu. 1642.

"WILLI. PARSONS."

"Forasmuch as Captayne Oliver Darsy by reason of indisposition in his body beinge not able to travill, being formerly appointed one of the pledges for the safe conveying of the governour to the Naase, I am most willing to accept of Captayne Dardis as a pledge in his place. Witnesse my hand, Willi. Parsons."

Copy of preceding paper, but with omission of the two appended articles, and ending as follows:—"This is "a true coppie of the original which remained with "Mr. William Parsons, examined this xiijth of December "1652. Gilles Phillips, Matthew Lock, Jos. Paine, "Dorothy Parsons." Endorsed: "The articles that my "brother Parsons made with Preston at the Burr."

[1642.] "By the Lords Justices and "Councell.

"W^m Parsons. J^o Borlasse.

"Whereas Captaine W^m Parsons with thirty-five horsemen under his comand, and Captaine Chidley Coote with one hundred ffoote under his command (both raised and armed by the said Parsons and Coote) have since the beginning of this rebellion maintained the Castle of Byro in the King's conuty against the rebbells, though often besedged by armyes of them, and preserved therein the lives of many hundreds of his Majesties good snbjects, British and Protestants, who had bin otherwise destroyed by the rebbells, and by that strength of horse and foote did kill and destroy many of the rebbells, and in continued preserving that place and his Majesties good subjects there untill the 20th of January last, at which time (being noe longer able to hold out against a powerful army of the rebbells that then besedged them and undermined the said castle) they after seaven dayes scege were constrayned to give it up to the rebbells on quarter, and brought the said horse troope and ffoote company, or most of them, with them hither to Dublin to serve his Majesty here as they should be appointed. And whereas the said Capt. W^m Parsons having direction from this board for maynetayninge the forces there, did in his zealo to the publique service, and in confidence to be repayed by his Majesty pay the said thirty-five horse and one hnndred ffoote besides theire officers (the captaines meanes excepted in parte) from the 20th of November 1641 to the said 20th of Janury 1642 out of his owne purse to his exceeding great charge. And albeit those 35 horse and one hundred ffoot were soe maintained by him and employed in continnall service as aforessid, yet by reason of the great distance between this place and that, and the multitude of rebbells which were continualy in the way, hindring accesse from hence thither there could be no commission sent him for mnstring the said horse or ffoote in parte, soe much as it is not fitt that soe great a burthen and chargo concerning the publique service should be layd on the said Captaine William Parsons, who hath already lost his estate to a great value by this rebellion, and is now reduced to very great extreamity and want, as is also the said Capt. Coote who hath in like manner lost all his estate of good value by this rebellion, and for that he and the said Captaine Coote have for the publique service since this rebellion began often hazarded theire owne persons and (for their services) merited well from his Majesty and this state. Wee therefore thinke fitt and soe doe order that our very good Lord the Lord Marques of Ormond, Leivtenant-Generall of the army doe issue several commissions to the said several persons (vizt.) to the said Capt. William Parsons to be captaine of the saide horse troope of thirty-five, besides these officers (vizt.) Phelix Wilson as Leivtenant, Thomas Proctor as cornett, John Hodgson as quartermaster, and Anthony Stockdale as corporall and a trumphetter, which persons have hitherto discharged the dntyes of those places and

* "He [Preston] came before it [Birr Castle] on Jan. 13, viewed the ground, raised a battery, and tried to undermine the place. At last on the 18th, being instructed by a mason who had been employed in the building of the castle they hit upon the right ground, a green clayish bank on the west side of the castle. The mouth of the mine was not above four yards distant from the very foundation of the walls. The garrison hearing the sap, fired some shot and rolled great stones down the bank upon the enemy; but by break of day they were got under the ground and out of all danger . . . . They beat a parley on the 19th and capitulated to march out the next day." Life of James, Duke of Ormonde, by T. Carte, ii., 384, Oxford, 1851.

† Dorothy, wife of Sir William Parsons, was daughter of Sir Thomas Philips of Limavady, county of Derry. Her sister, Alice Philips, married Chidley Coote.

* Carte does not mention this article in his enumeration of the terms of capitulation referred to above.

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endured beseeging severall times in the said castle. And the said Capt. Chidley Coote to be captaine of the saide ffoote company of one hundred besides usuall officers. And that the said Lord Marques doe give warrant that the said severall captaine, officers, and soulidiers, as well horse as ffoote be lysted in his Majesties army, for and from the said 20th of November 1641 at the like entertainments and pay as other such captaines, officers, horse troopes, and ffoote companyes in his Majesties pay in this kingdome are and shall be allowed. And that soe much of the pay of the said ffoote company as hath beene already disbursed by the saide Captaine Parsons be repayed to him. Given at his Majesties Castle of Dublin xvi February 1642.

Ormond.

"La[u]rence Archbishop of] Dublin. Adam Loftus.
Cha. Lambart. Edw. Brabazon.
Gerrard Lowther. Tho. Temple.
Fra. Willoughby. Tho. Lucas.
Robt. Merideth."

1642. April. "An accompte of such sommes as have bin disbursed by me, Capt[n] William Parsons, in readie moneyes by virtue of directions from the Right Honor[ble] the Lords Justices and Councell, towards the payment of the troope and ffoot company garrisons att Birre alias Parsonstowne in the Kinges countie, from the twentieth day of November, Anno Domini 1641, untill the twentieth day of Januarye Anno Domini 1642."

1643. May 23.—Dublin. Order by the Lords Justices and Council, for the repayment to Capt[n] William Parsons of his disbursements for officers and company of Capt[n] Chidley Coote, &c.

1643. June 3.—Dublin. Order from Ormonde to Capt. W[m] Parsons to march with his troop to Jobstown.

1643. June 20.—Dublin. Order from Ormonde to same to march to Monasterevan.

1643. July 5. Order signed by Ormonde, Lieutenant General to Capt[n] William Parsons or the officer commanding his horse troop in chief, to march to Kilgobbane, county of Dublin.

1643. "By the Lords Justices and Councill.

"Jo. Borlase. Hen. Tichborne.

"Wee are pleased heereby to declare that all ffarmers, plowmen, and others of that condition usually accustomed to keepe plowing and tillage w[th]in three miles of Monasterevan, in the countie of Kildare (other then such persons of those conditions as are free houlders that are or have beene or shalbee in rebellion, and other then such as have beene comanders or officers amongst the rebells), and all gardeners may, w[th]out interruption, plowe, manure, and sow theire grounds, fields, lands, and gardens, and to that end use horses, garrans, oxen, cowes, sheepe, swine, and poultry, and keepe and preserve meddowes and pastures for hay and grasse w[th]in the said limitts, and w[th] such condicions and limitacions as in the proclamations dated the ninth of February 1642, and sixth of March, 1642 are expressed, and that as beneficially as if the said Monasterevan were particularly named in the said proclamacions. Given at his Ma[ties] Castle of Dublin, 25° August 1643.

"Ormonde.
"Cha. Lambart.
"Edw. Brabazon.
"Fr. Willoughby.
"Tho. Lucas.
"Ja. Ware."

1643. October 14.—Dublin. Order from Ormonde to Capt[n] Parsons to march with his troop from Naas to Dublin garrison.

1643. March 8.—Dublin. Order by Lord Lieutenant and Council on disbandment of horse troop of Captain William Parsons.

1643. Petition of Captain William Parsons for delivery of arms and ammunition received out of the King's store by John Gifford, with order of Lord Lieutenant thereon.

1644. May. His Majesty's answer at Oxford to the Commissioners from the Irish.

1644. Memoranda of Captain William Parsons:

"Occurraunces from the 25 of Maye 1644—

"25. Saturdaye to 25th of Maye, I came out of Oxford to Mr. Parsons his house at Miltoune.

"27. Mundaye the 27th of Maye some of the Parlament troopers tooke me awaye prisoner to one Capten Duke and sent me to my Lord Generall who commanded me to wayght on the Parlament.

"28. Tewsdaye the 28th, I sent Gunn to Oxford.

"29. Wednesdaye, I came to Alesbarry in Buckingamshire.

"30. Thursdaye, I came to London.

"31. Fredaye, I visited my friends.

"1. Saturdaye the 1 of June 1644, I was by the meanes to my Lord Lyle and Mr. Renolds brought to the House of Commons, where the Speaker asked me many questions, that he understood that I was commanded by my Lord Generall to wayght on the House, & how wee weare received at Oxford, and who weare bay when wee weare first presanted to the King, to the which I answered that there was only his Ma[tie] and Secretarie Nicholas and those that came out of Ireland. The Speaker asked me what answer the King gave us, I told him that he gave us a very gratious answer which comforted us mightilie, which was that he knew the contents of our petition to be trew, but his Ma[tie] said that the Irish tooke it uppon there salvations to him that the Pale was forced out by the governours, and that he was well assured that those Collonells that should have you into frayme weare well affected to his service, and would neaver have prejudiced him. Then they asked me what Lords at Court did countenance us, I told them that wee received little favour from any saving my Lord Lycester who came twice to see us, and very civell respect wee had from my Lord Duke of Lenox. He asked me to what Comittee wee weare referred, and I told him. He asked me weather my Lord Digby should say that the greatest favour he could doe was* . . . . . our propositions the pr . . . . . of madd me . . that he might not accompt us Councillors. I answered that we were told noe such thing to our face, but some thing to that purpose was told; they asked me by whome, I answered by Leivetenant Collonell Sellenger.

"3 of June. I wayted on Sir John Clotworthy, Mr. Renold and Mr. Jepson, where they putt me many questions, and wished me to draw the whole story into writing.

"5 of June, being Wednesdaye, I wayted on Sir John Clotworthy and Mr. Renolds, and shewed them how far I had done, where I hard strange stories from them, and advised the forbarance of a declaracion for a time, untill my fellow agents came heather.

"12 of June, wee weare with the Comittee of both kingdoms by order of the House of Commons.

"The 28th of June 1644. The Comittee of House of Commons came to our lodging, and there wee gave them a narrative of the proceedings of the Protestant agents.

"The 1 of July. The Comittee came to us agayne, and advised about drawing up a declaration uppon the narrative.

"The 2 of July, Mr. Ridgwaye and my selfe dined with the Lord Maior of London."

1644. Acknowledgment by Joane, Countess of Kildare, for money owed to her cousin Mrs. Dorothy Parsons.

1645. September 13. Extract from proceedings of Committee of Lords and Commons for Ireland on petition and demands of Captain William Parsons.

1645. Memoranda of Captain William Parsons—much decayed:

"Memo. of proceedings about m . . since the 8th of August 164 . . . . the 10th of August 1645 wee presented y . . . propositions to the Comittee for Ireland for . . . for the souldiers.

"The [*blank*] of Septem. 1645, wee received warra . . for 6,000*l.* for the souldiers.

"The 27th of Septem. 1645, wee attended . . Grosers hall with a letter to borrow the m . . .

"The 30th of Septem. wee attended againe . . could gett noe answer.

"The 14th and 15th of Octo. 1645, wee attended . . . Common Counsell and they satt . . .

"The 16th of Octo. 1645, wee attended the Co . . Councell againe by order of the House of Com'ons with 4 members, and had to answer that they had appointed a Comittee . . to meet the Com'ittee of Grosers . . . . . which was to raise that . . .

"The 20th of Octo. 1645 wee attended a . . . Hall for an answer where the Comi . . . . met saving 2 or 3, and putt it off till ne . . .

"Wednesday the 29th of Octo. we attended againe, and they wanted the Ordinarie . . . . the coppy of the warrants, and did noth[ing] butt putt us off till Saturdaye following, then they promised an answer.

"The 23rd of Octo. wee mett, and Mr. Davis . . . house with Sir John Clotworthy, and there, after debate, Mr. Davis promised to lend 1,000*l.* unto Co . Jepson to carry awaye his horse uppon the C . . . of the warrant of 4,000*l.*

"The 25th of Octo. 1645 wee attended againe . . . sers Hall for an answer till 12 a'clocke but no answer but raylings at Mr. Davis."

* Obliterations indicated thus . . .

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1646. September 29.—Cork. Letter from Robert Southwell on lands in South of Ireland.

1646. October 27. Order, signed by Salisbury and others, that the troop of horse raised by Captain William Parsons, should proceed to Chester for shipping.

1646. November 17. Order by Committee of Lords and Commons for Ireland to hasten payment to Captain William Parsons of amount due on his contract with the Committee for raising, arming, and transporting a troop of 70 men and horses to Ireland.

1646. March 18. Proceedings of Committee of Lords and Commons for Ireland on petition of Captain William Parsons.

1647. May 13. Order by Committee of Lords and Commons for Ireland for payment of troops of Captains Parsons and Meredith at Chester.

1647. June 11.—Kinsale. Letter of Robert Southwell to Captain William Parsons, St. Martin's Lane, London, concerning lands of Barryoge, and other lands about Kinsale.

1648. August 2. Extract from Journal of House of Lords, concerning order for payment to Captain Parsons and others, 2 August 1648.

1648. August 3. Order by Parliament for payment of money disbursed by Sir William Parsons, 3 August 1648.

1648. Draft of "Capt. William Parsons, his humble desires."

1652. August 26. Order with reference to Commissioners for compounding to examine, and pay out of Treasury of Goldsmiths' Hall amount due to Capt[n] William Parsons, by ten pounds a week.

1652. September 2. Order by the Commissioners for compounding, &c., on case of Capt[n] William Parsons, 2 Sept[r] 1652.

1652. September 30. Extract from will of Fenton Parsons, proved at London, 30 September 1652.

1652. Copy of preceding, concluding "This is a true "coppie of the originall, w[ch] remained with Mr. William "Parsons, examined this xiiith of December 1652." Signed, Gilles Phillips, Matthew Lock, Jos. Paine, Dorothy Parsons.

1652. February 14. An Abstract drawn out of the original "specialties," with the names of the debtors and several sums of money due to the dowager Lady Parsons.

1654. February 13. Letter from Joane Countess of Kildare, to the Lady Philips and Mrs. Dorothy Parsons at London, at the Lady Philips's house in Orchard Street, near Westminster. Dublin, 13[th] of February 1654.

1659. The Commonwealth survey of the barony of Eglish.

Draft of petition of William Parsons to his Excellency Lord General Cromwell.—Much injured.

1663. Debenture under Act of Settlement:*

"By his Majesties Commissioners appointed to execute the Act, entituled An Act for the better execution of His Majesties Gracious Declaration for the Settlement of His Kingdom of Ireland, and satisfaction of the several Interests of Adventurers, Souldiers, and other His Subjects there.

"Upon examining and stating the accompt of the Arrears of Pay, claimed for the service of *William Parsons from the 21st of November*, 1641, *to the 14th September 1643, as Capt. of a Troope of Horse*

"There appears to be due to the said *William Parsons*, out of the several securities appointed by the said Act for satisfaction of such Commissioned Officers who served his Majesty or his Royal Father of Blessed memory in Ireland, before the fifth day of June 1649, the sum of *one thousand one hundred and twealve pounds tenn shillings & seaven pence* to be satisfied to the said *William Parsons*, his heirr executors administrators or assigns, in such manner order and proportions as by the said Act is limited, and appointed, and subject to such deductions and defalcations as are warranted by the same. Given under our hands and seals at the King's Inns Dublin, this *tenth* day of *March* 1663 (339).

li. s. d. 1,112 10 07

Ex[d] Tho. Taylor. *Edwarde Smythe* (seal).
Ex[d] Thomas Symes. *Edward Dering* (seal).
Jo. Burmston. *Edward Cooke* (seal).
Ont. Silver.
"*No.* 397."

1663. "Instructions to bee observed by the Commissioners appointed for the assessing & ordering of the fifth, sixth, seaventh, and eighth subsidies of eight entire subsidies of y[e] temporality granted by an Act of this present Parliament."

1665. July 15. Receipt from Edmund Coghlan for pars of purchase money for lands of Fedan Lower and Fedanbeg.

1666. September 26. Particulars of thirty-sixth lot of the debt which was drawn the eightieth lot of the credit. Jo. Burmston, Jo. Buckridge.

1667. Constat from Court of Chancery of grant of Castle and lands of Clonlyon, King's County, to Robert Bowyer.

1668. February 13. Memorandum on sale by Thomas Buckridge, of town, castle and lands of Clonlyon and Glean, in King's County, to Wm. Hamilton.

1668. Certificate from Rolls Office, Dublin, of grant from Charles 2 to Elizabeth Hauwell of part of Clonlyon, in barony of Garrycastle, King's County.

1668. Exchequer order concerning Laurence Parsons.

1680. January 4. Acknowledgment by Sir Wm. Parsons, of Langley, in the county of Bucks, for 300*l.* from his uncle Sir Lawrence Parsons, and sent unto his Aunt Parsons in England.

1680. Account of Sir Richard Parsons with Michael Cole for silk, satin, gauze, &c.

1688. Feb. 14. Warrant sealed and signed by Owen Carroll, directing the keeper of His Majesty's gaole for the King's County to receive and keep in custody till delivered by due course of law, John Clay of Birre, yeoman, "one of the persons that continne assembled in "the Castle of Birr in contempt of His Majesties lawes "and government, and contrary to the late proclama-"tion," as appears by his own confession and by information taken on oath.

1688. Captain Oxburgh's order to Town Watch at Birr:

"Orders for the Toune Watch, being 12 men:—

"First, lett 3 men watch att the sconce neere Nethercote's house.

2[dly] lct 3 men watch towards the castle about Coghlan, the smyth's, house.

"Lett 3 men watch beyond the water, as the Cap[t] of the gard there shall direct them. Dat., 15[th] Febr. 16[88]. He[nry] Oxburgh. To Darby Ryan, Heigh Constable, these."

1688. Surrender of Birr Castle to Jacobites:

"Articles of agreement made and agreed upon by & between Coll. Howard Oxburgh and Lif[tt] Coll. Robert Grace for and on his Majesties behalfe on y[e] one part, & Sir Lawrence Parsons Bar[t], as well on his owne behalfe, as on y[e] behalfe of those other persons now w[th] him in y[e] castle of Birr, for and touching surrendering y[e] s[d] Castle to his Majest[y] use this 20[th] day of Feb. 1688:"

"Imprimis. It is agreed upon by and betweene y[e] s[d] parties y[t] y[e] s[d] Sir Lawrence Parsons shall & will imediatly after perfec[m] hearoof, disperce & send home to thear respective houses & habitations all y[e] s[d] persons soe w[th] him in y[e] Castle of Birr, & keepe none thearin but his one private family, and alsoe receive into y[e] s[d] Castle such number of men to be garrisoned thearin for his Maj[ty] as y[e] s[d] Coll. Howard Oxburgh & Lif[tt] Coll. Robert Grace shall think fitt, & y[e] same to continue thearin till his Ex[lcy] comands y[e] contrary.

"2[dly] It[m]. It is further agreed upon between y[e] s[d] parties, y[t] all y[e] s[d] persons now in y[e] Castle of Birr shall and may carry away & make use of all the goods & chattles w[ch] they have now in the s[d] Castle excepting only thear horses, ammunition, & armes w[ch] are to be disposed of to his Majesties use, & for his service and excepting alsoe the provisions & victualls they have now in y[e] s[d] Castle w[ch] is intended for y[e] use of y[e] King's garrison if y[e] Lord Deputy will not before y[e] last day of this month thinke fitt to order y[e] same to be restored to y[e] right owner.

"3[dly] It[m]. It is alsoe agreed upon by & between y[e] parties y[t] all y[e] s[d] persons, soe now in y[e] s[d] Castle of Birr[th] y[e] s[d] Sir Lawrence Parsons shall have the full protection and benefitt of y[e] laws, as well to protect thear persons from any violence as to preserve & secure thear goods to y[m] whilest they shall peacably demeane y[m]selves towards y[e] King, his lawes & Gove[nt], & y[t] all y[e] s[d] persons shall be bound one for another before the s[d] Coll. Howard Oxburgh to apeer next assizes, w[ch] recog[e] the s[d] Howard Oxburgh is to keep in his one hands, & not returne to y[e] saizes if the Lord Depu[ty] will soe order it, & y[t] till his Ex[ts] plesure be knowne touch-

* The portions in manuscript in the original printed form are indicated by italics.

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ing y^r s^d provisions & victualls, the s^d Coll. How. Ox [burgh] is to give the owners of y^r s^d provisions and victualls, the one moiety thearof for thear subsistance. In witness whearof y^r s^d parties have to these presents interchangably sett thear hands and seales, the daie and yeare first above written."

How. Oxburgh. ⊕
Roh. Grace. ⊕
Law. Parsons. ⊕

Signhed, sealed, & delivered in y^r presence of us,—
Owen Carroll.
Mathew Moony.
P. Moore."

1689. Colonel Garret Moore's certificate to the Duke of Tyrconnell:—

"These are to certifie that his Grace the Duke of Tyrconnell, being Lord Deputy of his Maj^tie kingdome of Ireland, being informed that S^r Lawrence Parsons was fortefieing & makeing a garrison of his house att Birr, commanded mee to go thither and enquire further, and accordingly I did go to his said house and tould him what informacion was giuen ag^t him. His answero to mee was that hee shntt upp his foregate and kept his back gate open for any that would have pleased to come to see him, and haveing treated further with him, tould him that hee received many armed men into his said house, his answere was that some of his neighbours and ten^ts intreated him to give them roome in his house, w^ch he said he could not in charety deny them, having beene plundred of their goods, and pretended to be affraid of their lives, and tould mee hee would bring them all before mee in the castle yard, w^ch he accordingly did, and did observe there were more or as many women & children among them as men. I tould him that hee must disperse them, or that his Grace would not bee satisfied, who declared hee would harn or garrison the said house if hee had not; and the said S^r Lawrence asked the people whether hee sent for any of them to his house or detained any of them ag^t their wills, who answered hee did not, on w^ch I said that will not serve, but you ought to disperse them; his answere was, hee could not well command them away considering the feur they pretended to bee in of their lives, but he ordered that all the arms in the house were putt upp and locke in one room at least any of the people would committ any act of hostilitie, and brought mee to the roome where the arms were, and assured mee hee would not suffer any acts of hostilitie to be committed, and would suffer any of his neighbours to come into him and go out as they pleased; and this treaty w^th him was abont foure days before hee gave upp his house to Coll. Oxburgh, and I'm credibly informed that hee did not suffer one shott to be made in a hostile mann^r dureing the time hee had the said people in his house, and do further certefie that he'es an aged and gonty person, all w^ch I thought fitt to certifie this 8^th day of March 1689.

"Garett Moore."

1689. Reprieves for Sir Lawrence Parsons, etc.:

"James R.

"Whereas S^r Lawrence Parsons of Birr, Barr^t, James Roscoe of the same, skinner, and Jonothan Darby of the Leap, all in our county, were lately indicted at Phillipstowne in our said county for rebellion against us and our royall authority, and have received sentance of death thereupon, which they are to undergoe except wee are gratiously pleased to interpose. Wee heing resolved to reclaim our subjects by mercy, and to shew that wee delight rather to forgive then punish, doe hereby strietly charge and command you to forbeare the execution of the said sentance given against the said S^r Lawrence Parsons, James Roscoe, and Jonothan Darby, for the space of two months from the expiration of theire last reprieve, for which this shall be your warrant, and hereof you are not to faile at your perill. Given at our Court at Dublin Castle, the 22^d day of May 1689, and in the fifth yeare of our reigne.

"By his Maj^ties command.

"Melfort."

"To our trusty and welbeloved
Francis Coghlan, Esq., High
Sheriff of our County."

"James R.

"Whereas S^r Lawrence Parsons, of Birr, Barron^t, and James Rascoe of the same, skinner, were lately indicted at Phillipstone in our King's Countie for rebellion against us and our royall authority, and have received sentence of death thereupon, which they are to undergoe except wee are gratiously pleased to interpose, wee being resolved to reclayme our subiects by mercy and to shew that wee delight rather to forgive them punish, doe hereby srightly charge and command you to forbeare the execution of the said sentence given against the said S^r Lawrence Parsons and James Rascoe for the space of six moneths from the expiration of their last reprive, for w^ch this shal be your warrant, and hercof you are not to faile at your perill. Given at our Courte at Dublin Castle, the seaventh day of August 1689, and in the fifth yeare of our reigne.

"By his Maties command.

"Melfort."

"To our trusty and well beloved Francis Coghlan, Esq^r, High Sherriff of our county aforesaid, and to his successors sherriffs of the said county."

"James R.,

"Our will and pleasure is, that you suspend for the space of three months the execution of S^r Lawrens, Persons, Baron^t, and James Rosko, now prison^rs in y^r custody, and for soe doing this shall bee y^r sufficient warrant. Given at our Court at our Castle of Dublin, this eight day of March 1689, and in the fifth yeare of our reigne.

"By his Maj^ties comand.

"Marquis d'Albyville."

"To our trusty and well beloved our
High Sheriff of our county, y^e
King's county."

1690, August 5. Petition of John Weavor to Commissioners for management of Forfeited Estates, concerning elaim on Col. Oxburgh, and lands in Clonkelly, in King's County,, with order thereon. Copy certified by J. Weaver and others.

1690, August 28. Bond for returning sheep if it appear that they are the property of Col. Oxburgh or any forfeiting person.

1690, September. Petition of Sir Lawrence Parsons, Bart., to Commissioners for management of Forfeited Estates, and order thereon, dated September 1690.

1691-2, February 27.— Dublin. Order from Lord Justices to Governor and Deputy Governor of Kings County, at Birr, to restrain injuries and oppressions by officers and soldiers of the militia in taking stock and household goods under pretence of late proclamation for disarming. Autographs of Charles Porter and Thomas Coningsby.

1694, October 12.—Hague. Order of William III. concerning allowances to foot and dragoons in the Low Countries.

Undated Papers.

Letter signed by Wm. Colley, Wm. Usher, Wm. Plunket, and others, addressed to Captain McWilliam Ridgway, Sir Chas. Coote, Sir Fras. Hamilton and Capt. Wm. Parsons, with reference to the application of the agents sent over to Charles I. from the confederate Roman Catholics of Ireland for the recommitment of the four privy councillors lately, by his Majesty's direction, enlarged from restraint.

"A remonstrance humbly presented to the honb^le counsell of State for the speedy raising of mony in an ancient way by subsidy and without partiality; and that some greivances of the people may be eased that they may pay the more cheerfully."

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* A copy of these articles with the following letter addressed to Bishop King, is among the correspondence of the latter, noticed in my Report to this Commission for the present year:—

"My Lord,

"Mr. Bonell tells me your Lordship desires an act of my triall, and to know whether I was not condemned for articleing w^th King James. In order to your Lor^ps satisfaction, I under wright a copie of y^r articles, and doe further certefie your lordship y^r chief evidence against me was y^r articles w^ch S^r Henry Linch, my judg, caled for and declared there was noe need of any farther evidence, for articleing w^th y^e King was high treason; besides this was proved I bitt a stone wall and made spike holds in it, and y^t some of my men threw stones at y^e Kings soulders, & y^t I kept men with in my house, and exsersised daily, all w^ch he declared was high treason. To all w^ch when I offer^d to speake for my self he fell in passion and railing bitterly at me would not hear me but w^thout more ceremoney, all the y^t pick^t jury had deliver^d thear vardict, sentenced me & two more to be hang^d, drawne, and quarter^d. This and many other circumstances too long to trouble your Lordship w^th, I am able and redy to justifie when ever I shall be thearto required. For y^r saving my life I procured five severall reprevees, w^ch I have by me. I was in close prison from y^r date of these articles till y^r route at y^r Boine. I am my Lord,

"Your Lordships faithfull, hum. ser^t,
"Law. Parsons."

^a Dub., Mar. 18^th, 1691/2.

^b I intend for England soone, wherin I shall be glad to receive y^r Lor^ps recomenditory letters w^ch I humbly begg y^r Lor^p will be pleas^d to send me hither.

^c My Lord. Coll. Oxburgh was my fathers ser^t, and my ten^t & ser^t this 36 y^rs, and had y^r manag^t of my estate at this time, who owed 4,000 in my debt, and would have hang^d me. He had 100^li per ann^r for receiving my rents, and was to allow me 500^li yearly, and pay my debts w^th y^r rest, but p^d nothing, and w^th my mony raised a reg^m for King James; this acct in brief I presume to give y^r Lordship, beeing y^r Lordship is wrighting the late transactions, in w^ch I pray y^r Lordship will be pleased to particularise my great sufferings." The case of Sir L. Parsons is referred to by King in the "State of the Protestants in Ireland," London, 1692, p. 104.

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Letter to Sir John Croke and His Majesty's Solicitor General on suit of Henry Lea concerning writings connected with his lands in Ireland, in custody of Sir Robert Gardiner, knt.

Two letters signed W. Parsons.—Much injured and dates lost.

Letter from Joan Countess of Kildare to her cousin Parsons, "this Friday night."

Letter from same to "Good Cousin Parsons," "this "Sunday night." Endorsed "for Captaine Parsons."

Draft of King's letter for manor of Birr and lands in King's County.

Petition of Capt. William Parsons to Parliament for reimbursement for his expenditure towards the support of the army, &c.

Will of Dame Anne Parsons (copy).

Constat from Rolls Office, Dublin, of grant of James I., in 1621, of monastery of Lurcho, Tipperary, to William Dongan.

The volume designated No. 3, in my first report on this collection, is bound in vellum and endorsed in an old hand "My grandfather's acts in 1641, &c." Its contents, as follow, mostly undated, were transcribed apparently in the time to which they relate:

"To the King's most Ex^t Ma^tie. The humble peticion of yo^r true and faithfull Catholique subjects of your kingdome of Ireland."

"To y^e King's most Ex^t Ma^ty. The humble petic'on of S^r Robert Talbot and Coll. Garrett Moore in behalfe of yo^r Maiesties Roman Catholique subiects of Ireland."

"Answeares made to certaine exceptions against the clause and proviso tendered in behaulfe of his Maiesties loyall subiects the Roman Catholiques of Ireland. The clauses desired by the Irish papists to be added to the proviso (touching Ireland) in the Act of Indempnitie and the exceptions thereunto."

"A brife narrative how things were carried at the beginning of the troubles in the yeare 1641 in Ireland, published in print in y^e yeare 1660."

"A continuation of the Briefe narrative and of the sufferings of the Irish under Cromwell. Printed in the yeare 1660."

"To the King's most Ex^t Ma^tie. The humble petic'on of S^r Rob't Talbot, Bar^t, and Coll^o Garret Moore in behalfe of the Roman Catholiques of Ireland."

"Answeares and reasons ag^t the clauses and motives urged to conclude those whoe were forced to accept lands in Connaght."

"A briefe as well of certaine proposalls presented to his Ma^tie in behalfe of the Englisch in relacion to the settlement of Ireland. As also of the soverall answeares by the Irish Com^m given therennto."

"Answeares at large to certaine proposalls offered in order to y^e settlement of Ireland."

"Reasons humbly offered to his Maiesty in order to the settlm^t of Ireland."

"A meadium or humble offers made to his Ma^ty in order to the settlement of Ireland."

"An answeare to bitter exceptions ag^t y^e medium."

"To the King's Most Excellent Maiesty: The humble petic'on of S^r Robert Talbot, Bar^t, and Collo^l Garret Moore in behalfe of the Roman Catholiques of Ireland."

"Observations on the declaracion humbly offered to your Maiesteys princely consideration."

"A coppy of a lettere sent into France to a certaine nobleman, and therein a petic'on to the Queene Dowager of England in behalfe of the Catholiques of Ireland by S^r Rob't Talbot, &c. London, July 1661."

"A coppy of the presamble of a bill transmitted out of Ireland for ye Royall assent: An Act for the better execution of his Maiesty gracious declaration for the settlement of Ireland, and satisfaction of y^e severall int'rests of Adventurers, Souldiers and other his Maiesties [subjects] there."

"To the King's Most ex^t Ma^ty. The answeare to the annexed preamble presented by S^r Rob^t Talbot and Col^l Garret Moore in behalfe of the Roman Catholiques of Ireland."

"The Answeare to the body of the Bill transmitted out of Ireland for the Roy^all assent."

"The answeare to the instructions. Sept. 24, 1661."

"The answeare to y^e declaracion and instructions."

J. T. GILBERT.

Dublin.

MSS. OF O'CONOR DON, M.P., CLONALIS, CASTLEREA.

The MSS. submitted by O'Conor Don include the following:—

Books.

1. MS. in the Irish language on vellum, fifty-four pages folio, in double columns, imperfect at beginning and end.

The penmanship is excellent, but the vellum is dark and defaced in some places. From a note on the first page, we learn that this book was transcribed by Adam O'Cianan for Thomas, son of Brian MacSamhradhain, apparently the chief of the territory of Teallach Eachdhach, in the north-west of the present county of Cavan, whose death is chronicled by the Four Masters under the year 1343. The contents consist mainly of poems on the genealogies, achievements, and liberality of the chiefs of Teallach Eachdhach and their relatives.

Among the chiefs are named Brian, Fearghal, Maghnus, Niall and Thomas MacSamhradhain.* Of their wives and daughters the following are commemorated: Gormlaith, daughter of Brian MacSamhradhain, wife of O'Reilly; Nuala, daughter of Maguire, wife of Thomas MacSamhradhain; Sadhbh, daughter of Cathal og O'Conor, wife of Niall MacSamhradhain. The authors of the poems are as follow:—

MacNaimhin, Patraic.
O'Clumhain, Cuac Ceise.
" Gilla Aongus.
O'Domhnallain, Tadhg.
O'Fialan, Adam.
O'Heoghusa, Aongus.
" Maelseachlainn.
O'Huigin, Daire.
" Gilla na naemh.
" Mathamhan.
" Niall.
" Raghnall.
" Tadhg.
" Uilliam.

The volume also contains various pieces in prose on the territories, rents, and genealogies of the sept of MacSamhradhain, and the families with which its members were allied, including those of O'Conor, O'Donel, O'Ruarc, and O'Raghallaigh or O'Reilly. In it we likewise find miscellaneous writings, among which are tracts on the kindred of Christ, the parentage of Mary Magdalen; the names of the twelve Apostles; the rites of the Church; the letters of the alphabet, divination, &c. There does not appear to have been any account hitherto published of this manuscript. Some of the poems which it contains are the only productions at present known of their authors, and the volume may be regarded as a valuable accession to the collections of the native literature of Ireland of the 14th century.

2. Manuscript on paper, small quarto, in the Irish language, the leaves numbered from 1 to 413.

The heads of the leaves from 1 to 46 are damaged by damp, and several pages are missing throughout. The writing is elegant, in characters of three sizes and interspersed with rubrics.

The name of the transcriber does not appear, but at page 394 we find the date—Ostend, December 1631. The volume now contains about 380 pieces, all in verse, chiefly the production of, or ascribed to, the following:—

Cairneach.
Colum Cille.
Donnchadh an-t-sneacta.
Erc, daughter of Loarn.
Ferriter, Pierce.
Flann, filé.
Flann, Mainistreach.
Gormlaith, daughter of Flann.
Guille, Atha loic.
Laitheog, mother of Flann.
MacBruaideda, Domhnall.
" " Domhnall, son of Daire.
" " Seaan buidhe.
MacConmidhe, Gilla Brighde.
" Gilla Brighde, Albanach.
" Gilla Brighde, Beag.
MacDaire, Domhnall.
" Tadhg.
Macraith, Eoghan.
" Moeleoin.
" Moelmuire.

* Latinised "Mac Gabhafanna" and "Gauranus," — modernised Magauran and "Somers."

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Mac an Bhaird, Diarmaid.
,, Eoghan Ruadh.
,, Feargal og.
,, Gofraid.
,, Maolmuire.
,, William og.
O'Bruadar, David.
O'Cainte, Fearfeasa.
O'Carrthaigh, Aodh Oilbhar.
O'Clerigh, Lugaid.
O'Clumhain, Seaan.
O'Cobhthaigh, Tadhg mor.
O'Coirnin, Patric.
O'Corcran, Brian.
O'Dalaigh, Amhlaib.
,, Aongus, son of Tadhg.
,, Aongus Ruadh.
,, Cairbreach.
,, Diarmaid, son of Tadhg.
,, Diarmaid Riabhach.
,, Domhnall, son of Tadhg.
,, Eoghan, son of Donchadh.
,, Feargal.
,, Gofraid Fionn.
,, Tadhg, son of Dermod og.
O'Domhnallain, Brian.
O'Duirin, Gilla na naomh.
O'Fialain, Cuconacht.
O'Futhil, Donchadh.
O'Guimh, Fearflatha.
O'Guerin, Maolmuire, Bacach.
,, Maurice og.
O'Huigin, Cormac.
,, Domhnall.
,, Maelseachlainn.
,, Tadhg Dall.
O'Heoghusa, Eochaidh.
O'Maolconaire Tuileagna, son of Torna.
,, Domhnall.
O'Muirgeassa, Maoldomhna.

Among the persons and families commemorated in these poems are the following :—

Aenach, Abbot of.
Aodh Ornidhe, King.
Burke, Edmund, son of Walter.
,, John MacWilliam.
,, Richard, Earl of Clanricard.
,, Richard, son of Walter.
,, Tibot, son of Richard MacWilliam.
,, Ulick, Earl of Clanricard.
,, Walter, son of John.
,, William.
FitzGerald of Desmond.
,, James.
,, John.
,, Gearoid.
James I. of England.
MacCarrthaigh, Clan of.
,, Cormac.
,, Domhnall.
MacCrimhthan, Feilim, King of Munster.
MacAenghusa, Cuconacht.
Maguidhir, family of.
,, Brian and his two daughters.
,, Cuconnacht.
,, Philip and his two sons.
Nugent, Lord of Delvin.
O'Bradagan.
O'Brien, race of.
,, Diarmaid.
,, Donnchadh, Cairbreach.
,, Murchadh, son of Brian Borumha.
,, Muirceartach, son of Toirrdhealbach.
,, Toirrdhealbach.
O'Conor, family of.
,, Conor.
,, Aedh.
,, Eoghan.
,, Tadhg.
O'Domhnaill, vaticination on.
,, Egh neachan.
,, Aedh.
,, Aedh dubh.
,, Aedh ruadh.
,, Maelseachlainn.
,, Magnus.
,, Mary, Margaret and their brothers.
,, Neachtain.
,, Niall garbh.
,, Ruaidhri.
O'Hanlon, Gillapatraic.
O'Kelly, Grainne.
,, Ruaidhri.
,, Gilla Coibhneach.
,, Maelseachlainn.
,, Tadhg, of battle of Clontarf.
O'Lonan.
O'Maelconaire, Flaithri, Archbishop of Tuam.
O'Neill, Clan of.
,, Brian.
,, Aedh.
,, Aedh buidhe.
,, Toirrdhealbhach.
O'Ruarc, Chieftains of.
,, Aedh.
,, Brian.
,, Tadhg.

The volume also contains pieces on the following subjects :—Iniskillen ; kings of Leinster ; visions of love ; monastery of Donegal ; persecution of poets by earl of Thomond, and their protection by Aedh O'Domhnaill ; the river Shannon ; the harps of MacEochagan, Donnchadh O'Brien, and Aedh O'Domhnaill ; the flight of the northern earls, etc.

In his "lectures on the manuscript materials of "ancient Irish history,"* the late Professor O'Curry referred as follows to this volume :—"I am acquainted "with a manuscript book of historical and religious "poems (of which few are found anywhere else) con- "taining more than ten thousand quatrains, which was "either compiled or transcribed at Ostend in the year "1631, now in possession of the O'Conor Don. Of the "originals . . no trace has yet been discovered."

Fine copies of many of the pieces in this collection, made in 1848 by O'Curry, are now in the library of the Royal Irish Academy.

3. Account of the family of Butler of the house of Ormonde. Small quarto paper, 132 pages. This manuscript does not state the name of its author, but it is mainly a copy of an unpublished work compiled by Robert Rothe, under the following title :—

"A register containing the pedigree of the right honourable Thomas late Earl of Ormond and Ossory, and of his ancestors and cosines, both lineal and collaterall, as well since the conquest of Ireland as before, and containing many of the memorable acts and services done and performed by the said earle, as also of their matches and what honours, offices, and promotions, with notes of severall purchases made by them. All which were collected and gathered out of the severall chronicles and pedigrees, and of sundry records and evidences by Robert Rothe, Esq., one of the said late earles counsell in the yeare after the Incarnacion of our blessed Saviour Jesus Christ, 1616."

Carte, in the introduction to his history of James, Duke of Ormonde in 1736, refers as follows to this compilation :—"There are in manuscript two accounts of "the original and descent of this family. One was drawn "up by Mr. Rothe, a barrister of law and council to "Thomas, Earl of Ormonde in Queen Elizabeth's time, "but had the last hand put to it by his son, Sir Robert "Rothe, who succeeded his father in the same post, "and had the inspection of all the family deeds and "writings. This was in the hands of Sir James Ware, "and hath passed with the rest of that learned and "judicious antiquary's collections, first, into the hands "of Henry, late Earl of Clarendon, and from thence "into those of his grace the Duke of Chandos. The "other was wrote by William Roberts, King of arms in "Ireland." . . . "This manuscript is now in the "possession of Dr. John Stearn, Bishop of Clogher, who "has likewise a copy of Sir Robert Rothe's."

The style of the compilation may be judged from the following extracts :—

"The s[d] Pierce Butler [eighth] E. of Ormond and Ossory (in all the course of his life) was verry religious and godly, and as I have heard by antient men that lived in his time, he used every yeare in the last fortnight of Lent to retire himself from all wordly business, and to lye during that time in a chamber near S[r] Kenny's church, of Kilkenny, called Paradise, and there he used his daily prayers and gave alms to the poore and prepared himself to receive the blessed Sacram[t], and uppon Easter in the evening he returned to his dwelling house. He was married to the Lady Marg[t], daughter to the E. of Kildare, with whom he lived many years in great hon[r] and prosperity, the s[d] E. and Countess planted great civillity in the county of Tipperary and Kilkenny. And

* Dublin, 1861, p. 356.

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he gave good example to the people of that country, they brought out of Flanders, and other countreys, divers artificers who were daily kept at work by them in their castle of Kilkenny, where they wrought and made diaper, tappestrie, Turkie carpets, cushions, and other like works, whereof some do remaine as yet w^th the now E. of Ormond. The said E. was a most humble, plaine, and kind gentleman, loving, familiar, and liberal to his friends and followers, and a scourge and enemie to all bad people; he was a most worthy subject and did many great and acceptable services to the Crown of England in his time, and died in the favour of his Prince, and in the love of his friends and followers on y^e 26th day of August in anno 1539, and was buried in St. Kenny's Church affores^d, in a monument made for him in y^e chancell of the s^d church; y^e said Lady Marg^t, Countess of Ormond and Ossory, lived some few years after him, and during that small remaine of her life she lived most Godly in contemplation and prayer, giving alms bountifully to poore and needy people, and at her proper cost and charges built a school house near the churchyard of St. Kennes church aforesaid.

The concluding passages of the book give the following particulars of high genealogical value:—

"The said S^r Walter Butler, K^t, now E. of Ormond and Ossory, is married to the Lady Ellan Butler, daughter to y^e said Edmund Butler, late Lord Viscount of Mountgarett, and had issue by her Thos. Butler, now Lord Butler and Viscount of Thurles, and James Butler, Esq^r, the said Tho^s Lord Butler is married to Elizabeth, daughter unto S^r John Poynings, K^t (a gentlewoman descended of Hon^ble and worshipfull parentage), by whome he had issue three sons, viz^t James Butler, John Butler, and Richard Butler; and the said E. had issue also by the said Countess, nine daughters, viz^t the Lady Margt Butler, married to the said Barnaby Fitzpatrick, son and heire of the s^d Lord Barron of Upper Ossory. The Lady Kathrine to Pierce Powr, Esq^r, second son to Richard Lord Powr, of Curroughmore. The Lady Ellan married to S^r Pierce Butler of Lissenalin, K^t (who was after made Lord of Ikiren). The Lady Ellen Butler married to James Butler of Grelagh, Esq^r, son to Ja Butler, Lo. Baron of Dunboyne, he Lady Johanna Butler married to George Bagnell, Esq^r, and also four other daughters who are yet unmarried. The said S^r Walter Butler, K^t, now E. of Ormond and Ossory, did very good and acceptable service to the Crowne in the late Queen's time; and in the latter end of the said Queen's reigne, he with his owne company and some few gentlemen of y^e county of Tipperary prosecuted the traitor Redmonde Bourke (before remembred) and finding him and his company in Ormond, where he made his most abode, slew a great number of his men, and him and y^e rest of his company he put to flight, and then took his brother prisoner, who (soon after) was condemned and executed for his treason according to the course of law. The s^d E. was then hurt by y^e s^d rebels, the print of which hurt remaineth in his body to this day. The s^d Redmond, after the s^d overthrow, went to Spain, where he continued ever sithence.

"The said Walter Butler, fourth son to the said James, late E. of Ormond and Ossory, was married to y^e daughter of McBrien O'Gomagh, and died at his house at Ballinenoddagh and was buried at Kilkenny, and had issue Pierce Butler of Moyally, Esq., who had issue James Butler and other children; y^e said Walter had issue also two daughters, viz. Johane, married to John O'Dwier, who had issue Philip O'Dwyre, and other sons and daughters; Ellice first maried to John Sherlock of Mothell in the county of Waterford, Esq., who had issue by her Patrick Sherlocke, Esq., and other children; after she married S^r Edward Gough, Knight, by whome she had issue one son and one daughter; and lastly she married Sir Laurence Esmond, K^t, a noble, wise, and worthy gentleman, and a man that did great service to y^e Crowne of England, both in this realme and in other countries. Y^e said James Butler, fifth son to the said E., maried Margrett Tobin, daughter to James Tobin, of Comey, who died and was buried at Kilkenny, near his ancestors, having issue a son called James Butler, who died without issue. Y^e s^d Edward Butler, sixth son to the said E., maried Margrett Bourk, daughter to Rich., late E. of Clanrickard, by whome he had issue James Butler, who dyed without issue. The said Pierce Butler, seventh son to the s^d James, late E. of Ormond, maried Catherine, daughter to John, late Lo. Power of Coraghmore, by whom he had issue James Butler, Edward Butler, and Rich. Butler and Edmond Butler: the s^d James Butler, the younger, who yet liveth, and y^e said Pierce had issue also Catherine Butler, maried to John Tobin of Killaghy, Esq., and divers other daughters. The said Edmond Butler, late Lord Viscount, of Mountgarett, son and heir to y^e s^d S^r Richard Butler, Knight (late Lord Viscount of Montgarett, who was y^e first of that honour), was a stout, valiant, and noble gentleman, and did great service in his time against y^e rebells of Lex in Upper Ossory and in other bordering countries; he was well beloved in his countrie, and especially in the county of Kilkenny (where his most abode was), in regard that he loved them and war ready to spend his blood in their quarrell and defence. Y^e said late Lord Viscount was maried to Grany, daughter to old Barnaby, Lord Baron of Upper Ossory, by whom he had issue six sonnes, viz., Rich^d Butler, now Lo. Viscount, Mountgarett, James Butler, Theobald Butler, Pierce Butler, Gilbert Butler and John Butler. Also eight daughters, viz., the Lady Ellan, now Countess of Ormond and Ossory, wife to said Walter Butler, Knt., E. of Ormond and Ossory, Ellin Butler maried to Lucas Shee, Esq^r, Ellinor Butler maried to Morgan M^cBryen Kavanagh, Esq^r, chief of the sept of the Kevanaghs called Slught Dermott. Mary Butler maried to Bryan O'Conner, Esq^r, Ellice married to Walter Daton, Esq^r, Anne Butler married to Edward Butler of the Old Abbey, Esq^r, Johane Butler married to William O'Farrell, Esq^r, son and heir to O'Farrellbane of the Annell[y], and Marg^t Butler, wife to Oliver Grace, son and heire to Gerald Grace, late of Liegan, Esq^r, deceased. The said Rich^d now Lord Viscount of Mountgarett and his said brothers and sisters have many good children, the names of whom for brevities sake I passe over. The said Pierce Butler, second son to y^e said S^r Richard Butler, Knt., late Lo. Viscount of Mountgarett, had issue Edward Butler and James Butler and other children, both male and female. John Butler, third son of the said S^r Richard Butler, Lo. Viscount of Mountgarett, had issue Walter Butler and other children. Thomas Butler, fourth son of the said Lo. Viscount of Mountgarett, had issue Pierce Butler and other children. The said Walter Butler, second brother to y^e said James Butler FitzEdm^d, father to the said Sir Pierce, had issue Richard Butler of Powlistowne, who had issue Edm^d Butler, who had issue Walter Butler, who had issue S^r Rich^d Butler, now of Powlistowne, K^t, and other sons and daughters. And the said John Butler, the younger brother to the said James FitzEdmond, had issue Pierce Butler and John Oge Butler, who was attainted of felony at Kilkenny and executed for the same in the late Queen's time. And the said S^r Pierce Butler, E. of Ormond and Ossory, had a brother called John Butler FitzJames, who had issue a daughter called Margarett Butler, [who] was wife to Edmund Blanchvill of Blanchvillstowne, who had issue Gerald Blanchvill, who had issue Edmund Blanchvill and divers others, sonns and daughters, now living."

With this manuscript are bound five leaves commencing as follows:—

"Observations on y^e foregoing treatise. By me, T. G., Anno Dni. 1669:

"The copy whereout y^e said treatise was by me transcribed I had from Mr. Walter Lawlesse of Talbot's Insh. In y^e beginning I have left out part of what was written concerning St. Thomas of Canterbury, as I have likewise done in y^e latter end thereof: because y^e same, and much more to that purpose, may be read at large in his life which is printed. There is in two or three places a little added, w^ch is included in a parenthesis [. . . . .] that thereby it may be known from y^e rest."

Walter Lawlesse of Talbot's Inch, in the county of Kilkenny, here referred to, was connected with the Rothe family through his daughter Letitia, wife of Peter and mother of Nicholas Rothe.

Letters and Papers.

1641. Receipt to James Archdeacon, of the city of Kilkenny, merchant, from Ciprian Horsfall and Edw. Warren, as Commissioners under Court of Exchequer for receiving rents of bishopric of Ossory.

1642, 18th February. Agreement between David Rothe, Lord Bishop of Ossory, and John Rothe, Fitz-Edward, and James Archdeacon, of the city of Kilkenny, merchants, whereby the bishop lets to them for three years the lands and tenements of Stonikarty, in the county of Kilkenny and diocese of Ossory, parcel of the lands of the said bishop. Signed, "David Ep'us. Ossorien."

[1646.] "Motives to the Lord Bishop of Ossory for "dealing warily about the present censure."—Anonymous and undated, but apparently addressed to Bishop

* Slioct—in Irish—progeny or sept.

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Rothe with reference to the document issued by him on the 18th of August 1646, commanding a "general cessa-" tion of divine offices throughout all the city and suburbs " of Kilkenny, in all churches, monasteries, and houses " in them whatsoever." The present paper, consisting of two small leaves, is much injured. The contents, divided into eight sections, include the following, which are of interest in connection with David Rothe, Roman Catholic Bishop of Ossory, a learned writer,* of whom but meagre personal details have come down to us.

"1. In regarde of his unworthy undervalning at the first notice given him of this intended censure; by diiecting him to the ministeriall office of a single notary to authenticat copies of certaine declarations preambulatory to the censure, wherein he had no hand eyther as councelour, counselor, or witness: and that don, at the instance and (as it were) comaund of an alien subdelegat (knowne to be most eager to woorke this feate), reserving to himself the secret and absolute comprising of the maine plott; and casting on his betters the oppen and odiouse execnution thereof.

"3. For having permitted him self to be drawne by certaine hotspurrs, still keeping them selves stiff on horsback, for such carriers; to inflict, yeers ago, the like censure; for a cause of more importance, and in itself more censurable then nowe is offered, which just infliction within his proper jurisdiction was suddainly cald back and annuld by supreasne ecclesiasticall power, the cause thereof still persisting; leaving him to the wrath and indignation of the woorthely so censured by him, without regard had of his authority, credit, and zeale in that action.

"4. For being now made a particular butt for denuncing with extreame rigour this present censure after formall appellation from it; to the lamentable desolation of his flock, no other prelate being required to do the like in their respective cities; he being the weakest, for age, and continuall dangerous infirmities,† of all the rest, and skarce hable in privat to performe his dayly devotions.

"5. For that it is not without fear and danger that his forwardness in giving way to deserte the use of his churches latly acquired with the countenance and assistance of those that are now principally declard unworthy to enioy the benefit and comfort of them will occasion their unwillingness to put them againe into our hands when most we shall desyre it; and when the prime authors of this turmoyle will be farr of from succoring us in woord or deede, which will become the more greevouse to us and ominouse to the generall state of religion with us, that our cathedrall being the first that was of late reduced to its ancient use should be also the first that of our owne accorde would be turned as it were to waste and profanation." * * * * "Hæc solus soli, salvo meliori indicio."

1647, 21st December. Bond of Reginald, Marquis of Antrim, to Peter Shee of the city of Kilkenny, Alderman, for fifty pounds, to be paid by the Receiver-General or other public officer in the province of Leinster out of the yearly pension of one thousand pounds sterling voted by the General Assembly of Confederate Catholics of Ireland at Kilkenny, twelfth of November 1647, for the maintenance of the Marquis, to be levied from the receivers of the respective provinces of this kingdom.

1648, October 7.—Kilkenny. "By the General Assembly of the Confederate Catholiques of Ireland. "Whereas the necessity of maintaining an army in the " field within the province of Leinster requireth a " present supply of money which by an applottment " cannot be seasonably or speedily brought in. There-" fore it is ordered that you, James Archdeacon of " Kilkenny, shall by way of loane to the use of the " publique pay ymedyately unto Richard Nettervill, " Esqre., receiver of the publique dues within the " province of Leinster, the sum of sixty-five pounds " sterling. And for repayment of that sum it is further " ordered that the said Richard Nettervill shall out of " the first moneyes coming to his hands of any publique " dues from the province of Leinster satisfie and repay " unto the said James Archdeacon, the sume of sixty-" five pounds sterling. In affording whereof you the " said James Archdeacon, may not faile at your highest " perill and in pursuance hereof the Councell are with-" out delay causing all necessary compullsories.—Ex[d] " per Phil O'Kearnye, Gen. Controul. Cler."

1650, August 24.—Rosse. Letter of Richard Dellahoyde, concerning shipment of wines and merchandize from France, through favour of Lord Deputy Ireton.

1652. Articles of agreement concerning the rendition and surrender of the town of Gallway. This MS. contains, as Article 7, the following which does not appear in the copy printed by Hardiman in his "History of Galway:" "7. It is concluded and agreed upon " by and between the said parties that the Governor, " garrison, and inhabitants of the isles of Aren upon " their surrender, shall have the same conditions as are " granted to the town and garrison of Galwaie, that " particular of the five thousand pounds composition for " the personall estates being excluded. Provided that " the said isles of Aren be surrendered to the L. President or whom he shall appoint within ten daies " after he or any authorized by him shall demande the " same, otherwise this particular act to be void and of " noe effect." The signatures here set down do not correspond with those printed by Hardiman, and to them the following, not given by him, is appended:—" I " doe approve, ratifie, and confirm these articles granted " and agreed upon by my commissioners. Witness my " hand and seal, 1st day of April 1652. Chas. Coote."

1655. March 15.—"Kilkennie. By the Commissioners for tryall of transplantable persons:—Whereas Mr. James Archdeacon hath been lately apprehended as a person transplantable for default of transplantation, and having upon strict examination found that he was not in arms against his Highness and the Commonwealth, and that he was noe proprietor of any lands, nor any way included in the qualifications for transplantation, Wee doe hereby acquitt and discharge the said James Archdeacon untill further evidence shall appear against him."

1688. Petition of John Pape of the city of Kilkenny to his Excellency, Richard, Earl of Tyrconnell, Lord Deputy, praying to be relieved from soldiers or officers in the army being quartered upon him.—Petition referred by Tyrconnell to Mayor and Sheriffs of city of Kilkenny to do the petitioner justice, as has been directed by a former order in the like case. Chappelizod, 3rd of August, 1688.

1689. Letter addressed "to the Sheriffs of the city " of Kilkenny, or either of them." "Kilkenny Castle, 18th April 1689. Sr, It is my Lord Duke of Tyr-" connell's comman[d] that Mr. Haskins and Mr. Carrole " be taken out of the dungeon, and that they be kept " only in the common prison without having any irons " on them. I am Sr your humble servant W[m] Ellis."

1689. July 20.—Dublin. Letter from Leonard Bayton to Alderman John Archdeacon, Kilkenny, requesting for his cousin Hackett, a rent-roll of Kilkenny city, and liberties that a power may be sent to receive the rents:—"Here was a plott lately discovered and intended by Sir John Davies, Robert FitzGerald, Esq., " and a greate many other protestants to seize the " Castle and the citty of Dublin, and that they had ten " thousand men in readiness to performe this which " they thought the more easily to compas, seeing the " most of the army away from hence. The said Sir " John Davies, FitzGerald, and a great many of them, " are clapt up for it."

1689. Instrument with seal and sign manual of James II., declaring James Phelan to be Roman Catholic Bishop of Ossory, under Act of the Parliament held in Dublin in 1689:—

" James R.,

" In pursuance of an Act of Parliament intitled, an Act concerning appropriatt tythes and other dueties payable to ecclesiastical dignitaries, we doe hereby signifie and declare that James Lord Bishopp of Osserie, who at the tyme of passing the said Act was a Roman Catholique Bishopp, is and shal be hereafter reputed, taken and deemed the Roman Catholique Bishopp of the diocess of Osserie within our kingdome of Ireland, according to the true intent and meaneing of the said Act, and of another Act of Parliament intitled, an Act concerning tythes and other ecclesiastical dueties. Given at our Courte at our Castle of Dublin, the 23[th] day of July in the yeare of our Lord God, 1689, and in the fifth yeare of our reigne.

" By his Ma'ties command,

(Endorsed.) MELFORT.

" Ord[r]

" Lord B'pp of Ossery."

1689. July 30.—Kilkenny. Warrants signed by John Rothe, John Grace, and Cæs. Colclough, for summoning

* Chiefly known as author of "Analecta sacra nova et mira de rebus " Catholicorum in Hibernia pro fide et religione gestis. . . Relatore " et collectore C.N." 1616-1619.

† This subject formed part of the controversy between "Philopater Irenæus" and Paul King:—"Vindiciarum Catholicorum Hiberniæ" liber ii. pp. 144-5. Parisiis, 1636.

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all persons of city and liberties of Kilkenny, from age of 16 to 60, to appear before them at the parade on Thursday next, between the hours of nine and ten of the clock in the morning, armed with their best arms and horses, and if thereof disfurnished to come afoot.—Much torn.

1689. Letter of Thomas Otway, Protestant Bishop of Ossory, to John Archdekin, Mayor of Kilkenny—holograph:

"M^r Maior, "Octob. 8, '89.

"I heare that you send yo^r officers into the Irish towne [of Kilkenny] to take the customes. I wish you had not commenced yo^r Maioralty with such a palpable act of injustice, w^ch you cannot but know to bee so, in regard none of yo^r predecessors ever enjoy'd the customes but either by order from the Chiefe Governor, or by farming them from the place, neither of w^ch you have. I cannot see my selfe wrong^d and say nothing, but shall take the same course w^th my predecessors have done, and addresse my selfe to his Majesty, who I doubt not will give me the same releife w^th his Royall progenitors have given other Bishops. If you please to send any to me that understands Records, I can shew severall where it is declared in Chancery that the customes of the Irishtowne are part of the Temporalities of the See of Ossory. I cannot thinke that your owne Bishop or any of yo^r clergy will advise you to what you are going about. I am told that you have warrants out for some poore men I employ there; I shall desire you not to putt them to trouble or charge, and I will take order that they shall not hinder you. I shall say no more but that there is a command non concupisces, and hee that made it will see it punisht if broken, especially in things consecrated to himselfe and service. So I remaine, S^r,

"Yo^r humble servant,

"Tho. Ossory.

"For the Wor^ll, M^r Maior
" of Kilkenny these."

1689. December 30.—Kilkenny. Letter of Aldorman Bartholemew Gernon to John Archdeacon, with instructions on making and delivering bread for the army.

1690. June 23. Order of Colonel Walter Butler, Governor of the castle and town of Wexford, Lord Lieutenant of the said county, and Supervisor General of the counties of Wexford, Carlow, Kilkenny, and Queen's County, commanding all those of Protestant religion within the said counties within ten days after publication hereof to deliver into the hands of the respective High Sheriffs of the said several counties, what arms of what kind soever they and every of them have by his licence or otherwise, &c.

1699. June 3.—Dublin. Certificate by Commissioners for hearing and determining the claims to the articles of Limerick and Galway. Having examined witnesses on the petition of Matthew Power of Limerick, merchant, the Commissioners certify that he was in Limerick on the 3rd of October 1691; hath since submitted to his Majesty's Government, and taken the oath of fidelity, and therefore is adjudged to be comprehended within the articles made for surrender of that place, and to be thereby entitled to all the benefits and advantages thereof."

Some of the foregoing papers are the only originals of their classes, yet brought to light in connexion with the public affairs to which they refer.

Dublin. J. T. Gilbert.

"Account of the War and Rebellion in Ireland since the Year 1641," ascribed to Nicholas Plunket. MS. in Possession of the Right Hon. Major-General Francis Plunket Dunne, Brittas, Queen's County.

To this manuscript, which is written on paper of small folio size, its present owner has prefixed the following notice:—

"This volume consists, as may be seen by the character of the handwriting and other differences, of two parts, one being much more ancient than the other. The more ancient portion commencing with the page numbered 910 had been long in the possession of my family, but no more was known of it than that it came to us through intermarriage with the Plunkets of Dunsoghly, a family I am now the representative of, possessing their name, and some portion of the estates they formerly owned, particularly the Castle and lands of Dunsoghly in the County of Dublin. It was considered by us as a curious relic, and we were unwilling to have it bound lest we should thereby detract from its character of antiquity, and accordingly suffered it to remain without the protection it would have had from proper binding, to the damage of the paper. I should here observe, however, that it was never, within my memory, anything else but the imperfect fragment it now is, nor have I ever heard how, or when, the earlier and larger portion of the work was lost. On shewing it however, in the present year (1868) to Mr. John P. Prendergast, author of "The Cromwellian Settlement of Ireland," he informed me that it was certainly either the original, or a nearly contemporaneous copy of a work mentioned with high commendation by Carte under the title of "Plunket's Memoirs," and frequently cited in his "Life of James Duke of Ormond," inasmuch as he had seen a pretty full abstract of the entire work in Carte's own hand in the great collection styled "The Carte MSS." in the Bodleian Library at Oxford; and that he found by the paging and other marks of some extracts he had himself made from this abstract that it corresponded perfectly with the fragment in my possession. I accordingly entrusted it to him to compare with the abstract at Oxford, and requested him if he found it to be what he believed, to have a copy made of so much of Carte's abstract as related to the deficient pages of my MS., which has accordingly been done, and the copy thus made now forms the first and newer portion of this volume. Mr. Prendergast has made a careful comparison of my old MS. with Carte's abstract (to be found in the LXIVth volume of the Carte papers), and he informs me that he believes the fragment is part of the original work described by Carte, as it not only agrees with the paging of the volume used by Carte, but that the very gap in the present MS. from page 1040 to page 1109 is noticed by him in his abstract as being in the volume he used. And as further evidence of its identity the abstract concludes with page 1235, as does the present MS., some pages being still wanting.

"To the objection that some of the earlier portion of my old MS. is in a copying clerk's writing, it is to be observed that the work is stated to be a collection by different hands, and this will account not only for the variety of the handwriting, but also for some other discrepancies as to time to be found in the concluding pages of the work, as at page 1124, where the writer speaks of James Duke of York being king, and at page 1138 "our present brave and magnanimous king," plainly meaning King William III., and at page 1149 he speaks of "Queen Anne now upon the throne." But that the writer of the concluding part commencing at page 1017, was actually the author or compiler of that portion and not a mere copying clerk, is plain by his altering and correcting the phraseology of the opening passage which connects it with the foregoing part.

"It would thus appear that we have here a portion of the original work which Carte saw entire in the year 1733 (except the deficiencies he then noticed), but since his day two thirds have been lost, a loss which may be estimated by the following testimony to the character of the work given by Carte in his preface to his "Life of James Duke of Ormonde." "Another work [was communicated to me by Mr. Henry Plunckett of the county of Meath, whose uncle was the compiler thereof. It would make a very large volume in folio, and is a collection of a vast number of relations of passages that happened in the Irish Wars, made by a society of gentlemen who lived in that time and were eye-witnesses of many of those passages. It is not digested into a proper order, but is wrote with great temper, modesty, candour, and regard to truth; the compiler upon all occasions taking care to distinguish what was the result of his own knowledge from what he learned by common report, in his relation from others, that the reader might make his own judgment of the measure of credit which each relation in his book deserved. And I must do the author the justice to say, that whenever he asserts anything of his own knowledge, I have found him still confirmed by the relation I met with in the Duke of Ormond's papers. I have borrowed from this collection several parts of the characters of the principal persons concerned in the rebellion, and some other passages mentioned in this history and quoted from thence under the title of Plunckett's Memoirs."

Having thus supplied the loss suffered by this work as well as I can, I must only hope that the missing part may yet be found, however faint may be the chance of its recovery, considering the length of time during which we have no trace of its place of deposit.

1st August 1868. Francis Plunket Dunne.

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* Vol. i. p. 7. 8vo. Oxford: 1851.

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The manuscript now commences as follows:—the present first page being numbered 910 at head, and 507 at foot:—

" But he [Preston] as unpollitick in the conduct of " war as treaty of peace was utterly routed at a place " called Dungan's Hill on the 8th of August 1647 and " lost there at least 6,000 men, and this happen'd that " very day twelvemonth, the Nuncio and clergy at " Waterford had broken the peace of 1646, and about " 4 months after the Lord Taaf, general in Munster, was " routed by Inchiquin. This now that would make " another man sensible of his folly was far from having " that effect on the Nuncio, for he instead of that " caused Owen O'Neile to be on the defensive parte, " and rejoyced that the overthrow of theso two gave " him way and occasion to use O'Neil as Generalissimo " over the whole kingdom. These losses were returned " in a small measure on Jones by O'Neile, for he takeing " his advantage when the Ulster Scotch were returnd " and Jones unable to cope w^th him in number, destroy'd " and burnt a great parte of the County of Dublin " called Fingall, and marched hence in quiet againe, " w^ch served to shew the folly of Preston who might " have easily dou the same by encamping in security " and distressing Jones wth small parties who had not " much provision to subsist above a very few days, and " by the want of provisions must have been necessitated " to return home without anything material performed. " However the Catholicks in generall found themselves " extreamly weaken'd and unable to hold out the war " against so many enemies in each province. The " natives of the kingdom began now, when too late, to " see their miseries in their mistakes, though still " obduratum est cor Rinuenii. The king was prisoner " to the Parliament, and nono admitted to come at him, " so as their application must be to the Queen and " Prince then in France, and one of their instructions " was to have a Catholick Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. " Their agents the Marquis of Anthrim, the Viscount " Muskry, & Geofry Browne, they made undoubtedly " as ill a choice of the Marquis of Anthrim as the king " did of Glamorgan, and the soquell will shew it. At " the same time they sent the Bishop of Fernes and " Nicholas Plunket to the Pope who by his Primes was " mad a knight. Anthrim, Muskry and Browne found " the Queen, the Prince of Wales, and their Court at " St. Germains in France, where these gentlemen at " one and the same time received a severe reprimand " for their delaying and breakeing the peace, the occasion " of so much misfortune and misery, & now however a " welcom for their repentance and willingness to re- " medy by their future undertakeings what tho former " actions did mischief and ruin, & after some days " spent in consultation they were comanded back againe " w^th instructions to prepare their people hereafter to " obedience and loyalty, and to expect a Vice Roy as " soone as they would make choice of one and dispatch " him away for Ireland. Here now appear'd the strango " weakeness of Anthrim, for the Queen and Prince not " declaring who should be Lord Lieut^t. this man fancies " to himself (who was neither statesman nor soldier in " the least) that ho should be the person, and accord- " ingly setts up for a faction upon his return, and closes " w^th those of the Nuncios party, then w^ch nothing " could be more absurd, when he knew already whilst " he was in France how justly odious those people were " to her Majesty."

He pages 604–5 [1007–8], we read as follows:—

" In a little time after this Cromwell landed, the gar- risons in Munster revolted, Drogheda and Wexford were takeu, and most of them all put to the sword, and it is remarkable that few or none escaped out of the former, but amongst these few Dick Talbot was one, and he at this time so young, as he got away in womens apparell, to be afterwards very unfortunate to his own king and country, by the great and even wonderfull power he had over the Duke of York, w^ch miserable country wanted not all along above these 50 years past some eminent man or other, that by seeming kindness or friendship to Ireland, proved the ruin at last of those that most admired and obey'd them."

Between the last above-named pages the following is inserted, written on two leaves, marked at head, " to " come in in page 1008."

" Now I have mentioned Dick Talbot, and how he made his escape, I will give you an exact account as I can of his advancement in the Duke's favour afterwards. When the King and his two brethren banished from France, to comply with the rebellious Governmt * . . . Engl^d, his Maj^tie was forced to joyne himself with the Spanish Govern . . in the Low Countreys, upon which the Lord of Muskery's eldest son, then called Coll^ll Mus- kery, drew his reg . . from France to the Low Countreys. But the place of Lieu^t Coll^ll in th . . regim^t being vacant, Coll^ll Muskery designed the same for soue of his re . . or countrey men of Munster, in which provinco lay his auncestors estat . . , doubted not but the king would not soe much as scruple such a thing . . when he had brought his regimt from the French service to the Spania . . happened that Dick Talbot had 3 brothers with him at the same time . . Gilbert & Thomas, Peter was then in the number of the Jesuits, and . . gained by his smooth & industrious deportm^t, some favours from the Sp . . Governours, w^ch gave him encouragem^t to put his brother Dick upon . . employm^t of Lieu^t Coll^ll, and the Duke of York was gained upon to pr . . the same, the dispute & contest occasioned a duell between Mus- kery & T . . but the Duke shewed so much kindnesse to Talbot as very much dispie . . three eminent persons at that time, for Coll^ll Muskorry's father (after- war . . of Clancarty), was descended from amongst the chief princes of Munster before it be . . subject to the English Monarchy, and since that was eminent all along . . person, & his family before him from that time of the English Governm^t constantly loyall to the crowne . . According to the best intelligence I have, hee marry'd the sister of the D. of Ormond, and these were tho father & mo . . Coll^ll Muskerry. Now Talbot was, as I believe, the 7th son of S^r W^m Ta[lbot.] . . . . . whose industry . . . . . and his eldest son S^r Robert was a worthy, honest, loyall, gentleman, hee marryed the Lord Baltimore's daughter, and by her had S^r W^m & other children. His estate was in Leinster, not far from Dublin, neither could I find what estate S^r W^m the lawyer had before this time. Now Muskerry's estate being 100 miles distant from S^r William's, and in a different province, the thing seomed more strange, that a private gentleman of Leinster should get himself pre- ferred before soe many of Munster, and that soe con- trary to the inclination & intention of the Coll^ll which appeared very disobliging to these 3 great nobleman, father & uncle, and also much coudemned for the un- politick contrivance and violence of this action by the then Chanc^r, afterwards E[arl] of Clarindon. By this unfortunate action the Duke gave a jealousie to the English & Protestants, then banished men with the king, and soe rooted that they carry'd the venome thereof afterwards into Engl^d, when K. Charles was restored, for they saw the little regard that war shewed herein to Ormond and the Chanc^r, both Protestants. And wo may say that this was a parfid [*sic*] beginning of those miseries that afterwards ensued in the remain- ing part of K. Charles's reigne, whome they suspected to be a parcell Papist, as they were certaine the Duke was, and these Talbots was soe vain ou one side to set themselves up that they made it their busines to magnify their brother in the esteeme of the Duke, but extreamly injurious even to the highest dogree to the Duke him- self, for severall of the Irish Catholicks finding what favour Dick Talbot had with the Duke, did very unpoli- tickly countenance all they could the said Talbot, and at the same time by severall wayes. Dick Talbot was a very proper, seemly, stout gentleman, and had too much of confidence upon any occasion, whereas had he really kindly & gratefully made use of his Royal Highnesses favour and friendship, he should rather have withdrawn himself to a more moderate way . . . attendance than hee did. But heuce came on those fatall quarrells between the King & Parl^t, to this we must attribute the mock bloody plott set on foot and executed by as very a monster out of a dunghill, as nonesuscil a fop as could be gotten in the nation, I mean Dr. O[ates], who insencible of any cruelty or murdor, swore such things as could not be match'd, or at least undone by Ovid's Metamorphoses, and after this preamble of a continual perjury in this vile monster, whome at that time the people was brought to call blasphomously the saviour of the nation, and presently of . . this bloody mock prologue ensued the horrid stratagem of Rye House . . had it succeeded, I question much whither the massacre of Paris or Ul[ster] would have exceeded it. And as to the subsequent history of the Catholicks . . Irel^d, and in some measure to those in Engl^d, I leave to the perusall of . . Act of Settlem^t, and to the progresse & managem^t of K. James, and fatall ruine of himself, and those that joyned with him, as you may . . in the constant intelligence & history of the times by severall people. I am of this

* Gaps caused by damage of edges are indicated thus . . .

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opinion, had K. James falne into the hands of honest & . . Councellors, he might have given law to Christendome, but being of we . . judgm^t and hurry'd away to a pernicious managem^t of affaires, when it . . too late, I verily believe he rupented, and so parted the world heart . . . Those that have a mind to describe all his actions & the deportm^t of fatall favourites & flatterers, let them please themselves therewith . . truly the reflection of these past actions makes me scarcely proof ag . . . remembrance & recollection thereof, much certainly might have bo . . corrected, managed, & mended by Cha. 2d, but that he was an unhim . . patterne of luxury who had naturall parts & ability to performe ac . . but soe lazy to bring himself to the caro & concernednesse of what . . . . . attacks of flattery, dissimulation & pleasure of viciousnesse, and the malice of their invecterate enemys. For had Cha. 2d fixed himself in a confederacy with those whome Lewis 14th made his enemies, he had soe rivetted by surh a peace the Settlem^t of Engl^d, that it should not have been in the power of his brother to have broken it, but K. James instead of this prudent course made certainly K. Lewis the President of his Councell, who for his own ambitious ends, drew K. James to his party and thence to his ruine."

With the exception of that of this insertion the writing of the volume is large and uniform so far as page 614 [1017], which is not half filled, and concludes as follows in a different hand:—

"I referd you to Cox's History, who hath these transactions at full, and tho' he is an author on whom several descant variously, yett I deliver these transactions between the Catholick clergy and the then Lord Lieutenant for authentique."

After this are fair copies of "the declaration and ex- "communication of the Popish Clergy at Jamestown." These extend to page 668 [1040], where we find the following memorandum on a small slip:—

"There is wanting from this fo. 1040 to 1109, pages 68. Oct. 30th, 1748; and after page 1235."

The next page, numbered 737 and 1109 at head, and 522 at foot, is as follows; written in a small perpendicular character, different from that of the preceding portions of the volume:—

"As he left a party of foote behind him least by "staying for them he might not overtake Dungan in "time, but the Maior ran himselfe unwarily into a great "mistake for he had here to deale with a select party "that would willingly have fought any of theire number "in the parliament army, and the match for number "was very equal, the Irish divided into five troops, "comanded by Coll. William Burk afterwards Earl of "Clanrickard, by Coll. Bagnall, by Dick Butler, then "Captain Lieutennant to Dungan, by Coll. Miles Reily, "and the forlorn hopo by Maior Orourk, so as Maior "King was worsted, and his foote who were left behind "him in a mill made prissoners. But its very remark- "able that those who a few yeares before were most "violent for breaking the peace were but very indifferent "for fighting. All these I nam'd unto you were officers "that joyn'd with the Marquess of Ormond against the "Nuncio's faction, and had in this skirmish a great "many gentlemen and reform'd Officers that charg'd in "the rank as private troopers. I may also here note "unto you how foure particular Bisshops that instead of "plying their proper duty and devotions became true "Church Militants. The Archbishop of Tuam lost his "life in Connaght with the army of that province, "the Bisshop of Ross in Munster, and the Bisshop of "Clogher in Ulster, Darcy, Bisshop of Drummore must "have his share in Linster, whom the wise general "Preston made his chief favorit and even governor "of the Castle of Catherlogh, which place would have "given sufficient trouble to the parliaments forces had "the place beene put in proper hands that would have "fortifyed it as it easily might have been and provided "all other things necessary for its defence. But the "good Bisshop spent most of the little revenue he gott in "foolish hospitality and grandnss, and leaves the place "to be defended by one of his officers whilst he sceneed "himselfo elsewhere. Attempts were made to relieve "it after it was besiedged and a few poore officers with "a little remnant of the stragling army attack'd a "party of the Roundheads that convoyde a considerable "quantity of provisions from Ross to the camp in several "boates, and succeeding tooke the boates and destroyed "the provisions, thus you see how these devoute priests "chang'd the mitre for an helmet. At length Galway "surrendred, after which there was little or nothing "of fighting through the whole kingdom. In the "County of Wexford was an encounter betwixt Sr. "Walter Dungan and Lt. Collonell Throgmorton, in "which the later had the advantage. Before Galway "was taken an agent sent from the Duke of Lorrain "arrived in that citty, with whom the Ld. Deputy "Clanrichard treated, supposing indeed, that this duke "was in his undertaking to assist the King against his "rebellions Covenanters. The duke's agent prevail'd "with Clanrichard to send agents to his master, which "were Sr. Nicholas Plunkett and Jeffery Browne, whilst "they were in the Low Countries agitating this busines "pursuant to the Ld. Deputie's instructions, a letter "from the Bisshop of Fernes comes to theire hands, "which I here deliver you."

The same penmanship continues from page 737 [1109] to page 805 [1176], the matter contained in this portion of the book being mainly as follows:—Extracts from Clarendon, Burnet, Warwick, Whitelock, Cox, Le Strange, and from "Animadversions on a letter of advice to Non-conformists," 1700; denunciation of N. French, bishop of Ferns; eulogies on Marquis of Clanrickard, notices of transactions of Sir W. Dungan, Sir Robert Talbot, Sir Thomas Esmond, and Colonels O'Dwyer, Fitzpatrick, and Bagenal; references to transplantation and emigration of Irish; dialogue between Protestants, Catholics, and Puritans on "Acts of Settlement and Explanation," and reputed Popish Plots.

At page 1178 begins in a transcriber's fair hand "the introduction to the second volume of Nalson," extending to page 1215, and followed by ten leaves in the small perpendicular hand before mentioned. These pages are filled with discursive remarks on the "worthy and honest historian, Doctor Nalson;" discussions on rebellion in Ulster, the writings of Sir John Temple and Lord Anglesey; extracts from "Observators," and animadversions on the projects of Oates and Bedloe. Of the style the following is a specimen:—

"When I and some others had proceeded at least 3 "parts in this narrative or history of Ireland wee "perused the work of our honnest and loyal Observator "whose words in several places I thought reasonable "and very fitt to ad hereunto, the better to justify what "is already written, and nothing better then this last "discours can satisfy the impartial reader of the mallice "of those 2 learned pen men Anglesey and Sir John "Temple, and theire ingratitude to so gracious a prince "as was Charls the first, and his son Charls the 2d "both; and it is a remarkeable demonstration of the "principles and practises of the phanatiequos in general, "what you see in those 2 pillars of that faction, and "pray note also this—Anglesey is bitter, even to the "greatest degree of bad language, against the Irish and "Catholicks in general, yet could he for his advantage "marry one daughter to Alexander MacDonnell after- "wards Earle of Antrim, an Irish papist, and another "to the Ld. Power, an Irishman, but his religion I "know not. MacDonnel's wife I have been credibly told "was most arrogantly rude with her husband, and he, "of a pleasant humour, would onely and usualy return "in his Irish language, how can it be otherwise w^th a "man that has maryed the daughter of the devil. "Thus all men that will make a true use of theire eyes "and eares must see that these people only make use of "religion for a stalking hors, and had the Alcoran been "more for their temporal advantage then the Bible, "the Bible showld be layde aside to give place to the "other, and what Ben Johnson spoke in drolery, "conform, perform, reform, and any form, was the truth "of the same peoples tenets and practises in his dayes. "And since it appears so difficult and almost impossible "to wash this black moor white, every good Christian "should be inoffensively on theire guard against them. "And may God in his goodness and wisdom now at "length convert them to Christianity, or for the good "of Christendom in generall reduce them to a disability "of injuring theire neighbour. Before I presented you "with Nalson's introduction, I then promis'd you in the "perclose what occurd unto me (if any did) that I "thought necessary to be added hereunto. Pray then "consider how unseasonable as well as foolish was "that barbarous rebellion in Ulster, for it perfectly "ruin'd themselves, as it did the king, and gave the "most desirable advantage imaginable to the Cove- "nanting rebels in the 3 nations." pp. 1219–20.

The volume ends as follows, with the page now numbered 1235:—

"Tho next particular that I think fitt to present unto "you is the petition and protestation of 12 Protestant "Bisshops abbreviated. That it is thoire indubitable "right to vote in Parliament, and accordingly are ready "to do their duty, and abhominat all actions or opinions

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" tending to papery. But in coming to perform that " service were lately chaced away, and put in danger " of theire lives, and can find no redres or protection " upon sundry complaints made to both Houses in these " particulars, and dare not sit in the House untill his " Ma^ty secure them from all affronts, indignities, and " dangers in the premisses; that they were thus absent " from the 27th of 10br 1641. And humbly beseechd " that the Clerk of the House of Peers might enter this " their petition and protestation amongst the records. " Give mo leave hero to resemble this passage to the " condition of the Irish Catholicks in Ireland upon the " first breaking out of the Ulster rebellion. The par- " liament before this was represented as you have it " formerly sett downe under the loyalest character that " pen could express, and in this parliament were almost, " if not fully, as many Catholicks as Protestants. The " parliament that sate in November at Dublin declared " against the Ulster men, but soone after you find it " difficult if not impossible, for any of that religion to " gett thither with safety. In this extreame some of " the nobility and gentry signe a petition to the king, " and entrust the same to Sr. John Reade. The gov- " erning Jnstices instead of permitting him to attend " his Ma^ty therewith, seize upon this gentleman, rack " him contrary to law, and also Barnwall of Killerew, " and the whole substance of their queries was to sepers " the king with the Ulster rebellion. The Lord Dillon " and Tuaf who gott into England upon the same " accompt of addressing and petitioning the king, " were taken and robd of theire papers and themselves " imprisond, they having these papers and petitions if " any thing therein savord of rebellion, why were they " not printed and published no—"

From internal literary evidence, I would conclude that the oldest portion of the manuscript now under notice was not originally compiled earlier than the close of the 17th century.

Carte's tendencies, no doubt, caused him to regard it to be, as he described it, "wrote with great temper, " modesty, candour, and regard to truth."

This character appears, however, scarcely reconcilable with the violent and opprobrious language applied throughout the pages at present before us to the Nuncio Rinuccini, the native Irish, their bishops, clergy, and others who acted in opposition to the Marquis of Ormonde and his party.

The nature of the contents of the now missing portions of the manuscript may be gathered from the following extracts from Carte's unpublished abstract:

"A Treatise or Account of the War and Rebellion in Ireland since the year 1641.

"Lib. I., p. 1. A few friends join together to make a collection of the most material passages since 1641, of which some of us have been eye-witnesses.

" Pp. 6, 15, 20. He makes K. James's attainting Tyrone and his adherents, and dividing six counties in Ulster among British inhabitants (except some small parts reserved to gratify well-affected natives), confiscating the estates of the natives one cause of the rebellion.

" See Nalson's collections, fol. 48. Introd, and fol. 61. Vol. i., f. 197, 277. Introd., fol. 63. Whitlock, fol. 35, p. 209, 231, the council all Prot. (23 March, 1639), and Declaration of Parl. with the subsidies, fol. 344, 376.

" P. 40. They drew the factious heads of all parties to carry on their design against the E. of Strafford, whose letter of April 1 and 2, 1639 had exasperated the Scots. Sir H. Vane communicated all to them.

" P. 47. The Parliament of 1639 promiscuously composed of Catholics and Protestants.

" P. 48. They soon after corrupted the P[rivy] C[ouncil] and brought over to their faction Sir W. Parsons, Sir C. Coote, Sir Adam Loftus, Sir J. Borlace, and Sir Robert Meredith, and brought not only Protestants but some Catholics (irritated on the execution of the search after Defective Titles) to join against E[arl] of S[trafford].

" Nalson, vol. 2, fol. 1, p. 4, 15, 23, 70, 79 (vol. 1, p. 509).

" P. 73. See Whitlock for Strafford's coming to Parliament on the King's assurances. See his character, *ib.*

" P. 93. Nalson, vol. 2, p. 80.

" P. 110. The Irish army disbanded, none of them of any trade but that of the sword, the King intending to send them abrond obstructed by the contrivance of the Puritans. Then the provocations of the Puritan faction by petitions and papers. Success of the Scots. Seeing how even Protestant bishops were prosecuted.

" P. 111. He thinks the truth of the Ulster rebellion set forth by Lord Macguire, as in Nalson, v. 2, p. 543.

" P. 140. Mr. Roger Moore the first that laid the foundation of the rebellion & Tirone to recover his estate heark'ned to it, and when he was dead his place supplied by Owen Roe O'Neile. Moore laid the foundation, and speaking to one Fleming his brother-in-law who asked whence the rebellion sprung & who begun it, said, to deal ingenuously with you, I was the man that began it. Fleming said then, by God I was mistaken for I thought the devil had begun it, and yet if the Palo were concerned nobody was so likely to know as Fleming.

" P. 141. Sir J. Temple makes Col. Plunket and Capt. Fox concerned; the latter unknown, but Col. Plunket was a younger son of Sir. Chr. Plunket of Dunsoghly. Sir Nic. Bagnal, Knt., Marshal of Ulster, commanding the province, had several daughters, one married to Loftus Archbp of Dublin, of whom Sir Adam Loftus P[rivy] C[ouncillor] & a Puritan. Another to Plunket, Lord of Lowth; a third to Barnwell of Turvy, after Lord Barnwell of Kingsland; a fourth to this Sir Chr. Plunket; a fifth to Tyrone, died s[ine] p[role]. The rest had numerous issues. Sir Chr.'s mother was daughter to FitzWilliams, Lord of Merriong, which daughter after her first husband Plunkot's death married Preston Lord Gormanston, by whom a numerous issue.

" P. 142. Sir Christopher who was related to the best families of the Pale, was himself descended from Plunket, Lord of Killeone, afterwards E[arl] of Fingall. Luke E. of Fingal after his first wife's death married a niece of Sir Christopher Plunket's. Besides which, Plunket Lord of Dunsany and Plunket of Rathmore were branches of the house of Fingall; whereby Col. Richard Plunket had a numerous relation in Leinster, and the fittest man Roger Moore could pitch on for his purpose. When Sir Chr. Plunket was sent agent out of Ireland to the King he entered with him the son of his, & after he had bestowed upon him what breeding the English court could afford, he got him a command in Flanders. There in a short time he was advanced from his first post, being a man of singular good parts, and those accompanied with a suitable conversation and pleasant affability. Moor's advantages were no less than the other; his extraction honourable & ancient, his ancestors very considerable before the English Governments, & spoken in English and Irish, affable and courteous, but far beyond Plunket in that of design and policy, & one of the most handsome, comely, and proper persons of his time. He married a sister of Nic. Barnewall, late Lord of Kingsland, and had by her several children; his eldest son lived till the time of K. James 2.

" P. 143. One of his daughters he married to Sarsfield, whose son Patrick lately deceased was afterwards Lord Lucan, another daughter to Col. H. O'Neile a popular man in Ulster, not Sir Harry, father of Sir Nealo O'Neale. And so generally was he taking among the Irish that in a song they made a few words thereof were these. *God and our Lady be our assistance and Roger Moore.* His wife was cousin german to Plunket, & so allied to his many relations, so as they helped to close those two in friendship, and indeed two more fit could not be found but for this fatal design. Moore was piqued by the loss of his aneient patrimony, & tho' Plunket was a younger brother a meer man of fortune, yet besides his expectations of improving himself, he wanted not some provocations on account of his eldest brother heir to Sir Chr. Plunket, who married one of the daughters and heirs of Fr. Tregeon of Goldin in Cornwall, and he in Q. Eliz.'s time lost his whole estate which was very considerable on account of his religion. Many years was he a prisoner besides, & at last got to Portugal & died poor at Lisbon. His son-in-law Plunket set up for the recovery of his estate, but in prosecution of it ran in debt, so that his brother Col. Plunket found him on his coming out of Flanders a prisoner on that account, and sickly besides. Moore was much the more politick man, & seeing into Col. Plunket and finding him a great bigot, used the same spur & cheat of religion which you find in Macguire's declaration as he did to others, & also fixed Barnwell the clergyman in his interest, who being no less ambitious and covetous than y^e laity made himself a tool fit for Moore's contrivance.—Ibid.

" Whatever Sir J[ohn] T[emple] says, Plunket and Fox were the most considerable men in the Pale, at least the rest would have been known, and Plunket in his vanity might boast more than he was certain of, & was as certainly deluded by Moore and Sir Phel. O'Neale with that false pretence of acting herein for the King against the Covenanters. (See Nalson, v. 2, f. 545.)

" P. 145. The foundation of the rebellion laid many years before by injuries to the Irish, by K. James the first's giving away their estates, & inquisition into defective titles, drove on impolitickly by Lord Strafford irritat-

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ing such as suffered thereby, their friends and relations (many legally possessed of estates having lost their writings & suffering by the enquiry) who were prevailed on by y^ Puritans to join in prosecuting Lord Strafford. Irritated by petitions and rumours industriously spread by the Parliamentarians. The Irish in Ulster swallowed the bait, & commenced the work with the correspondence and concurrence of some, though very few, in the other provinces, as this Moore and Birn and Cavanagh in Leinster, and the design was also urged on by the emissaries of O. Roe O'Neale, *an implacable enemy* to the family of the Stewarts, choosing rather this horrid design of Ulster apart from the rest and to execute revenge on K. James's planters, then to join in assisting the K. against the English and Scotch rebels. The rest were brought in gradatim necessitated on one side by the preposterous and designed severity of the Lords Justices, and wheedled in on the other by the perswasions of the Irish clergy of Ulster.

" P. 189. Sir Nic. Plunket writ a narrative of his own life in his own hand; & says, Christ. Lord Baron of Killeen and Jane Dillon his wife, sister to the E[arl] of Roscommon had issue Nic. Plunket, their 3d son, born Dec. 1602, who was 10 years old at his father's death, and chose Knight of the shire for the C. of Meath in 1634, with Patrick Hussey of Galtrim, and afterwards in another Parliament with Sir R. Barnwell, during the sessions of which Parliam^t, he was with others deputed into Eng., whence returning with several gracious concessions from the K[ing] at the latter end of Aug. 1641; the Parliament was adjourned then to Nov., to whom they were to give an account of their commission; and when it met was soon prorogued, Mich. Term put off, and the Lords Justices, by Proclamation, ordered all who had dwellings in the countray to repair to their country houses. Sir N. Plunket did so till he found it necessary to repair to Dublin to avoid being engaged in arms. For this end he sent his wife thither in Feb. 1641, to procure the Lords Justices' pass and protection for his repair thither, where she was told by some person of quality that it was not safe for the said N. P. to come thither. All the Roman Catholics that had been employed as agents being suspected of having had a hand in raising the rebellion, and if he were there he would be racked to find out the ground of this suspicion. In this condition his harvest and all that he had in the country for his livelyhood was in Aug., or Sept., 1642, taken away by the Eng. and Irish, his house burnt, and he forced to retire into an island for the safety of his person. There, being informed of a general meeting of the nation at Kilkenny to employ agents to his M[ajesty], he went thither with his family, about the latter end of Oct., 1642. He was chose chairman of that assembly, and at the end of it one of the Supreme Council, which gained subsistance to himself and family.

" P. 192. Col. Bagnal was one of the hostages in 1652, given for performance of articles of Kilkenny, but though Axtel hated him, and he was advised to escape, he refused, trusting only to his innocence, having done no murder, nor put any man to death, but one N. Stone, a spy, whilst he was Governor of the county of Catherlogh.

" P. 193. When he was by the Supreme Council made Governor of the county of C[arlow], Mr. James Butler of Tynebinch, brother to the Lord Mountgarret, was competitor with him for the place, and missing his aim, advised him to write a warrant to put this Stone to death; Bagnal, then just turned of 30 (Butler above 60), ordered it. Butler advised the wife of the man who had Bagnal's order to keep it carefully for preventing future danger. Bagnal when hostage ten years after, was arraigned for this and other murders in Lady Butler's Dep[osition] (Sir J. T[emple], fol. 224), who summoned to give witness against him, though the whole story was but hearsay from one Dorothy Reynolds, wife to a native of the country, enemy to Bagnal on account of his estate. Nor does she charge Bagnal with the murder of the 35; and in her evidence she deposed nothing of consequence against B. at his trial, so that he had been acquitted if they had not arraigned the wife of the man, as egging Bagnal thereto, who by B.'s orders executed Stone. She heroically sent for a friend of Bagnal's & told him: Sir, your friend Col. B. will be tried for the death of Stone, and I am imprisoned for it; all they aim at from me is to get the warrant my husband had for his execution, thereby to charge Bagnal. Here take the warrant, carry it to B., my life is not worthy to be saved where he is in danger, if he thinks it will injure him let him burn it. I'll leave myself to God, if it will do him no hurt, bring it to me again. B., after perusing, returned it. 'Twas this,—Whereas proof is made before me that W. Stone a late convert hath lately and often resorted to the garrison of Duncannon with intelligence as a spy. These are therefore to will and require you to apprehend the said W. Stone, and him so apprehended to hang till he be dead, or words to this purpose. Bagnal tho' an hostage, was tried and shot to death at Kilkenny, tho' he apprehended no guilt, either on evidence of the warrant, or rather his own confession, and yet so ill an opinion of their sentence, that they sent in vain to Loghlin bridge for intelligence of Sir J. T[emple]'s 35 murdered persons. As to Sir J. T's charge of designs against Lady Butler, &c., they needed only have left them to the rabble, and it had been done.

" Pp. 200, 1. He does not believe what is said of Lord Mountgarret, who was known to be a lover of the English, lived mostly among them before the rebellion, and with his own hands killed one of the Irish that attempted to plunder some of the English in Kilkenny.

" P. 209. He supposes Owen O'Conolly a spy of Sir W. Parsons, and Sir J. Clotworthy on whom he was a dependant or servant, as Ludlow owns in his memoirs (f. 17), and had he not pretended to be a Roman Catholic, they would hardly have trusted him in such a business. See Sir J. T[emple], f. 139."

In addition to the details already given, I may state that in 1741, printed proposals as follow, were issued for the publication of Plunket's Manuscript:—

" Proposals for printing by subscription, a faithful History of the Rebellion and Civil Wars in Ireland, from its beginning in the year 1641 to its conclusion. With an introductory account of the true state and condition of that kingdom before the year 1641, and the most material passages and actions which since that time have contributed to the calamities it hath undergone. Written by Nicholas Plunkett, Esq., and communicated to Mr. Dryden, who revised, corrected, and approved it. Published from the author's original manuscripts by his grandson, Henry Plunkett, Esq. Conditions: I. This work will contain about 130 sheets, printed on a neat letter, and good paper. 2. The price to subscribers will be one guinea, viz., one half to be paid down, and the remainder on delivery of a perfect book in sheets. 3. Those who subscribe for six books shall have a seventh gratis. 4. The work will be put to press as soon as 250 copies shall be subscribed for. N.B.—A few will be printed on a large paper for the curious at a guinea and half each. Specimens may be seen, and subscriptions are taken in by the undertaker, Thomas Meighan, in Drury Lane, London, by George Faulkner, printer hereof, and I. Kelly, bookseller in Mary's-lane [Dublin]."

Ware's editor in 1746 refers to Plunket's work, as then remaining in manuscript, and mentions that it had been proposed to be printed by subscription by the author's grandson.

Dublin. J. T. GILBERT.

CORRESPONDENCE AND PAPERS OF WILLIAM KING, ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN, SUBMITTED BY ROBERT D. LYONS, Esq., M.D., DUBLIN.

This collection consists of papers and letters addressed to, written by, or connected with William King, from 1681 to 1729.

King, born in 1650, graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he studied under the learned Henry Dodwell. In 1679 King was appointed Chancellor of St. Patrick's and Rector of St. Werburgh's, Dublin.

He published tracts in 1687-8 against the arguments put forward by Peter Manby, Dean of Derry, who had renounced the Protestant religion.

King in 1688 obtained the Deanery of St. Patrick's, but for his compliety with the revolutionary party was imprisoned by the Jacobite Government in Dublin. He preached before William III., in St. Patrick's, in 1690, and in the same year was appointed Bishop of Derry.

In 1691, he published at London "The state of the "Protestants of Ireland under the late King James's "government, in which their carriage towards him is "justified, and the absolute necessity of their endeavour- "ing to be freed from his government, and of sub- "mitting to their present Majesties is demonstrated."

This work was found so serviceable to King's party, that within one year three editions of it were issued under government licence, dated White-hall, October 15, 1691.

The publication at London was superintended by Sir Robert Southwell, King William's Secretary of State for Ireland, and the present collection contains letters in connexion with it from him and its publisher, Robert Clavel "at the Peacock at the West end St. Paul's; Appendix I.

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Notwithstanding the restrictions on the théé press, an anonymous writer contrived to have printed in 1692, "An answer to a book intituled, The State of the Protestants in Ireland under the late King James's government; in which, their carriage towards him is justified, and the absolute necessity of their endeavouring to be free'd from his government, and submitting to their present Majesties, is denied." This author animadverted severely on King's conduct and principles, impugned his veracity, and prayed "that God might give him grace to repent sincerely and confess honestly all the errors, wilful or malicious representations, in this book of his."

The answer to King was ascribed to the Rev. Charles Leslie,* an eminent non-juror. Some memoranda in the autograph of King, in the present collection—but without heading or indication of their character—I have identified as his notes for an answer to Leslie's book. They will be found in Appendix II.

In 1694–5, King published theological discourses and admonitions intended to influence the Dissenters in his diocese of Derry, which were replied to by their ministers.

King's treatise "De origine mali," printed at Dublin in 1702, was dedicated to his friend Sir Robert Southwell, who made arrangements for the publication of an edition of it in London. It was criticized by Bayle in the "Nouvelles de Repnblique des Lettres," was subsequently translated and annotated by Law, Bishop of Carlisle, and was used by Pope for his "Essay on Man."

King was appointed Archbishop of Dublin in 1702, held office as a Lord Justice for Ireland in 1714–1717–1721; and died unmarried in 1729.

The present collection contains several letters in the handwriting of King, and some addressed to him by the following, amongst hundreds from numerous correspondents of lesser note:—

Jacques Abbadie, dean of Killaloe; Lord Abercorn; Robert Adair; Joseph Addisont; Lord Anglesey; Francis Annesley, commissioner for Irish forfeitures; St. George Ashe, Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, 1692–95, Bishop of Cloyne, 1695–97, of Clogher, 1697–1716, and of Derry, 1716–1717; Lord Athenry; Lady Beresford; George Berkeley,‡ (1710), subsequently Bishop of Cloyne; Dissing Bolton, Bishop of Elphin (1729–1729); James Bonnell, accountant-general of Ireland; Jane Bonnell; Lord Breadalbane; Sir Richard Bulkeley, F.R.S.; Gilbert Burnet; Ezekiel Burridge, author of "Historia nuperæ mutationis," 1690, etc.; Dr. Arthur Charlett, master of University College, Oxford; Lord Clifford; Henry Compton, Bishop of London; Thomas Coningsby, Lord Justice for Ireland, 1690; Sir Richard Cox; Charles Delafaye; Patrick Delany; Simon Digby, Bishop of Limerick (1678–1691), and Elphin (1691–1720); Henry Dodwell‡; Dive Downs, Bishop of Cork (1699–1709); Countess of Drogheda; Sir Patrick Dun, physician to the State in Ireland; Lord Dungarvan; William Fitzgerald, Bishop of Clonfert (1691–1722); Nathaniel Foy, Bishop of Waterford and Lismore (1691–1707); Edmund Gibson, Bishop of London; Lady Gormanstown; Lord Gormanstown; General Frederick Hamilton, M.P. for Coleraine, privy councillor and colonel of royal regiment of foot; Sir Patrick Hamilton; William Hamilton, Archdeacon of Armagh, author of "Life of Bonnell; Francis Higgins; John Hooper, Bishop of Bangor; Robert Howard, fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, Bishop of Killala (1720–1729), and of Elphin (1729–1740); Lord Howth; Francis Hutcheson, author of "System of Moral Philosophy;" Lady Lanesborough; Sir Arthur Langford; Sir Richard Levinge, solicitor-general, attorney-general, and chief Justice of Common Pleas; Lord Limerick; Owen Lloyd; William Lloyd, Bishop of Worcester (1710); Francis Marsh, Archbishop of Dublin (1681–1693); Lord Meath; Thomas Mills, Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, 1707–1740; Robert Molesworth,* author of Account of Denmark; Samuel Molyneux, secretary to Prince of Wales; John Moore, Bishop of Norwich; Lord Mount Alexander; Lord Mountjoy; Lord Mountrath; William Nicholson, Bishop of Carlisle and of Derry; William Palliser, Archbishop of Cashel; Sir Lawrence Parsons; John Robinson, Bishop of London; Alexander Rose, Bishop of Edinburgh; William Sheridan, Bishop of Kilmore, deprived as a non-juror in 1691; Edward Smith, Bishop of Down and Connor; Thomas Smyth, Bishop of Lismore (1695–1725); Lord Southwell; Sir Robert Southwell, secretary for Ireland, and his son and successor Edward Southwell; Sir John St. Leger, Baron of Exchequer; John Stearne, Dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin, 1704–1713, Bishop of Dromore, 1713–1717, and of Clogher, 1717–1745; George Story, Dean of Limerick, author of "History of wars of Ireland." 1688–1691; Earl of Sunderland, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, 1714; Viscount Sydney, Lord Justice and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, 1690–1692; Richard Tenison, Bishop of Clogher (1690–97); Charles Trimnell, Bishop of Norwich; John Vesey, Archbishop of Tuam, 1678–1716; Bartholomow Vigors, Bishop of Ferns; William Wake, Archbishop of Canterbury; Edward Wetenhall, Bishop of Kilmore; Charles Willoughby, M.D.; Thomas Wilson, Bishop of Sodor and Man; Thomas Wyndham, Chancellor of Ireland.

The principal subjects of general interest treated of or referred to in this correspondence, may be detailed chronologically as follows:—

1681.—Charles Holeroft on wars of Charles I. in England and Ireland, in which he was engaged.

1684–5.—Correspondence with Moses Pit and Benjamin Tooke, booksellers.

1687.—H. Dodwell on King's answer to Manby and on printing in England and Ireland; Appendix VI.

1688.—Collection for distressed families in Dublin.

1689.—Protestant clergy in County Wicklow harassed by tories.

1690.—War in Ireland.—State of Protestant Church in Dublin.—Administration of oath of fealty to Roman Catholics.—Legislative devices to deprive Roman Catholics of their estates. — Presbyterians encouraged in County Derry by London company with the object of letting waste lands to them.

1691.—Sieges of Ballymoro and Athlone; Appendix III.—Disputes in corporation of Derry.—Death of Duke of Tyrconnel.—Capitulation of Limerick.—Bishop of Meath dismissed from council for inflammatory sermon against Irish.—Viscount Sydney appointed Lord Lieutenant; Sir John Temple Attorney General; General Ruvigny Viscount Galway; "a man of the cabinet as well as skilled in war, to manage affairs of army."—Distress of Castallina, Lady Lambart.—State of diocese of Derry, dangerous to Protestant Church from Scotch settlers; non-residents and pluralists.—Licence for publication of "State of Protestants."

1692.—Refusal of Queen Mary to sign letter appointing Samuel Synge to see of Killaloe.†—Suggestions

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* Appendix XVI.

† The following letters in the present collection supply new details on this remarkable affair and elucidate the obscure passages connected with it in Burnet's "History of his own time," 1833, iv. 360. That writer expressly noted that he refrained from naming "the person," but referred to him as "a branch of a great family" of Ireland. Bishop Mant in his Church History of Ireland (1840, 30-32) does not give Synge's name in full, and states erroneously that the see in question was that of Kilmore, vacant by deprivation of William Sheridan, hereafter noticed:—

"My Lord, Kildare, Decem' 17, 1692.

"On the death of Dr. Roan, late bishop of Killaloe, it pleas'd my Lord Lieu' to recom'end me to the Queen for a fitt person to succeed him in that bishoprick, w'ch her Ma'ie was at first pleas'd to grant, but when the letter came to be sign'd her Ma'ie refus'd it, on some very ill character that was given of me. I have endeavored all I could to finde from whence this information should come, and all I can learn (with any certainty) is, that a letter was sent to the Queen subscribed Elis. Grant, in which I was represented to her Ma'ie as a person altogether unfitt for such a promotion in the Church. But a gentleman newly come out of England, has said before some persons of quality in Dublin that Dr. Sheridan, the late Bpp. of Kilmore, told him that he knew the information given to the Queen in my prejudice was by your Excie. Your Ex'ys general character, as well as behaviour to all men, makes me assur'd that in this your Ex'ys p. is abus'd, w'ch I the rather am satisfied in, since, by a strict enquiry into that time in w'ch I had the honour of y' Ex'ys frequent conversation, as well as since y' Ex'ys promotion to that station you worthily possesse, I cannot finde anything in y' Ex'ys demeanour to me, that might make me apprehend it, or anything I have done to deserve soe severe a character from y' Ex'y, and therefore, I cannot but conclude, that he who has thus privately wounded me, would not unworthily shelter himself under y' Ex'ys name. I would not give y' Ex'y the trouble of a let', would the distance allow of my attending on you myself, and therefore I doe beseech y' Ex'ys pardon that in justice to y' rep, as well as in some little regard for myself, this address is made to y' Ex'y, by,

"My lord,

"Y' Ex'y's most humble servant,

"For "SAM. SYNGE.

"The Right Reverend Father in God,
"The Lord Bishop of Derry, at
London Derry.

[*Endorsed*] "Dean Synge, Dec' 17, 1692."

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* For, Bishop of Waterford, wrote as follows in a letter to Bishop King, dated 19 May, 1693, in the present collection: "Some little scholastick news I have to acquaint your lordship with, all of which, perhaps you have receiv'd a more particular acct. already, but for this time I shall run the hazzard of it. The book against your lord'p was in the MSS. copy, found in Clavis Lesley's study, who upon the discovery fled and now absconds. Mr. Churchill is employed to search for it in Bt. Library, and sifting the most usefull of them for the press, and he with Mr. Kettlewell, has wrote two books to prove us all schismaticks; the B. of Cloyne has begun his predecessor's which he designs for the press, De ratione Studii Theologici, the Royall Society are upon a design of sending two of their members, Mr. Middleton and Mr. Halley, to saile round the world in order to make correct observa'ons of the longitudes and latitudes of all places, Dr. Allen's great work of the coun' goes on apace, Mr. Harmer, an English clergyman, has publisht shrewd remarques upon the B. of S' History of the Reformation, which give him much trouble, and the Ab. of Cant. Sermons of the Divinity and incarnation of our Lord are come out very reasonably, and are much applauded."

† For Addison's letters, see Appendix XX.

‡ Appendix XIV. § Appendix VI.

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by E. Burridge for establishing school at Dublin to be exemplary to all the rest and to be endowed out of Irish forfeited estates. — Proposal by Bishop Foy of method for future selection of bishops for Ireland. Considerations on pluralists and their consequences. Pluralities and non-residence, "the very pests of the church, arise from impropriation of most of the parochial endowments."—Dioceses, which have suffered most by impropriations, Meath, Kildare, and Lismore; in the last, of 59 rectories, 42 are impropriate, and 24 of them to one man.—Proposed legislation on impropriate tithes and purchase of them by Government, partly out of taxes and partly out of incomes of future bishops.—Plan for supplying curates and vicars with books.—Intrigues for bishopric of Raphoe; the candidates satirized by "E. Reader, a great pluralist."—Republication of State of Protestants.

1693.—Lord Capel's conferences with George Story and Bishop King.—Question on right of nomination to deanery of St. Patrick's, Dublin.—Irish prayer books for Highlanders in diocese of Derry.—Hawks presented by Bishop King to Lord Lieutenant Sydney.—Correspondence with James Bonnell, accountant-general. Affair of Bishop King with Colonel Murray.—High character of Ezekiel Burridge.

1694.—State of Protestant Church in Ireland; the churches out of repair, many of them uncovered, must soon fall.—Clergy, where justices of the peace will let them, deny that they may not be under the necessity of maintaining curates.—Dean Ward's litigation concerning his jurisdiction in Connor.—Bishop King's discourse to Presbyterians replied to by their writers. More and more countenance shown to Dissenters by Government.—Bishop Foy's complaints of open immorality in his diocese of Waterford—difficult to be controlled through ecclesiastical courts.—Publication of Boyse's remarks on Bishop King's discourse to Dissenters.—Plans for reply to Boyse.

1695.—Affairs of Sir John Dillon and his wife Mary, grand daughter to Parker, Archbishop of Tuam.

1696.—Support of Bishop King by Lloyd, Bishop of Lichfield.

1697.—Bishop Foy reviled by family of Dean Synge for supposed prevention of advancement of latter to bishoprics.—Lord Clifford objects to breach of public faith in infringement on articles of Limerick.

1698.—Bishop King's law-suit with the London Society respecting lands in Derry; petition of Society against proceedings of Peers in Ireland; address to the Crown to send for Bishop King: the serjeant-at-arms, his deputy, and the lieutenant of Derry all in custody. The Peers in England resolve to overthrow all jurisdiction in the Peerage of Ireland.—Parliament in Ireland alleged to be in the hands of three men.—Suggestion of Francis Annesley to reject money bills in Ireland for barracks "which are platforms for arbitrary power."—English legislation against Irish woollen manufacture.—Andrew Hamilton's answer to Cragheed's book.

1699.—Complaints in Ireland that she is run down in England upon every occasion, whether as to property or jurisdiction, and is now sought to be controlled by laws framed in England.—View of Sir Robert Southwell that the dependence of Ireland on England is to be preserved only by cherishing and not crushing those English Protestants there "who have nothing on this side "Paradise to adhere to but old England." Question on decree in favour of Lord Ward of Dudley in chancery of Tipperary. Interposition of Bishop of Salisbury on behalf of Bishop King in House of Lords, London. Jurisdiction of House of Peers in Ireland repudiated in England. Progress in English Parliament of bill for resumption of Irish forfeitures and impropriate tithes; debates on their clauses.—Proceedings of trustees of Irish forfeitures.—Bill passed in House of Lords, England, against Papists; Duke of Ormonde and 16 lords speak against it.—Necessity for a Parliament in Ireland to support and give supplies to army, and yet the vitals of that Parliament already in a manner overthrown.—Representations of Dean of Derry to Chancellor of England, concerning alleged violence of Bishop King.—Quarrel between Lady Eustace, Sir Thomas Newcomen's daughter, and Colonel Luttrell, creates "two "very furious parties amongst Papists."—Sir Richard Bulkeley's proposal to endow a college on his estate at Dunlavan, 20 miles from Dublin; Appendix IV.—Illness and death of Stillingfleet, Bishop of Worcester; his library worth between 3,000*l.* and 4,000*l.*—Case of Archdeacon Matthews of Lisburn, who had six distinct cures in his archdeaconry and prebend, and never did the office of a minister in any of them.—Death of James Bonnell.—Correspondence with his widow concerning his monument, biography, and writings.—Account of Bonnell prepared by Strype, cousin of Mrs. Bonnell.

1700.—Mark Bagot's claims on trustees of forfeitures.—Bishop King in London.—Prosecution of Rev. Mr. Kirkwood in court of Bishop of Clogher.—Rochester appointed Lord Lieutenant.—Visit of Lord Galway to Clogher.—Death of Dr. John Lesley. Correspondence with Peter Browne, Provost of Trinity College, relative to work on "Origin of Evil;" Appendix V.—Charges against Mr. Conolly before trustees of forfeitures.—Mrs. Bonnell importunes Bishop King to carry out his promise of writing her husband's biography.—Protestant opposition to re-appointment of David Melvill, Provost of Strabane, as he has a strong party of Presbyterians, and discourages people who go to Church.—Affairs of Sir Robert Adair. Proceedings on claims for Irish forfeitures.—Report of trustees brought to England by Mr. Annesley of the county Kildare.—Henry Dodwell on independence of Parliament in Ireland and on schism with church in England in connexion with case of Bishop Sheridan of Kilmore; Appendix VI.

1701.—Letters of Provost Peter Browne on theories in King's work, "On origin of evil."—Biography of Bonnell; letters of his widow.—Divisions in Convocation in England.—Extension of time for Commission on Irish forfeitures.—Davenant's Discourse on resumption of Irish forfeitures.—Remarks of E. Burridge on anonymous publication entitled "Jus Regium," concerning Irish forfeitures: "It sets forth the King's title and "the hardships of the resumption; it has made a great "noise, and they expect to find the author; there are "very bold things in it, and it has stunned some "people."—Proceedings in London Parliament on war. Levy of landmen and seamen.—Parnell in Trinity College, Dublin.—Completion of treatise "De origine "mali."—Affairs of Established Church: Proposal to solicit Crown and Parliament to take off incumbrances from forfeited impropriations.—Arrangements for publishing treatise "De origine mali" in Dublin and London.—Life of Bishop Bedell lent to Bishop Burnet's friend, Sir Richard Bulkeley, now in England.

1702.—Accession of Queen Anne, &c.—appointment of officials; Appendix VII.—Proposed union with Scotland may serve to create necessity of union with Ireland: considerations on those subjects.—Addresses from clergy in Ireland to Queen.—Quarrel between John Pooley, Bishop of Cloyne, and Bishop King.—Petition in opposition to Bishop King's proceedings against Matthews in diocese of Down.—Competition between Clavel and Tooke, London booksellers, for treatise "De "origine mali;" Appendix VIII.—Publication of Bonnell's life by Archdeacon Hamilton.—Negociations for post of major in Colonel Stanhope's regiment for Irvine, brother-in-law of Bishop King.—Death of Michael Boyle, Primate of Ireland.—Efforts of Sir Robert Hamilton to obtain the primacy for Bishop King.—Convocation of clergy in London.—Forfeited impropriations settled on Church through exertions of Bishop Foy of Waterford and Bishop Lindsay of Killaloe.—Too numerous addresses from Clergy in Ireland to Queen Anne.—Collections in Ireland for Vandois and Scotch Clergy.—Retirement of Sir R. Southwell from office; succeeded by his son Edward.—Objections of Thomas Smyth, Bishop of Limerick, to Bishop King's scheme of subscription for general fund for Church purposes, and their promotion in Parliament.—King

" My Ld',
" The favour of your lordships Pre came yesterday to my hands, wch when I read, I could not but think myself guilty of a greater fault then indiscretion, should I tax your Pship with what your Pre mentions of giving an information against me, & a severe character of me. But my ld, if I remember aright, I gave your lordship a generall account of my hard usage lately at Dublin, & then told your Pship that Mr. Sheridon had named your lordship for it, wch, in justice to your Pship's character in all respects I cannot believe, & since nothing is more com'on than private Pres with mean names or none at all, & publicke rumors in wch men's reputations are to freely handled, & most com'only without ground, I was apprehensive your lordship might have suffered by a com'on report, as well as I had by a secrett Pre, & therefore my intent was to doe that justice to your Pship, that I might reasonably expect from another's charity. What p'ticular information or character Dr. Sheridon gave your Pship gave of me I know not, nor cannot learn, & it is my greatest misfortune to be represented under a hard character, & yet can neither know an p'ticuler instance of my misbehaviour, nor the p'son who says I am faulty. In all matters that relate to me, I should desire no other judge than your Pship, & am so little apprehensive of hard usage from your ld'ship that I should not decline your ld'ship's judgmt. in my reputat'on & character, notwithstanding what Dr. Sheridon says, who, I am confident, takes it on some private whisper, & no just ground. I humbly beg your l'dship's pardon that I thus rudely addresse you with another hand, but a painefull indisposic'on wch God Almighty is pleased to lay upon me, will, I hope, plead for, my l'd,
" Your most obedient humble servt.,
" SAM. SYNGE.

" Kildare, 9th Jan'r 1692.

" For the Right Revd. father in God,
"William, L'd Bishop of Derry, at
[*Endorsed*] Londonderry.
" Dean Synge, Jan. 9, 1692."

appointed Archbishop of Dublin.—Correspondence with Charles Hickman, his successor in see of Derry.—Affairs of Mrs. Warren, who had endeavoured to procure liberation of Dr. King from prison in 1689.—Bishop Hickman's arrangements of dispute in the London Society connected with lands in Derry.—Henry Dodwell on schism in Protestant Church: Case of William Sheridan, Bishop of Kilmore, deposed for refusing to take oaths to William and Mary; Appendix VI.—Turbulence and indiscretion in Convocation in Ireland.—Proceedings in Parliament of Scotland.—Presbyterian interest there has become weakened.—Independence of Parliament in Ireland not admitted in England.—Correspondence with Samuel Leeson, Mayor of Derry, respecting prosecution of Edward MacColgan, a Popish priest who had solemnized several marriages.—Priests in county Derry have all refused the abjuration oath.—Warrant issued against James O'Hegarty, a regular, in the county Donegal.—Some gentlemen in Donegal very vigorous on behalf of priests; particularly one, who at sessions there said publicly that, if he could not have the priest released, "he would get it done in spite of us."—Preparations for Convocation.—Bishop of London apprises Archbishop King that the great feuds between the Bishops and Clergy of Ireland make it difficult for the English to serve this Church, give great scandal, and much lessen the credit and interest of the Church of Ireland to the last degree.—John Lovett's candidature for representation of county of Dublin.—Affairs of Derry magistracy; disasters in town council.

1704–5.—Convocation of Established Church in Ireland. — Letters of Archbishop King from London.—Litigation there on his claims on Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Dublin.—His preaching so well liked in London that he has customers enough from all parts to beg sermons; preaches before the Queen in her chapel, and to a great auditory at St. Margaret's Westminster.—Recovery of lands of Seatown for see of Dublin.—Proceedings in Parliament of Scotland. — Protestant Church in Rotterdam, South Carolina, and Plantations.—Plans for conversion of Irish Roman Catholics.—French Protestant Church in Ireland; Appendix IX.

1706. — Dealings with forfeited estates. — Francis Annesley on union with Scotland and Ireland; Appendix X.

1707.—English Convocation.—Conference of Francis Higgins with Archbishop of Canterbury; Appendix XI.—Affairs of Derry.—Scheme for the more effectual preventing growth of Popery, and speedy conversion of the Irish.—State of livings of Narraghmore and Moone, co. Kildare.

1708.—Poverty of Bishop Sheridan; Appendix XII.

1709.—Election of Provost of Trinity College, Dublin.—Affairs of Church in diocese of Dublin.—Proceedings in Irish convocation—Collections for Palatines.—Contentions in municipal corporation of Dublin.

1710.—Altercation between Bishops at consecration of Peter Browne, Bishop of Cork; Appendix XIII.—Legal formularies for Roman Catholic converts.—Accession of George I.—Plot sworn by Dominic Langton, a Dominican friar, pretendedly a convert to the Established Church.—Riots in Limerick and affairs of that town.—Letter of George Berkeley on his ordination; Appendix XIV.—Death of Barbier, minister of French Church.—Anxiety of Bishop of Worcester to repress Dr. Lesley, who has been writing in London these many years; Appendix XV.—Unrequited services of Lord Limerick to Crown of England.

1712.—Erection of St. Anne's church, Dublin.—Palatines in Ireland.—Correspondence with Bishop of Edinburgh on contributions from Irish Protestants to church in Scotland.

1713.—Addison's tragedy of Cato.—R. Molesworth on parliamentary arrangements in Ireland; Appendix XVI.—Swift installed in Deanery of St. Patrick's.—Affairs of Trinity College, Dublin.—New buildings at St. Sepulchre's. — Dissensions in Trinity College and between Dublin Mayor and aldermen.—Sickness and death of Sir Patrick Dun, M.D.

1714.—Proposed parliamentary reward for discovery of longitude: — Ditton and Whiston. — Archbishop King appointed Lord Justice. — Budgell's demaud on Dawson for Government documents.—Appointments to Irish bishoprics.—Judgeship of King's bench offered Sir Richard Levinge.—Decision at London against Sir C. Phipps and his party.—Letters of R. Molesworth; Appendix XVI.—Sunderland appointed Lord Lieutenant.—Addison, his secretary, "Protestant interest may now "be secured in that kingdom.—Letters from Sunderland to Archbishop King; Appendix XVII.—Addresses to King George from dissenting clergy of Ireland.—Condition of Dromore diocese.—Letters of S. Molyneux from Antwerp, Havre, and London; he is appointed secretary to Prince of Wales. His obligations to Archbishop King; Appendix XVIII.—Legislation against Rapparees.—Parties of Sir C. Phipps and Lord Anglesey.—Irish troops in service of France computed at 17,000 men.—Arrival of George I. in London.—Renewal of Sir E. Southwell's patent as Secretary of State.

1715.—Flight of Lords Bolingbroke and Oxford.—Raising of a regiment by Sir Marcus Beresford and Frederick Hamilton.—Affairs of Trinity College, Dublin, and election of George Prince of Wales as chancellor of that university in place of Duke of Ormond.—Affairs of Kilkenny, Waterford, and Wexford.—Buildings of palace of St. Sepulchre, Dublin.—Recompense to Sir Richard Levinge and his son for sufferings under administration of Duke of Shrewsbury.—Disturbances in London; proceedings on impeachment of Lord Bolingbroke.—Correspondence of Charles Delafaye, secretary to Lord Sunderland.—Alterations of form of prayer to those used in England.—New peers for Ireland proposed.—Seizure of Jacobite papers addressed to Dean Swift; Appendix XIX.—Susanna Sargent and title of Riverston.—Disturbances in Trinity College, Dublin.—Proposed publication at Oxford of Dr. Aungier's MS.—Riot at Oxford.—Letters of Addison; Appendix XX.—Lord Sunderland appointed Privy Seal:—Lord Galway and Duke of Grafton, Lords Justices. — Attainder of Duke of Ormond.—Apprehensions of invasion; preparations against it.—Outcry of Tories and Jacobites.—Array of militia.—State of feeling in North of Ireland; Appendix XXI.—Case of Richard Fitzgerald condemned unjustly as a Tory, robber, and rapparee; Appendix XXII.—Projected purchase of Bishop of Ely's library for Trinity College, Dublin. — Plans for inducing Provost Pratt to resign.—Archbishop King in London.

1715–16. — Dr. Robert Howard's negociations for Prince George's acceptance of chancellorship of Trinity College, Dublin; ceremonial on his investiture; Appendix XXIII.

1716.—Military operations in Scotland.—Rev. Owen Doile convicted for using seditious words; his execution at Wexford respited.—Opposition to Test Act.—Affairs of See of Tuam.—Confederation in England of "those called Tories."— Grants expected towards library of Trinity College, Dublin, on choosing Prince George as Chancellor. — Candidate for honorary degree recommended by the latter; Appendix XXIII.—Differences between Provost Pratt and Fellows.—Application from clergy of Gloucester respecting family of late Judge Lyndon in Ireland.— Government of Lord Galway.—Increase of disaffection in Trinity College, Dublin: characters of Drs. Richard Baldwin, Claudius Gilbert, and John Elwood.

1717.—Abatement of party spirit in Trinity College.—Provost Pratt nominated to deanery of Down.—Baldwin appointed Provost of Trinity College.—Bonfires on birthnight of Duke of Ormonde.—Trial of Lord Oxford. Bishop of Bangor's answer to Dr. Snape.—Dangers to established church from writings of Sir R. Steele and Bishop Hoadley.— Ex-provost Pratt's benefactions to Trinity College.—Negociations with Dean of St. Patrick's for church livings.—Restrictions on Dissenters. — Letter of Sir Richard Levinge on case of Dean Francis, grandfather of Sir Philip Francis; Appendix XXIV.—Encouragement of Palatines in Ireland.—Deficiency of silver coin.—Judgment of House of Lords in London on case of Annesly and Sherlock.—Affairs of Kilkenny Corporation:—difficulties of Archbishop Wake, of Canterbury, with his Majesty, who is advised by ministers looking only to promotion of their political interest.—Clergy of England infected with loose opinions both as to doctrines and government.—Dr. A. Charlett on characters of J. C. Pfaff and Grabe.—Projected Oxford publication of Hebrew MSS. of Dr. Aungier of Dublin, under editorship of Gagnier: difficulties of publishing works at Oxford, except through booksellers: subscription system of Hearne: censure on his preface to Camden's Elizabeth; Appendix XXV.

1718.—Archbishop of Canterbury assures Dr. King that when consulted on Irish promotions he will consider nobody's schemes, but give his own opinion according to his own judgment. He never was so complaisant to his governors as to do as he was bid, and hopes his friends will not expect it from him.—Legislation on Erasmus Smith's charities.—Opposition to toleration of Dissenters. —William Nicholson appointed Bishop of Derry.—Setting of proclaimed Tories in Monaghan, Cavan, and Louth; Appendix XXVI.—Sir Marcus Beresford desires titles Baron Beresford, Viscount Curraghmore, and Earl of Tyrone.—Eustace Budgell removed from Accountant-

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Generalship.—Disputes between Bishop of Waterford, and military there.—Affairs of diocese of Ossory and of Wexford town.

1719.—Opposition to repeal of test act and occasional conformity bill.—Dangers to Church of England from Dissenters.—Alleged adherence of Presbyterians in North of Ireland to solemn league and covenant.—Archbishop King's book on Consecration of Churches.—Arians and Bangorists very open and insolent.—Archbishop King's opposition in Parliament of Ireland to toleration bill.—The Dissenters, "a busy and indefatigable generation, and our Court [in England] seems "to be very fond of favoring them."—The bishops in Ireland firm and unanimous in support of the Established Church.—New fashion in London of "flying up hoops "and straw, and other flapping hats worn by women."—Bill of Peerage rejected by the Commons "in one of "the fullest houses that ever was known."—Controversies of Dissenters on Arian points.—Bishop Waterland's work.—Movements of enemies to Revelation, favourers of Arianism, haters of episcopacy and universities.

1720.—Distribution of the property of John Forster, late Chief Justice of Common Pleas.—South Sea Bubble.—Archbishop King's papers on matters about the South Sea Stock.—Letters from Lord Abercorn on this subject.—Expectation that the Tories are again to have their turn in London.—Clergymen for Jamaica and Antigua.—Obstacles to printing Dr. Aungier's MSS.—Professors for Virginia.—Controversies between Dissenters in North of Ireland and in England.—Efforts to check growth of Atheism, Deism, and indifference in them in faith in Jesus Christ.—English officials "find themselves unwelcome guests" in Ireland.

1721.—Miserable effects of South Sea project on many in Ireland.—Dispute between Isaac Leak and Rev. Mr. Antrobus.

1722.—Charge of treason against Augustine Nugent.—Questionable character of witnesses on part of Government.—Bolton appointed Lord Chancellor of Cashel.—Archbishop King in England.—Instruction respecting the "Wild Geese."—Information of Daniel Mulcahy, laid before Government by Chief Justice Whitshed.—The country resolved to acquit all that come before them.—Difficulties with witnesses.—Pauperized condition of Lady (Margaret) Gormanstown, widow of Jenico, Viscount Gormanstown.—Business of the "Wild Geese," and what "depends thereon, a very unpleasant work."—Difficulty in North and South of Ireland about rents.

1723.—Contest respecting episcopal jurisdiction in Isle of Man.—Suggestions for employing poor in fishing.—Letter of Archbishop King to Duke of Grafton, Lord Lieutenant, respecting patent for Kingsend chapel.—Supply of clergymen for West Indies and church in the plantation.—Irish bills before Privy Council in London.

1724.—Recommendations of candidates for bishoprics.—Grand jury of St. Sepulchre and supply of water.—Lord Carteret declared Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; His Majesty "told him that if he had anything better to have "given him he should have had it."—Wood's patent for copper money: proceedings respecting it: Secretary Southwell's account of assay at the Tower by Sir Isaac Newton; Appendix XVII.—Difficulties in vouching the patent.—Bishop Boulter, of Bristol, intended for primacy of Ireland.—Memorial of Luke Nettervill.

1725.—Letter from Francis Hutcheson; Appendix XXVIII.—Proposed marriage of the heiress of Culledon to heir of Selkirk.—Exculpation of Bishop of Elphin.—Action of Irish bishops in Parliament in opposing the interest of King of England not conducive to having sees filled by Irish.

1726.—Archbishop King at Bath.—Death of Bishop of Cloyne.—Conjectures as to ecclesiastical preferments in consequence.—Duke of Wharton's proposal to Bishop of Clogher for endowment of preachers on divine right of episcopacy—the first sermon to be preached on Hebrews, chap. v., verse 4.—Dr. Robert Howard recommended for bishopric of Cloyne; "Nothing can make "it fall among [in Ireland] but the great weight "which is on it, which is above 2,500l."—Repair of Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin.—Preaching at St. Michan's Church.

1727.—Roman Catholic address well received in England, and will be of good use abroad.—Bill from Ireland for qualifying converted Roman Catholic lawyers stopped at English council, as having originated from council board in Ireland, who are His Majesty's immediate servants.—Rapid conclusion of Westminster election.—Open bargaining and buying.—Arrangements for coronation—medals, anthem, &c.—Condition of Ireland, bad as possible; all the gold coming away in specie in great quantities every day.—Carteret declared Lord Lieutenant.—Proceeding of George II. in selection of officials.—Colony of Palatines on lands of Ballingarrane, part of jointure of Lady Dowager Southwell; contrary to custom of England or Ireland that any tenant should offer to vote but as their landlord directs.—Account by Nat. Whaley of his appeal case in London.—English lawyers in London: Danvers, Serjeant Hawkins, Mr. Bootle, the most arrogant man and the greatest despiser of Irish lawyers, whether judges or council.—Less wrangling or debates in English Parliament than ever known in any session.

1728.—Accounts of Robert Adair with Bishop of Raphoe.—Erection of charity school at Castleknock.—Answer of Archdeacon Thomas Wall, vicar of Castleknock, to Thomas Crosthwait.

1729.—Affairs of Archbishop of Raphoe and his daughters Mary and Dorothea Forster.

The papers in the collection include the following:—

1688.—The present state of the [Protestant] Church in Ireland: 1. Her discipline admitting members; 2. Admitting clergymen; 3. Calling offenders of the laity to account and punishing them; 4. Calling offending clergymen to account and punishing them. ii. Her tithes and revenue: 1. Dues; 2. Difficulty of collecting; 3. Government; 4. Service.—Observations addressed to Sir R. Southwell on Serjeant Osborne's motion, 6th November 1690: "Serjeant Osborne moved in the King's Bench "that court to give in charge to the grand jury then "empanelled that all persons whatsoever who acted as "justices of the peace in this kingdom since the abdi"cation of King James might be found and esteemed "guilty of treason, and the day before declared in "chancery that all Protestants who acted in any civil "employment here during the late Government were "guilty of high treason."

Depositions on behalf of the aldermen and burgesses of Londonderry and on behalf of Mr. Warham Jeunnet and the mayor, 1691.—Reasons for the jurisdiction of the lords in Ireland.

Memorandum for his Grace the Duke of Ormonde concerning the appeal of the Bishop of Derry.

Note concerning the Act prohibiting the sending out of cloth.

Case on opposition of Bishop of Kildare, Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Dublin, to citation issued by Archbishop King to appear before him in Chapter House there on 24 April 1704, to undergo visitation, and to show their letters of orders, their elections and dignities.—Report of proceedings in House of Commons on impeachment of Bolingbroke, 1715; Appendix XXIX.

Some observations on the taxes paid by Ireland to support the Government, 1716; Appendix XXX.

Letters and extracts from these papers are appended in their original orthography. Through them and the foregoing synopsis the novel light thrown by this collection on many points of English and Irish history will be sufficiently obvious, without more lengthened details here.

When submitted for my inspection, the collection was entirely unarranged, and portions of it were found to have been irreparably injured by damp.

It was presented by its late owner in 1852 to Dr. Lyons, who, however, does not possess any details in connexion with its descent or history.

I have reason to believe that the collection, after the death of Archbishop King, came into the hands of his relative, the Rev. Robert Spence, rector of Donaghmore, in the county of Donegal, diocese of Derry, and that it remained with the Spence family till about 1810, in which year George Spence, Esq., was resident in Donaghmore House, near Castlefinn. I may add that there are in Ireland other collections of Archbishop King's papers, on which I purpose hereafter to report to your Commission.

Dublin. J. T. Gilbert.

APPENDIX.*

Appendix I.—Publication of "State of Protestants of Ireland."

1.

My Lord, London, 8 Septemb[r] 1691.

"I doubt not but M[r] Tolet did lett y[r] lord'p know when it was he put the manuscript into my hands. I lost noe time to attend my Lord Nottingham for his promise of licence. But because he could not possibly examine the work, he wish't I could prevaile on the

* All the letters in the Appendix, with the exception of App. VI. 3., were written to King, whose address, however, does not appear on some of them.

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Bishop of Worcester to doe it. I went to him and there found the Bishop of Salisbury. I discoursed to their lo'pps the valne I had thereof by reading only the extract. My Lord of Worcester was involv'd in other things, but the Bishop of Sarum sayd that if I would lett him carry it next morning to his house at Windsor, he would goe through it and give his opinion. Yesterday, I had a letter from him whereof the enclosed * is copy. I show'd it at night to my Lord Nottingham who bid me send for the writings, as I did this morning; but by noone I found them sent to my house, and have since been with my Lord Nottingham, who having look'd over the extract and read the preamble, tells me his licence shall be ready when call'd for. And of this I now give M^r Tollet notice and send the manuscript back unto him.

* * * * * * *

ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

Lord Bishop of Derry.

2.

My Lord, London, 6th Feb^r 169½.

I did already acknowledge your lordpp's of the 13th Novemb^r, and I was in hopes to have had opportunity of writing to your lord'pp at large upon what I have so long since lodged in my Lord of Canterbury's hands; but winter and Parliament, and my constaut attendance at the Custom House, makes it hard to gett anything to say, and when I was once at Lambeth, it was early days with his Grace, who was but newly settled in that place, so that now my cheif occasion of writing to your lord'pp is at M^r. Clavell's request who is reprinting your lordpp's book in a lesser volume. He shewed mee a preface that a friend of his had prepared for it, but I advised him to send it your lord'pp, as the only hand that could turn those materialls to best advantage, the design of them being to shew that whatever was fulfilled in Ireland was intended also for this side. He would have had mee putt my Lord Salisbury on this work, but hee is so filled with his own concerns and the long session of Parliament, that 'tis easy to foresee his lord'pp would have ex[c]used it tho' he may be glad to read whatever shall have past your lordship's hand. There is one point in your lord'pp's book and but one that I ever heard off w^ch is cavilled at, and that is the ill condition of the English Fleet under K. James, so that perhaps if it be reprinted as it was, it may deserve a large marginall note signifying that altho' in fact this of y^e fleet were otherwise, yett was it so discours't by K. James, and perhaps to animate his friends on that side to the easier regaining of England. It is certain that the fleet of England was for a long time in a ruinous condition, but in the 2 last years of K. James's reign, there was very great care and expence to restore them. I know not how to entertain your lord'pp with publick affairs or with those in particular y^t refer to Ireland. It is generally beleived my L^d Sidney will forthwith go over to Ireland Lord L^d and there is a bill now preparing by the Commons to vest y^e forfeitures there for the payment of debts. There is a clause in it to save all Protestants, but such as continued in arms soon after Duke Schomberg's landing, and altho' no man was opposite to this, yett was there very much opposition as to the other part by some who would have garbled the Protestants. I am sorry to observe that some of us in this place have held a conduct so contrary to the sense of the Court, as I can hardly think when their resentment of it will be wiped off. Our good friend M^r Trench may tell you part hereof, but it is much worse than when he went hence. Your lord'pp was long since pleased to recomend unto mee Coll. Fletcher for the government of Kinsale. I had from my friends in that place who had tasted of him, such farther accounts of his vertue, as I never more earnestly sollicited anything then this concern, and it had been a blessing sible to repair the calamitys past, and what at this very day, we still there undergo. But as to him, the effect is much better for his virtues being published, he is appointed to go Governor to New York, which may be very honestly worth him a 1,000*l.* p. ann. I wish your lordship all sort of prosperity, and shall ever be, my lord,

Your L^dpps most faithfull & most obedyent servant,

ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

3.

My Lord, London, 29th March 1692.

I have the honour of your lo'pp's of the 2^d. The first part whereof referrs to the amending that passage in the State of Ireland which concerns the navy. M^r Tollet and I had long since agreed upon a marginall note, which was soone printed off, and I hope it will be to your liking, for wee thought best to leave the original as it was. My Lord Cheif Justice Reynell had given M^r Clavell two long letters writ by S^r Theob. Buttler to be added to the Appendix, which he desireing me to reade, I thought they would confirme the former vouchers, as falling much into the measures of Bishop Mullony, and I offer'd him another letter of the same hand and to the like intents; but I was soon inform'd by one at Court that Buttler had notie eof these intended additions, and that he made loud complaints against a new paper war, when it was promis'd them as signing the Articles that all should be forgott; but in case he were provok't he wul alsoe write, and would make appeare that your lo'pp was never in prison but at y' owne request, and that you had your liberty to goe forth when ever you desir'd it. The party who told me these things beleiv'd that what he said was calumny; however, thought it best that the book come out as it was before and upon discource hereof, and of another preface which Mr. Clavell showd me, wee thought it best to leave all new things alone till they give provocation, as they menace by answering the book. I guess this preface was writt by the Archbishop of Tuam, because a great part of it, though very long, was of his Grace's owne case as a thing omitted in the book. But having seene what your lo'pp wrote to M^r Tollet concerning a preface, I may long wish before I see one that is fitt, for I never read anything with more delight then the modell you prescribe, which ought in every title to be fulfilled to make a preface as it ought to be, superiour to the book. And if ever any provocation be given by the adverse party, it may then be fitt to write and to pursue those instructions if wee can find the man.

* * * * * * * *

ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

APPENDIX II.—BISHOP KING'S MEMORANDA ON LESLIE'S ANSWER to his "STATE OF THE PROTESTANTS OF IRELAND."

[The pages referred to are those of Leslie's book.]

p. 43. Holland never begun a warre.

p. 44. Ireland ruined by submission not struggling for liberty. Compare absolute governments with [*oblit.*] where most rebellions.

p. 45. Falsified from the title.

p. 46. It is the principle of the Papists to [*oblit.*] those that they cannot convert.

p. 47. The author never said the government by the abdication was dissolved. Declaration before y^e of King William at Finglass. None submitted on 12th Ginkle's proclamation.

p. 49. Falsification about Derry.
Queen Mary's parlement well urged.
Falsification about Irish protestants.

p. 50. The B'p of Galway [Galloway], a papist, never went in clergymens habite.

p. 105. Quere, the order of the House of L^ds.
Most false, y^t the author owes his life to mercy.
Most false, y^t he was accused of correspond [*oblit.*]
Knows no such man as Sherman.

p. 106. Most false, y^t the author ever spoke to King James.
Judge Nugent accused the author of preaching treason. Chancellor Herbert answered, y^t he [*oblit.*] and was assured of the contrary.

p. 107. Consider the letter.
Give an account of praying for the Prince of Wales.
Give an account of proving the French league.

p. 108. Prayer for King James.

p. 109. Not one prayed for King James in y^t prayer.
Charges all the protestants with the parlement adiress,
Thought him not their lawfull [*sic*]; refused to pray against the Prince of Orange.

p. 111. False, y^t the clergy was first to make y^e court.
Quere if the L^d Primate advised the B'p of Chester to take Clogher.
B'p of Meath did not print his speech.
Quere was the proctor commanded to print his speech.
Proctor dyed with hardships in King Jameses time.
Dublin clergy never met about the Prince of Wales.

* Now missing.

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p. 112. The parlement took away the declaration because misinterpreted.
False, y^t they preach against it.
p. 113. The[y] wonder, & curse their hard fate; false [*sic*] falsehoods about the author.
p. 114. Did not se[e] Cork.
How cou'd he speak of forreign force.
Reason why I did not visite B'p Sheridan.
Mr. Hudson required no such thing; give an account of Mr. Dodwell.
p. 116. Disingennous quoting.
p. 117. Passage of the preface to B'p Sheridan.
p. 119. Religion y^t leads to despise y^e word destroys salvation.
Quere the B'ps sermon on Matt. 25, 46.
Quere sermon on Rom. 13, 5, by B. Sarum.
p. 122. Consider the rethorick of the B'p of Meath.
Falsehood concerning the clergy.
If King James had prevailed we expected no such questions.
p. 123. False aspersion on the clergy.
The number of doubters small, those y^t doubte Jacobites still; picks up all the malicious storys against the clergy.
p. 124. Contempt of religion greater in King Charles the 2^d.
Putting papists in power greatest blot in King James' administration.
p. 128. No popish principles allowed by us.
p. 129. Quere how many non-jurors.
p. 130. Quere Judge Nugents bribery.
p. 131. All noblemen had y^r outlawry's reversed.
L^d Clarendon removed.
p. 132. S^r Charles Porter credited more y^n Fitton.
p. 133. Sermon in X^t Church.
p. 134. S^r John Davis report.
Quere the ancient customs of Ireland.
Quere Alderman Pierces case.
p. 135. Bruno Talbot not commissioner of the revenue.
p. 137. Charles Murray, quere.
p. 138. Protestant bakers false.
p. 138. Many protestants dyed before Derry.
Quere about y^r Charters.
p. 139. Falsification about the lye.
Severall slanders.
p. 140. Falsification, p. 157, of state, &c.
Quere L^d Granard's testimony.
p. 140. Quere the busyness of Wexford.
Quere Brown's busyness.
p. 142. Overt act of treason.
No pardon.
Reason of was to exchange.
p. 143. Clear from contradiction.
Quere the suggestions 299.
Reflect on the use K. J. made of passive obedience.
p. 144. Reconcile contradictions.
p. 145. K. J. did not put it out of his own power designedly.
p. 147. Who destroyed y^e countrey?
Quere restoration of absentees goods.
p. 149. Quere the busyness of Youghill.
James M^{c}Cartney's answer to the commissioners bill in the exchequer.
p. 150. Quere the busyness of the ships at Belfast.
p. 150. Query the story of the merchantmen.
Quere the story of the boxwood & ivory that came wth Crosby of Cap^n Corker.
p. 151. General Hamilton marched in on articles.
Quere the protection from Gen^{ll} for Belfast.
Quere the breach of protection.
p. 160. Quere Major Callaghan's treatment to Mrs. Hawkins.
p. 161. Quere the fort of Culmore.
Quere what was done in the articles Carrigfergus.
Quere the breach of capitulation at Drogheda.
p. 162. Quere the usage of the prisoners at Cork.
Quere whether 16 shot between Cork & Clonmell by Cap^n Lauther.
p. 162. Quere whether any killed in cold blood.
Quere about the L^d Galmoy.
Quere the number of rapparees killed.
p. 164. Quere the King's proclamation & the outlawry.
p. 166. King J. promised the people of Galway reprizal.
List of ships lost by storms & warre.
p. 168. Quere the act about the fleet.
p. 170. Condition of the fleet not printed with the fleet.
Quere did King James expend million.
Quere w^t the King had from the parlement.
p. 171. King James's words misrepresented.
Quere the names of the Commissioners of the Navy from Ap^l '79 till May '84, and w^t probability of K. J. influencing y^m.
p. 174. 16 burroughs in the enemy's hand; those in England as much as in England [*sic*].
p. 175. Falsification.
p. 177. Falsification.
p. 178. Observe the disingenuity about oaths.
p. 179. False, the author never took any new oath till the law required.
p. 180. Enquire what oath put the Protestants in Cork.
Quere the number of the women & children sent into Connought, 90.
p. 181. Enquire about proclamation.
Great falsehood.
Difference between enemys & subjects.
p. 185. Quere in w^t condition the women went over the Shannon.
p. 186. Falsification by leaving out the excuse; consult Serjeant Osburn about the prerogative.
p. 188. Misrepresentation of the authors sense.
p. 189. No associations to carry on their warr.
p. 190. Those y^t were were [*sic*] seising L^d Tirconnel went to England.
p. 191. The King of France using the Hugonots, as he did sufficient to make y^m submit to another King y^t wou'd protect y^m.
p. 192. Falsehood in matter of fact the Protestants y^t lived under King did not drive y^m out of the kingdom.
Observe his sense of destroying.
King never lost by his clemency.
p. 193. Quere y^e French prisoners; examine.
p. 194. Falsehood about deserved.

Appendix III.—Sieges of Ballymore and Athlone, 1691.

I.

From y^e Camp neere Ballymore, June 9th '91.

Right Rever^d Father,

I gave M^r Jemmett an acc^t it was universally concluded by our gen^{ll} offic^{rs} y^t the enemy would desert Ballymore, but on Sunday when wee satt down before it they plyed us wth 4-pounders, haveing in the garrison 2 small Peices, y^t evening we plyed them wth 3 or 4 small field pieces, & at night raised 4 batteries, 3 for cannon & one for mortar pieces; wee planted twelve or 14 greate guns beside the small pieces I mentioned, & 3 mortar pieces for bombs, wth w^{ch} wee plyed they enemy. Y^t morning y^e Gen^{ll} ordered a parley, & twist asked them if they would surrender the place & refer y^{m}selves to his mercy, w^{ch} they refused unless they might march out wth theire armes, flying collours, & wth moveables they could carry on theire backes. About twelve o'clock, diametricaly opposit to theire fortification, in a lough y^t joyns to it, we lanched 4 boates, w^{ch} wonderfully scard them, y'n they held out a white cloath & beate a parley, but my collon^{ll}, who comanded ordered the greate guns to play, having no inclination to give y'm quarters, & so y^e guns continued firing till the evening, & almost levelled severall partes of theire outworkes. Then they beate another parley & hung out a white flagg, on w^{ch} the Gen^{ll} sent an Aducam to treate with them; we sent in a Lieut. Collon^{ll} as hostage for theire Govern^r who came out to treate wth the Gen^{ll}. They soon concluded to accept of the proposals given them in the morning, only Bourk, theire Govern^r, has liberty to go to Athlone, if he thinkes convenient. Theire fortification was realy verrie strong & regular, only their bastions were too small. Wee lost some 5 or 6 men, one whereof was a gunner, & had only 4 wounded, one of them being likewise a gunner. Y^t night had they not surrendered, the place had certainly been stormed, & they all put to the sword. They had in the garrison 17 hundred, 7 or 800 whereof were women & children. I suppose wee killed y^t day wth o^r greate guns, bombs, & small shott about some 50 or 60 of them. One Bourk, theire guner, had his head shott off. We got a greate number of sheep, & neere one hundred black cattle. O^r bombs had undoubtedly done more execution, but the place was so soft that they sunk into it, & killed but few of them. The Post is just goeing, so y^t I have scarve time to tell y^r l'dship y^t I am

Yo^r most humble serv^t,
W^m Hansard.

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One Bourton, theire engineer, who was married to B'p Joneses daughter, had his braines dash'd out.

The day wee came before Ballymore wee tooke in an old castle a serj^t & 14 or 16 men; the serj^t was hanged next morning in the onomyes view.

All the prisoners positively affirm y^t Sarsfield will give us battle, but I supose he will scarce run y^t hazard; however I am p'suaded he designes to use his utmost endeav^rs to stop o' passing the Shannon. The postmaster is not pleased I delayn him.

ffor the Right Rever^d.
Father in God W^m L'd
B'p of Derry.

2.

My Lord, Dublin, 4^th July 1691.

I am sorry to find by your lord'ps of the 30^th of the last month that the prayers and proclamations did not come to your hands as they were intended, but upon inquiry after the reason thereof the postm' here tells me that the bundle was to big to send them altogether, that he was under some necessity of divideing them for the horses carriage, but that they went the following packett; soe that I presume that they are before this come safe to your l'dps hands.

The defence of Athlone continued very obstinate for some time, but the last attempt of our men was soe brave y^t upon a thorow assault soon made themselves masters of the place, the particulars of w^ch action as they came this day to me from the camp at Athlone beareing date the 2^nd of this instant are as follows: the enemy haveing constant intelligence of our proceedings, by the great number of boggars & other spyes in our camp, prevented our design on Sunday, the Gen^ll having promis'd a gyrny to every grandeer, & 2 to every serjeant, that day for their service, made them impatient & a little troublesome till effected, & on Monday night the same party at six at the ringing of the church bell went into the river at each side of the bridge, & our cannon and small shott firing into their trenches made an easy passage to our party, who in less than halfe an hour made themselves m^r of the towne & all y^r out works. As soon as our men were entred, the enemy run, & 2 of their battalions being ready to enter the towne run as fast as the other; hundreds were slain, for the trenches that were by the river of each side of the towne were full of the enemy who, pressing towards a bog, their old retreat, were cruelly galld by our cannon. Wee tooke Major-Gen^ll Maxwell, his nephew, 6 Capt^ns, aboat as many subalterns, & 95 men, with the loss of about ten men & 30 wounded. L^t Col^ll Columbine shot thro' the body. The action was very extraordinary brave in the face of an enemy of 30,000 men, who decamp'd that night, & were last night 5 mile towards Galway, in extream want, & the horse threatn to enter Leinster; the foot its believed will goe into garrysons. We have few deserters yet. Yesterday was our thanksgiveing day; 3 volleys & 42 cannon thrice dischard'd. Here landed about 2 dayes since my Lord Portland's gallant regim^t of horse, w^ch consisted of 700.

Since the takeing of Athlone, Lanesborogh is likewise deserted by the enemy, soe that now we have passes enough over the Shannon. I have noe further to trouble your lord'p at present. I pray God bless us all, & send us heaven.

I am, my Lord,
Your lord'ps very affect. brother
& humble servant,
MICH. ARMACH.*

APPENDIX IV.—SIR RICHARD BULKELEY'S PROPOSAL TO ENDOW A COLLEGE.

1.

[Cook Street, Dublin,
My Lord, Nov. 4^th [16]99.

The regard w^ch I have for y^r lord'ps thoughts, w^ch I take not to be at y^r common rate of other mens, has occasiond my giving you this trouble at this time, & w^ch I trust to y^r candor to pardon. My great Lord & Master has now put me upon a triall of giving a poor testimony of my inclination to his service; indeed I my self think it so poor a one, y^t hardly can I allow it to be any at all, since either y^r way of a mans education or ones naturall temper or constitution may incline him to be uneasy w^th a great expence or to com'iserate & relieve any thing y^t is in misery, nothing being more certain than y^t almsgiving & charity may greatly differ. By y^r death of y^t excellent man my brother w^tout sons, my estate is now at my own disposall; I have been for some months past debating upon y^e nature of y^e severall kinds of charity y^t have come under my thoughts, & I am so far determined, y^t those y^t are to y^r soul are most preferable, how frequent or pressing soever outward distresses may be at some time in a nation, tho' they by being much more various then those y^t can be exercised to y^e body, do leave me in some measure undetermined in my choise of them. I have considered of divers of them, both of such as tend to y^r improvement of mens intellectuals & of their moralls; & I am almost inclined to believe y^t as y^r present state of our churches is, y^r founding of another college would be of as publick & universall use & benefit, as any other sort of good y^t one could effect for mankind. It were too much in this place to give my reasons, beside y^t I believe there are divers obvious to every thinking man. Now supposing yo' concurrence w^th me in this first article, viz., yo' approbation & preference of a college (tho' if you do not, I earnestly desire yo' reasons, w^ch probally may be of use to me) I take it for granted. 2^dly, y^t you approve not of Dublin for y^r place. In y^r next place, then, I come to request yo' lordships thoughts for some materials for a scheme of such an undertaking. W'ever you would say upon y^t subject cannot be amiss to me. Moreover, I pray yo' opinion whether another college (at Kilkenny, suppose) should be of y^e University of Dublin, & consequently y^t all who are to take degrees should go thither to p'form their exercises & acts. I have heard y^r y^e old Duke of Ormond, upon some superficiall discourse of a college, was of opinion y^t (upon y^e supposall of all y^t I have now said) it would be of advantage so to be, in begetting emulation between y^e schollars of y^e severall colleges, & y^t they who were to perform exercises in a stranger college, would take more care of it then they did so perform. But I think y^r argument will ly as strong on y^e other side, y^t young men will take more care of doing best what they do before those with whom they daily converse & before their tutor or y^r fellows of their own house, who will also more concern themselves to be present at y^r exercises of such as are of their own house, to see what progress they make in their studies. Wherefore, on y^r other hand, when a lad comes out of y^r country to p'form his exercises, tho' a little curiosity at an idle hour sometimes might, yet not any concern, would move any of this (Dublin) College to go out of their studies to y^r hall to hear it; & so in fact we see y^t all y^r exercises perform'd at Oxford at y^e publick scholes are mere trifles, at w^ch sometimes onely y^r bookeeper is present. Upon this I desire yo' thoughts, & whatever more upon this subject you shall think fit to impart to me, especially y^e seamarks, y^e methods, customs, or practices y^t are to be laid aside and avoided; as for y^e landmarks, y^r guides y^t are to be followd, beside w^t I hope I may receive from yo' lordship, I believe I shall consult y^r statutes of many colleges. I further pray yo' fatherly advice in generall, but especially yo' prayers, y^t while I am in my narrow sphere endeavouring y^e salvation of others, I may not myself become a castaway.

I remain,
Yo' lordp^s most humble serv^t,
For y^e Right Rev^d the Rich^d. BULKELEY.
Lord Bishop of Derry,
at Londonderry.

2.

My Lord, Dublin, Dec. 9^th 1699.

In yo^r of Nov. 10^r, you seem to suppose y^t a college built out of Dublin, unless it were of a distinct university, would be but in y^e nature of an hall. Now that purely in it self I take to be no objection; for in relation to y^e University at Oxford there is no difference between y^r colleges & y^e halls; y^e schollars of each promiscuously have precedence according to y^r date of their matricula, and so proceed on to their degrees, praestitis prius omnibus ad id requisitis, & having a certificate from their respective house, of their performances therein. But further, if one college founded at Kilkenny might reasonably expect to have a university established there, why might not y^r college y^t was like to be erected (or one y^t hereafter may be erected) at Abby Boyl as reasonably expect y^r same, & another p'haps at Galway, & another at Derry, when any person shall be disposed to found a college at any of y^r said places? So y^t I cannot see how reasonably one may expect a single college to be of any other University then of Dublin. I wold therefore, if you please to

* Michael Boyle, Protestant Primate of Ireland.

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favour me so far, hear yo^r objections, if any you shall have, ag^st founding a college at y^e town of Dunlavan, 20 miles from Dublin, upon y^e Kilkenny road, in a pleasant, healthfull, & very pleasant country, a good market, & a large colony of English, & to be of y^e University of Dublin. I propose it there because it is y^e rents of that lord^p y^t will be its maintenance, & w^ch probably will thereby be y^e better paid. I would endow it with 420^li p^r ann. rent charge, beside 80^li p^r an. & a schole house & scholemasters house for a public Latin schole in y^e same towne for a nursery for y^e same, & ont of which its schollars of y^e house to be chosen, as y^e students of Christ Church, Oxford, are, out of y^e schollars of Westminster Schole. I believe I shall not need fear a scarcity of schollars to such college, for its discipline shall be most strict, even whatever relating to that, y^e statutes of every college in Oxf^d or Cambridg can hint to me; for I take discipline to be y^e life of a society y^t consists of subordinate ranks. In yo^rs you say y^t as to y^e forming of it there need be no hast; it is true indeed in all matters of moment festina lente is good advice; but, however, in this thing y^r emphasis must be upon y^e festina, for since it has but y^e duration of my crazy life for its formation, it is possible my survivors may one day say y^t cunctando perdidimus rem, if I should be taken away re infecta, & an heir at law carry off all. Therefore I beseech yo^r lord^p, as much as your business will permitt, vouchsafe a correspondence w^th me on this subject til it come to some maturity, for I find all full of their own business y^t I had thought to have discours'd w^th here about it, so true is it in relation to everybody, y^e sufficient to y^e day is y^e evil thereof.

I am,
Yo^r Lord^ps most humble serv^t,
For y^e Right Rev^d y^e ... RICH^d BULKELEY.
L^d Bishop of Derry,
at Londonderry.

3.

My Lord, Dublin, Dec. 23^d '99.

By yo^r lord^ps of y^e 15^th inst, I find I have 2 objections to answer, w^ch arise . . merely from my not sufficiently explaining myself in my last. You say thus if you . .* college w^th out power of degrees, then unlavan may be a proper place, &c.; but if I . . right y^e great use of another college would be to stir up an emulation to w^ch end . . would not answ . . I have caught & do not find y^t y^e halls in Oxford are so cons . . esteris paribus as y^e colleges. In answer to this, I say 1^st y^t no college has y^e power . . conferring degrees, not in Oxford I am sure, nay, nor this in Dublin, tho' by reason . . is but one college that w^ch, I assert does not so plainly appear. You see y^t all masters . . y^r ever have been members of this university have votes in y^e Regent house . . give you my further thoughts of yo^r proposition I take it y^t you have . . an idea of another sort of college, if I may call it one, a gymnasium . . . schole, such as Manchester, Eaton, & Winchester, in each of w^ch are provosts (& W . . Manch^r), & fellows & schollars, y^t is to say scholeboys. Here indeed are no degrees . . no capacity for them; & as for y^r fellows, they are so much remnant of popery . . owned as incongr, neither serviceable in y^e church nor in y^e foundation to w^ch they . . . (except as they have opportunity to imrich their minds by study & spiritualize . . their retirement from y^e world. But it is not a gymnasium y^t I intend, but such . . . as any in Oxford, w^ch if any of y^m singly & at home w^thin y^rselves do confer degrees (w^ch . . sure none of them do), mine should do so too. 2^dly, I say (in answer also to . . paragraph) y^t I do not take y^e use of another college to be to stir up em. . .(tho' if it were so mine would answer y^t end, since I suppose it every way eq . this or any other college), but I take y^r use of a second college in this . be y^e same w^th y^t of ye first viz^t to give mankind a politer edncation to diffuse . y^r vehicle of many blessings, but especially (as I intend it) to send forth more labourers . . . Lords harvest. It matters not much whether it cause emulation or no in ye sence . . . pose it, y^t is, between y^e colleges; p'haps it is better otherwise, it is a thousand to . y^r sublimation, y^e refining of virtues, makes y^m sour y^e sooner. Zealots too often beare those y^t differ from y^m in things about w^ch p'haps y^e zeal was not raised or exercised . . for virtuous actions is too likely to ge on even to other actions of y^e same person y^t claim not so . . mation, & so does *transire* into flattery, & emulation between distinct colleges . naturally beget animosities, & those will produce worse effects, bnt ns far as . between particular persons is

* Letter in bad condition; obliterations are denoted thus . .

capable of prodncing good effects, & restrainable . . during any ill ones, this college may encotrage it as much as any other . . Schollars of y^e same classe & under y^e same discipline for restraining . . . In y^e 8^d place I am to speak a word of halls, w^ch may be unders . 2 sorts, y^e 1^st I describe to be such as are onely y^e outhouses of some colleges . . they are truly a part of w^ch y^e college make y^e master & fellows for disciplin . . because y^e schollars of y^m being w^thout y^e college gates would otherwise be w^thout God. These then are scarce be calld distinct fioundations from y^e colleges they belong . are no more y^n as another quadrangle w^thout y^e gates, buildings erected & bestowd by . gratefull persons who have had their edncations in those colleges, so y^t y^e schollers of . halls are in some sense to be reckoned as schollers of y^e Mother College; & so Mag. . Hall, w^ch is y^e largest hall in Oxford, not being yet arrived to y^e conveniency of having . . chappell of its own they all attend constantly as y^e chappel of Magdalen College to . . gate it joyns, as if Clancarty house were one & adjoyning to our College gate, & so was . to Queen's College in my remembrance, tho now it have a very pretty chappel. There are another sort of halls, w^ch are indepondent of any College, & onely differ from Colleges in degrees of wealth; they are not endowd w^th lands or rents, or perhaps very little. y^e founder purchased ye lands, y^e site thereof, & built y^e lodgings & perhaps chappel . . and library, & y^e by licence in Mortmain gave ye fabrick in usum literarnm . . also some statutes for its governm^t, so y^t it is a sort of a *family* in w^ch y^e master . by y^e rents of y^e lodgings (p'haps he has pupills himself) or fellows subsist either . selves or by tutorage, & y^e pupills are there in y^e same manner as in any other . . & according to their matriculation & doing y^e Universitie Acts in their proper terms . . 12^th term proceed to their degree, as in y^e Colleges. Now these do but nomi . . from Colleges. The convocation of heads of houses does comprehend those . as well as Colleges, & they take place of each other onely accordiug to y^e seniority of taking their degrees . . there is in Oxford no other difference, & in Cambridge y^e halls are much more consi . good foundations some of y^m, & if you were in y^m you would not imagine y^m to be halls unless . heard y^m called so. So much for y^r halls. As to schollars coming to Dublin from . to p'form their acts, y^t lying in an inn, or rather as a friends house, or even hiring . . lodging for 3 or 4 days at a time, is not so mighty an inconvenience since y^e other occasions . . a poor schollar may sometimes have at Dublin may render y^t expense y^e easier. We are . by all y^e authors of y^e best repute y^t write of China, y^t all y^e schollars in every of Universities do come to y^e Court to seking to take their degrees . . thing I consider is yo^r advice concerning Mortmain, but you need not be apprehen . difficulties thereof, for y^t is done to our hand by y^e Statute for pious uses, 10^o Car^i on . . consulted able councell, & y^e thing is w^thout dispute. I shall however want a charter . it a body politick, or rather to procure some priviledges & immunities necessary for ta will being, & these . y^t I am sure w^th my friend y^e Bp. of Worcester has w^th y^e King I hardly doubt of . . tho if there be occasion I could make use also of y^e Bp of Salisbury's my singular friend. You make some difficulty of its not being present, bnt I cannot alter y^r . . of things. When Providence sees best to make future things present, it will make . . my part I have never had quiet in my mind till I became possessed of y^r belief y^t . . y^t is is best, y^t nothing is amiss (y^t is where a man's sloth or inconsideratenes is not an .) p'haps it is not yet fit in relation to myself or to y^e nation, or to y^e Government . fiamily & that brings in yo^r next objection, to blow away which I must . you y^t by heir at law I meant no more y^n such person as by being next of . have y^r fairest claim if I should dy intestate. Any such heir at law every . . is not ἀγνεκαλήγτεος, for it is well known among all my relations y^t by y^e death of my brother w^thout sons my estate is all of it intirely at my disposall, & I . since his death levyd a fine w^ch bars my own issue from any right by settlement . . here is no disinheriting in y^r case, & even y^r groundless prospect of an estate probably can . in this case have any ill effect upon ye imagination of y^r person next of kin, w^ch is a girl, my brother's daughter, virtuously and religiously educated, y^t at almost 17 years of age never saw a play, & I believe never read one, & who may be worth after y^e death of my Lady Bulkeley near 2,000*li*., so y^t she may be married comfortably & suitable to her rank, w^thout being ex . ed to be run away withall

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for an heiress, & fall into ill hands. Not but y^t probadly if she deserve not ill of me, I may give her y^r estate; for I formerly acquainted you . y^r ascertaining y^r allowance of maintenance to y^e College, Publick Schole, Hospital . I intended not to give y^r land, but onely to charge it w^th ab^t 2 thirds of its value in . charge, but beside overplus of rents there will remain two as noble . (& one of y^m polite & in exact order) as, tho' I say it, I have seen in this . or y^e next, of w^ch y^e whole estate of Dunlavan is in y^r summer a paradise. You see, my L^d, I take great ffreedom to trouble you with this long letter, & . mestick concerns, & break into yo^r own business; but I can hardly make apology . so much do I think it w^th submission y^e duty of those who have their sight to . hand to a blind man y^t earnestly requests it. Therefore I continue to request . favour me w^th whatever occurs to you, either for materialls for y^e building or for . either for y^e K^es charter, or my statutes, & especially whatever may strengthen . . pline.

I remain, yo^r Lord^ps most humble serv^t,
RICHD. BULKELEY.

For y^e Right Rev^d y^e L^d Bishop
of Derry, at
Londonderry.

APPENDIX V.—PETER BROWNE, PROVOST OF TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.

My Lord, Tr. Coll. Dub., Jan. 28, 1700.

I am much obliged to y^r lordship for putting me in mind of an oversight to which I am very subject, y^r letter comes very seasonably, it will make me more cautious hereafter, & I will never send away letters again w^th out reading them over after they are written, w^ch I often do tho' I always write them in haste. To put one in mind of any imperfection he can't help is to upbraid him, but to tell him of w^t is easily mended is y^e greatest act of kindness in this world & nothing leaves so lasting a sence of gratitude in my mind as a kindness of this nature. I am heartily sorry y^r lordship dos not see all y^r imperfections of my soul as easily as my slips in y^t letter, since I now find I shoud not fail to hear of y^m all; if y^r lordship could perform this as well, I wou'd call you my gardian angel & bless you for being severe. But it may be some excuse for me to y^r lordship for my inadvertencies I beg leave to take notice of something of y^e like nature in y^r lordship's last letter to me, such as *humor* for *humour*, w^ch signify 2 very different things; *affraid* for *afraid*, *transgreat* y^e participle for *transgress'd*, y^e verb in y^r lordship's remarks on mine; *farre* for *far*, inadvertencys for inadvertencies, y^e singulas for y^e plurall, *busyness* for *business*, ee'n for even, a contriction in no use. Several words in y^r letter with capitalls in y^e middle of sentences where there is no stress, such as If, &c.; such forms of speaking as these, *Good* example will goe a *good* way, do not *take* it ill y^t I put you upon taking—w^ch are carefully avoided in all langnages. If such mistakes as these could slip y^r lordships pen at a time when it was in your thoughts to examine you will be y^e easier inclin'd to pardon those committed by me when I was off my gard. One design of y^r lordships criticisms I believe was to prepare me for a review of y^r discourse De Malo, and therefore, I begg y^r lordship not to take it ill if I begin with it, now I fear it is too long for y^e subject, especially with those great additions you mention in y^r former letter, if y^r whole strength and substance of it could be contracted into a narrower compass it were y^e better, for few men care for going along w^th y^e thred of a metaphisicall discours if it be anything tedious. I am mistaken if y^e origin of morall evill be not to be accounted for by a shorter and easier method, and is at last to be resolv'd into y^e freewill of intelligent creatures, whereas on y^e contrary y^r lordship goes about to establish liberty from y^e origin of evill; I can't speak w^th any assurance of this matter till I consider y^t discours again and read it easily in a fayr hand, but I have some apprehensions y^t y^r arguments on y^t subject do all run in this circle. I speak this as my first thought of y^t matter w^thout any consideration, & do hope to recant it upon y^r reading y^r discours more attentively, & then I will give y^r lordship my thoughts of this matter more fully.

I am y^r Lordships
obliged & faithfull ser^t,
PET. BROWNE.

I am not yet sending anything to y^e press, before I do y^r lordship shall have notice of it, & I shall be happy in so impartiall a judge.

To the Right Reverend William,
Lord Bishop of Derry, in Derry.

APPENDIX VI.—HENRY DODWELL.*

1.

Worthy S^r,

When you sent me your observations on my book against Grotius you were pleased to put me in hopes of the like observations on my Diss. on St. Cyprian. I hear a new edition of the Oxf. Cyprian is designed, and perhaps on that occasion they may think of a new edit. of my Diss. If so, your observations will now come seasonably to correct what has been mistaken in them. I got and read your answer to my old chamberfellow Mr. Manby. I am sorry he has given you the occasion, but could wish some of the tartness of your style had been spared. It has taken well here in England, where, if you could conveniently, perhaps it would be the best place to print what you publish for the future. Your press there does not afford a constant number of saleable copyes for the bookseller's trade of exchanging copyes for copyes, and the selling them here, for money hinders the vent of them. So that they hardly come to be known here, unless they be reprinted here. This advice I offer, presuming that though this be the first, yet it will not be the last work of my good and worthy ffriend. As I doubt not but you remember in your prayers our dear mothers the Church and University, so be pleased also in them to remember

Your aff. friend and brother,
S^t Asaph, ffeb. 9, HENRY DODWELL.
168½.

You may be pleased to return your answere by this bearer my cozen. I think of removing towards Shrewsbury. My service to our old ffriend Dr. Acton.

ffor my honoured ffriend
M^r William King, minister of
S^t Warburgh's parish in Dublin.

2.

Honoured Sir,

It is not without great regret that I cannot own the character of my old ffriend. If good will to your person could have inclined me to it without any culpable partiality, you needed not have doubted of my favour both to your character and to your cause. I should have heartily congratulated your honour as well as the merit that qualifyed you for it if I had thought the conditions on which you have it really reconcilable to your greatest interests. But till I can think so you must excuse my freedome. I am apt to think your self would not desire me to prefer your person to our late common mother the Church of Ireland. But, for my own part, I think I cannot better shew my affection to your person than by my freedome in a cause which I conceive to be as pernicious to your person as to the publick. And I shall very readily comply with your desires when I shall be convinced that my doing so is really reconcilable with that hearty love and veneration which I have those many years since our acquaintance in the college entertained for your person. I do withall thank you for your observations on the book you had from Dr. Madden. Words, I think them useless, because they do not satisfy me. It inclines me to believe that the cause it self must be very bad indeed when so able an advocate cannot better defend it. Though the oaths were the occasion, yet they are not the cause of the schism. I was very well satisfyed of my communion with the Publick so long as they kept true to the principles of communion, till they erected altars against altars, no otherwise vacated than by . . . And the book you were pleased to peruse managed the question of schism independently on that of the oaths. But since you . . . . to bring that . . . . were not pleased to produce what you . . . thinke you should not have forgotten to do it in your book by . . . . of private persons none of them skilled in our . . . . you rightly . . . of our constitution that it is not arbitrary, like the Eastern governments, but limited by the coronation oaths and the many oaths of ancestors to Magna Charta for themselves and their successors. But this is only with regard to conscience, not so as to give authority to subjects to resist. I graunt withall that there are such places where subjects are allowed resistence upon breach of articles. So it was by the coronation oath in Hungary till very lately. So the German lawyers assured Luther that it was in Germany. So, perhaps, it is still in Poland. So it was in England in the times of K. John and Henry 3rd, so far as the constitu-

* The persons and subjects connected with Ireland referred to in these letters are not noticed in the memoirs of Dodwell by Thomas Brokesby, D.D.

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tion of the trustees for the libertyes of the people, & the cautionary garrisons and arms commanded by them were legal, if indeed they ever were so. But I know nothing in our present constitution that can be pretended for it. The Militia Act both disowns it and disproves it. And I believe it would puzzle the ablest lawyer in our dominions to frame an hypothesis of a predicable resistence against the king for the time being that should not have many things in it which would be fairly condemnable of high treason in our legal courts, proceeding on the laws in favour of our constitution. This if it were not true you might (now at least that resistence is so much defended) persuado some learned in our laws to undertake, and I am apt to think you will hardly find any lawyer so unadvised to shew how subjects may subvert our present government without acting against the law. That is not, that I know, ever allowed bnt where some, other . . . besides the Prince, has a legal power of the sword. And I believe you will never ho able to provo that any besides him has that power by our constitution. This is all I think fit to say to this first dispute at present. In the 2d I am very glad to find you agree with me in owning the independency of the pure spiritual jurisdiction of the chnrch. I could say many things to what you have suggested in defence of our Ch. of Ireland in relation to the case of Bp. Sheridan. But finding you favourably affected to the Church's rights, I would rather spend the little time that can now be allowed on a more delightful subject,—the healing, rather than the abetting, the schism. Our whole dispute with you here is onely to assert the independency of your episcopal rights against your persons. This, methinks, should rather oblige you than displease you. Yon are more concerned in it than we of the laity, and as much as Bishop Sheridan himself. You seem desirous of an opportunity for vindicating those rights. And here you have it if you and your brethren, our old common ffriends of our unhappy country will be pleased to make use of it. That is, to propose to him such honourable terms as may satisfy him that he may yield his right without any ill precedent that may turn to the Church's disadvantage. Of those terms he is to judge whether . . . his right. The better the terms are and the more publickly the . . . the more effectually they will secure you from the like invasions for the future. If you will heal the schism, you will have reason to bless God for those . . . which have given you a fair occasion for it. You have already brought this good out of this evil, that the rights of the Church have been better understood than formerly. Now, therefore, you have the best opportunity for asserting . . . better than in the late reign, when the difference did not come to a schism. We were not then under those obligations of conscience to oppose as now, when we do not think it consistent with the safety of our souls to join in a schismatical communion. And certainly our agreement in the doctrine concerning the Church's rights is a better expedient for asserting them than that agreement of many in an animosity against Popery, who had either none, or very ill, notions of the Church's rights. If you can agree among yourselves to do yourselves, as well as Bishop Sheridan, justice, you will thereby ease us of our greatest grief of all, that of not owning your character and your commnnion. The other dispute, we doubt not, will fall in cause together with the concernments of those who have occasioned it. We shall, in the mean time, more contentedly bear with the delay of the glory of our Church, if we may, with safety to our souls, enjoy the communion of our old ffriends and brethren. And I shall be enabled, by your agreement, to subscribe myself most heartily,

Yours in all filial dnty,
HENRY DODWELL.

Shottisbrook, Dec. 7, 1700.

Bp. Sheridan knows nothing of what I write. My absence from London made me a stranger to him ever since the schism.

ffor the Right Reverend
William, Bishop of Londonderry in Ireland.

3.

Honoured Sir,

I return yon my hearty thanks for your MS. in defence of our Irish libertyes. I perceivo it was written after the xth of K. Charles I., before any invasions thought of that were made by Engl. Parliaments. The opinions of Hussey and my L^d^ Cook were those that gave the author occasion to write it. I have mislaid your former letter, and therefore am not very sure that it was S^r^ Richard Bolton who was the author of it, nor whether it were your design to part with it. I think you there signified that you intended it as a gift. If I mistake in either poynt, be pleased to correct me. I am, however, very much obliged to you for the sight of it. I design to let Mr. Lesley see it if I can without going to London. God has already made him an instrument of great things, and such a one as all our countrymen are obliged to favour. However I find our friend Mr. Molyneux has exceedingly improved his author and added many excellent things not observed by him. I have also received Bp. King's observations on the book you sent him. I have made bold to inscribe my reply to himself, which is more than he was pleased to do in his answere. However, I have sent my letter open, as he did his, purposely that you may read it before you send it to him. When you have done so, be pleased to seal it, and send it forward. Finding him of my mind in the main poynt, I have laid hold on the occasion to put him upon laying out the talents God has given him for healing the schism that, if it should please God ever to restore me to my native country, I may be able to communicate with you. This I thought a better employment of the little time I have now to spare for it, than to enter into a dispute with him wherein his interest may very much incline him to be partial. I wish all our old ffriends in the colledg, who are now dignifyed, would second him in so . . . an attemt. If you have any interest in any of them, God will reward you if you will be pleased to serve him herein. We also of the laity ought to employ what opportunityes God is pleased to put into our hands for the good of souls and of religion, that we may be able to give him an acconnt with comfort. My old ffriend, Bp. Foy, was pleased to give me a visit, and I believe designed it longer if our little villy could have afforded entertainment. My wife asked him blessing, mistaking him for Bp. Sheridan, whom she never saw. My hearty service to him, and tell him that I would have shewn her the example, if the schism would have given me leave, and that I am still ready to do it if they will end the schism in the way here proposed to his and my old ffriend. Again I return my hearty thanks for all your kindnesses, and remain

Your very much obliged ffriend
and humble servant,
HENRY DODWELL.

Shottisbrook, Dec. 7, 1700.
ffor Dr. John Madden, in
St. Brides St. in Dublin,
Ireland.

4.

Honoured S^r^,

I return you many thanks for your favour to the proposals made for healing the schism and asserting the rights of our Church of Ireland. Yet for the spiritnall part, I hope you will find it more for your own interest than that of my L^d^ of Kilmore. The temporall favour to his lordship was indeed a kindness, and a great one. Bnt it had almost prejudged him against the whole transaction. However, I do not think it fit it should be made an article. And if you would make him amends for it in the advantageousness of your spiritual grannts, it would add to his reward in heaven, and that I believe would be more satisfactory, even to him. Yet I doubt not but he wants it, if you can prevayl with him to accept of when the main design is first attained. In order hereunto I send you this form, I suppose, according to his lordship's mind, for the proposal to be made to him from you and your brethren. It would be convenient that it might have all your hands, that it may be the act of the whole communion and Church of Ireland. That will add more authority to it. And it is equally the interest of every individnall bishop as making for the interests of the episcopal authority in general. The best way of notifying your claim to the rights of your function, in perpetuam rei memoriam, will be by ordering it to be printed with your subscriptions. When you have done your parts, he is then to have a form to be also subscribed by him at your desire, which will do you also the more service by how much the fuller it is in asserting his own rights, and should be subscribed and printed with yours. I know not when you can do it more effectually than in the beginning of a reign favourable to the Church, and when it is once done, it may be a precedent for ever. If God will favour your good designs herein and bless them with a suitable success, it must needs be a satisfaction to each of you that shall have most contributed to it; and then, most especially, when you are to make your final accounts. It will be withall a great joy to me that I shall be hereby

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enabled to pay you the dues of your function, and to subscribe myself,

Yours, as in duty bound,
HENRY DODWELL.

Shottesbrook, near Maidenhead,
in Berksh., Jun. 10, 1702.

I had thought to have had these things adjusted to your hands by your brethren in England, if they had not been dispersed.

ffor the right Reverend
Dr. William King, Bishop
of London-Derry.

[Enclosure.]

The schism in the Church of Ireland being now onely upon account of the deprivation of William L^d^ Bish^p^ of Kilmore and Ardagh by an Act of Parliam^t^, & other bish^ps^ being substituted in his place. And wee being desirous of doing all that is in our power towards healing of the s^d^ schism, have treated w^th^ him for his free and voluntary resignation. And wee finding him very willing to resign anything y^t^ is personal in him for so great & good an end; onely insisting that y^r^ Church may not be hurt and her original and inherent independancy from all civil powers, as to the exercise of her purely spiritual power & authority may be confirm'd & assert'd by us; and that we would from henceforth disown & protect against all lay deprivations for the time to come that those late examples of it in England, Scotland, & Ireland may not pass into precedents and be pleaded as of right in after ages. And the resignation of the s^d^ L^d^ Bish^p^ of Kilmore may not be lookt upon as a quitting or giving up of this principle of y^r^ essential rights of y^e^ Church, upon w^ch^ he still dos insist, and intends w^th^ the blessing of God never to depart from. And wee being satisfied & fully persuaded y^t^ Christ did found and endow his Church w^th^ powers essential, inseperable, and sufficient to preserve her body as distinct from and independent of any power on earth, in the exercise and discharge of that spiritual authority granted unto her by Christ our Lord. And tho' joyn'd w^th^ Christian States and incorporated into one com'on body of subjects, yet not to be confounded with the State. As to y^e^ distinct nature of their powers each independent on the other in their several spheres and com'issions granted unto them by God. And wee w^th^al being sensible that lay deprivations in the consequences of them, and being admitted as precedents, will dissolv this independency, w^ch^ is essential to y^e^ Church, do for the future protest against all such upon any cause or pretence whatsoever. Leaving still the persons & temporal estates of all bish^ps^ and other clergymen in the full and absolute power of the State as to all civil punishments of confiscations, imprisonments, or death it self, according to y^e^ laws and constitutions of the State. And y^e^ schism being so happily healed in our National Church, wee think our selves oblig'd not to keep com'union w^th^ those who are in schism in England or elsewhere, 'till they shall return from it. And if any of us or others under our jurisdiction shal com'unicate w^th^ them, we will inflict such censures upon them as shal be in our power. And y^t^ this may have y^r^ full effect for y^e^ satisfying of y^r^ consciences of all, and y^r^ benefit of after ages in the true notions of the Church of Christ & of her spiritual authority w^ch^ relation to Christian States as well as others, wee do consent y^t^ this our declaration may be printed together w^th^ the resignation of the s^d^ L^d^ Bish^p^ of Kilmore w^ch^ he has voluntaryly given for this sole end and purpose.

APPENDIX VII.—SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL ON ACCESSION OF QUEEN ANNE.

My Lord, Spring Garden, 14^th^ March 1702.

I have been for this weeke confin'd and ill at ease, yet on receipt of y^r^ l^dsh^pp's of the 28^th^ past, I wrote to M^r^ Clavell of what concern'd him. And doubtlesse he wrote to y^r^ lo^dsh^pp, since I had then from him what is here inclos'd.* Wee are now in a new world, and after soe great a thunder-clap surely never was there soe quick a calme, for within 8 houres after the King's death, Queen Ann was fixed in the throne. This blessing was due to a sitting Parliament which had power of continuance, for had there been a dissolution by the King's death, things had been at large and perhapps uncertain. Her Ma^ty^ charm'd both Houses on Wednesday last, for never any woman spoke more audibly or with better grace. And her pressing to support our allyances abroad will commute for what the Dutch may take amiss in that emphasis which Her Ma^ty^ layd on her English heart. But it did very well at home and rais'd a hum from all that heard her. L^d^ Marlborough is gone this morning for Holland to confirm our steddiness to the allyance, and to establish theirs, that soe the enemy may not sow tares. There will doubtless be a great casme abroad for want of that center of power and trust which his late Ma^ty^ so gloriously fill'd. And we must attend to heare how it will be solv'd. In the mean time 'tis already visible that wee shall have more union at home, more councill, more despatch, and there will noe doubts remayne but that the true interest of England will have prefereece to any other. I have great wishes that good may come by attempting an union with Scotland, and the more in hopes it will necessarily draw in a consideration of Ireland, since soe great a share of that kingdome is in the hands of those that will not forgett mother country, if it should ever come to blows. There could noe progress be made in this work by King James y^e^ 1^st^ for that he disgusted the nation by giving all to his Scotch followers. And in the time of King Charles y^e^ 2^d^, we thought we had them fast enough, by expectation of issue; but since we are now only ty'd together by a single thread, the ease is much altered on either part. We see not here as yett where the ministry will be setl'd. Most men think of the L^d^ Rochester, L^d^ Marlborough and L^d^ Godolphin. Doubtlesse the first will retaine his lieutenancy of Ireland, for as no seale past to vacate his, so he now holds it by law for 6 months, and by not needing any new commission for that time, he may depute as he pleases; and soe the Queene, for soe long at least, have the benefit of his service here, without obligation to step over for satisfying the formalityes of that side. But this is only my conjecture. I am very glad y^r^ l^dsh^pp can weather your distempers without the vexation of physick. For my owne part, whether I take it or lett it alone, I am extreamly disorder'd by a weak stomach, and the vapours which fly from it to my head. But these or worse being the common perquisitts of 67, I must not complaine, especially being assur'd that there is not noe of this family that will not ioherit, when I am gone, that true veneration which I will ever pay y^r^ l^dsh^pp, who am, my lord, your l^dsh^pp's most faithfull and most humble servant.

ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

* Now missing.

APPENDIX VIII.—LONDON PUBLISHERS AND TREATISE "DE ORIGINE MALI."

My Lord, London, 8^th^ April 1702.

On receipt by the last post of y^r^ l^dsh^pp's letters of the 28^th^ past, and of your book, I presently wrote to M^r^ Clavell to call on me, for I have been of a long time confined home. He came this morning, and upon view of the book, and much discourse on the subject, he would not otherwise undertake the matter than upon the terms below. Hereupon I sent for my bookseller young M^r^ Tooke, who begins to thrive in the world, and would be content to gett nothing by this undertaking, soe that he might be but intitl'd to y^r^ l^dsh^pp's favour hereafter. And what he alsoe finally says y^r^ l^dsh^pp will find below. I may probably in lesse than 14 days receive y^r^ l^dsh^pp's opinion in this matter, and doe therefore stopp any proceeding, and 'till then retayne the book in my hands. I doubt not, by the glances I have hitherto taken, but it will prove a very acceptable present to those y^r^ l^dsh^pp intends it for, and for the honour therein done to myselfe, I must ever more remaine my lord.

Your l^dsh^pp's most obedyent serv^t^,
ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

L^d^ B^p^ of Derry.

M^r^ Clavell apprehends that lett my l^dsh^pps care be never soe strict, yett the printers there will strike off and send over, whether correct or incorrect, such number of copys as may spoile his markett here. That he can only venture to print 500 copys 'till he see how the work may take. That this should certainly be done on good paper and correctly within six weekes. That he can only afford 50 copys, whereof 25 to be bound and the rest sow'd in marble. But that if he should be encourag'd to a 2^d^ impression, then would he allow 100 copys more. M^r^ Tooke offers to print 750 copys and to be certainly well done in a month or 5 weeks. He only apprehends that if it be already printed there, this

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would hinder him the sending over 100 copys which Ireland might take off. And his next feare is that should it be here translated (which noe man can hinder) the English one would stopp the sale of one halfe of the Latin. He doth at last consent to give your l^dpp 150 copys, whereof 50 to be bound and the rest sow'd in marble.

APPENDIX IX.—FRENCH PROTESTANT CHURCH IN IRELAND.

1.

My Lord, [Dublin, March 1705.]

Your grace has been informed by M^r de Galenieve's letter that Mr. de la Mothe has refused the place which we offered him in our church; his refusal has put us under a great concern, because our congregation stands in great need of another minister, when we were thinking of one or two that are in England, & who perhaps have not the same reasons as Mr. la Mothe to stay there, some persons have represented to our vestry that if we could unite our church with that of Lucy-lane, there would be ministers enough here to serve both congregations, because there are three in the other church, one of whom has episcopal ordination; this proposal has been unanimously approved by all the members of the vestry & of our church; & some common friends having communicated the project to the church of Lucy-lane, both the ministers & people have received it with great joy, & they have forthwith nominated commissaries to make the articles of union; we have named some likewise on our side, & that committee has agreed about seaven or eight articles, which the two churches have approved; we are also informed that the Government does approve of our design, & judges it necessary in the present juncture & would fain see a perfect union & a strict correspondance between the French churches do openly declare that they thought it our duty not to go any further in the prosecution of this design without first acquainting your grace of it. We have such confidence in your piety, zeal, & charity, that we hope your grace will not dislike this union which our people desireth so earnestly, & which we think so necessary for our mutual edification, by it our refugees do openly declare that they have a great veneration & cordial love for the Church of England; by it a much greater number will be drawn to communicate with us; by it we shall be in a better condition to maintain our ministers, & the happyest effect of all will be that by it the divisions & misunderstandings which of late have been but too visible amongst us, will be quite abolished. We entreat your grace by the compassions of God, by the meekness & by the charity of Jesus Christ, to confirm by your approbation the design we have formed & which appears so advantageous to us in all respects. We ask with humility your pastorall blessing, & beseech your lordship to be persuaded that we shall have always for your grace the submission & respect which we owe you, being as in duty bound.

My Lord,
Your grace's most humble & most obedient servants.
CHA. VIGNOLES, Moderator.
DE LA MILLIERE, Churchwarden.
CRAMAKE, Churchwarden.
JOHN PORTER, Churchwarden.
NICO. GREUBER, Churchwarden.

To
The Most Reverend father in
God My Lord Archbishop of
Dublin, in the Pale Male,
London.

2.

My Lord,

I have inquired very often of yo' grace's health, and heard with all y^r joy imaginable that it was good. I take the liberty to assure your grace of my earnest wishes for its continuance, and that you may gett by the watters at Bath all the benefits you expect by them. I cannot express, my Lord, how sincerely I am thanckfull for all yo' grace's goodness, and the charitable cares you have been pleased to show to St. Patrick's church. I am doubly concerned in that matter now being lately chosen one of the members of the vestry, and am very glad to see that our right and yo' grace's protection have brought it to the good condition it's now in, since I can boldly assure you that St. Patricks church never was so flourishing and quiet as it is now that some troublesome minds have left it. My Lord Duke of Ormonde hath been well pleased when he heard that our communicants exceeded the number of four hundred: it is not the same with St. Marys, whose number is but very small. Truth and uprightness not being the motives y^t engaged those that compose that church to ask for a separation, they accordingly see that prosperity doth not answer their expectations, such behaviour as theirs full of contradictions, which are well known to yo' grace, could not be attended but with a fall. You know, my lord, that they have assured your grace seu^ll times that they were more in number and richer than wee, and that with Her Majesty's patent they could easily keep two ministers and give sixty pounds to each, they have notwithstanding refused M^r. La Mothe, the onely minister to keep up that church, by telling him that they could not grant him the conditions he asked, though just and approv'd of by yo' grace: the same motive made them seek a reunion with y^r meeting in Lucy-lane, and it is the same preteuce that made them press hard upon my Lord Duke and Mr. Secretary Southwell to give Her Majesty's patent to Mr. Desgatemiere, they not daring to thinck of bringing in Mr. Rochebluue after what yo' grace writt about it to them. Mr. Galenieve's self interest wich hath been his sole aime in all the troubles he hath created us, and who is satisfyed provided he getts mony, will undertake all alone to do all the functions of ministery and to preach twice every Sunday in that chappel: it is certain that my lord duke hath granted them their request, and that the patent hath been given to them this day. I wonder this should be done without yo' grace's consent and knowledge, and that by their importunitys they should obtaine a patent for a man whose behaviour deserues nothing lesse than rewards. I think, my lord, I have heard yo' grace say that it was contrary to the canons of the church that Mr. Galenieve could gett the Queen's patent, he having allready a considerable liveing; besides it is certain that he seruing in that chappell and he not being an extraordinary preacher, he will gett the income of two livenigs, but will gett few or no auditors: the meeting will reap a great benefit by it, and this second conform'd church will undoutedly fall against both Her Majesty's intent and your grace's. I thought it my duty to inform yo' grace of all this, leaving to your prudence and piety to take the necessary mesures to prevent such an accident. I end this letter, my lord, by begging yo' grace's blessing and by assureing you that I am with all due respect, my lord, your grace's most humble and most obedient servant.

AUGUSTUS LASPOIS.

Dublin, May the 8^th 1705.

Pray, my lord, if yo' grace will favour me with an answer, direct your letter to Cap^n Laspois in S^t Stephen's Green, near Lisson's.

To
The Most Reverend father
in God his Grace My Lord
Archbishop of Dublin.

3.

My Lord,

A journey into Conought, where I have been till now, has hindered me to answer the letter your grace honoured me with. I do not wonder that you cannot get a minister for St. Mary's, Mr. Desgalieneve's proceedings. ..no means to procure himself a fellow minister, and . . is very few honest men that will leave any settlement to come hither and serve a divided church, St. Mary's congregation has known it so well that they chose lately a yonge man by name Ducasse, at Deane Abadie's sollicitation, to be one of their ministers; he is a chapelain to Col. Ecklin's regiment, and hath a living near London of 80 pounds, and to take off all the difficultys that that affair could cause him, he will serve for 40 pounds a year, and Dean Abadie has engaged to preach once a month for him. I do not know what will be the issue of it, but I am much afraid it will be too heavy a burthen for Mr. Ducasse, who is certainly *levis armatura miles*. I do not question in the least but Mr. Galenieve is very well pleased with such a one, for *similis simili gaudet*; all I can say to your grace is that St. Patrick's reunion with St. Mary's is thereby more backward than ever, our congregation in general having no good opinion either of Mr. Galenieve or of Mr. Ducasse, so as to admitt them to be their pastours, and I can assure your Grace of it, knowing very well their disposition in that business. What you thought about Mr. Rochelblaue was very good and suffered no difficulty as to St. Patrick, but Mr. Rochelblaue has engaged never to leave Lucy-lane, and that since your

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grace refused to consent to its re-uniting with St. Mary, and there's no likelihood he would accept it, and supose he would, the breaking his word would incense the dissenters, rather then to bring them to us to hear his preachings. I can assure your grace that Mr. Barbier and Mr. Quartier have quite forgotten all maner of resentments, and as faithfull ministers of Christ, peace and union will be always the main object of their wishes and the subject of their aplication, but as you know very well charity must be allwais attended with prudence, and grounded upon good order. We hope to see soon your grace here, and that your affairs will be ended to your satisfaction, and then seing how affairs go, you may take such measures as your wonted prudence shall think fit; I shall spare no labour to see that every thing be so managed as to give no cause of complaint to our enemies. I wish your grace all prosperity and good health, and I begg of you to continue me the honour of your friendship, who am, with all respect, my lord, your grace's

Most humble and obedient servant,
AUG. LASPOIS.

Dublin, September the 4th 1705.

To his Grace the most Rever'd
Father in God William Lord
Archb'p of Dublin.

APPENDIX X.—UNION of ENGLAND with SCOTLAND and IRELAND, 1706.

I have y^e hon^r of y^r grace's of y^e 17^th ultimo. As to y^e intended union it is most certain that Scotland is to have, according to the y^e present terms agreed on, 45 com'on^rs & 16 l^ds, so as many dead votes one way will be a great stroke in y^e legislature. It is much to me that no one step is taken by the people of Ireland, to be admitted into y^e union, where are all y^e mighty patriots? Sleeping, when they shouldde or at least offer at doing good for y^r poor nation; those who would have served y^m must not stir, they are so much under their displeasure, & those who ought to be active, only are so for their private interest, not for any good to y^r kingdom. Y^r thoughts ab^t y^e linnen of Scotland interfering with y^t of Irelaud are very truly grounded, & as certain it is y^e 45 & y^e 16 will endeavour to curb y^r trade therein, w^n y^e union takes place, whereas now, England looks upon Ireland to be neerer and dearer to y^m, y^n Scotland; but I take it y^t all y^e produce of Scotland, when part of Great Brittain will infallibly have a preference to anything y^t relates to Ireland. Can it be doubted y^t those of the established religion of Scotland will not have all imaginable countenance in Ireland, as well as in England, after y^e union, have they not now; & will they not y^n have at least as much? The articles of y^r treaty is yet kept a secret; but now soon we will have y^m, & as soon as I have y^m, y^r grace may expect a copy. Our victorys at home make some men presume on anything. Y^e court is gone to Newmarkett; & University of C. is to be visited, & y^n lett my kinsman look to it. There are some remarkable things w^ch respect to one Mr. Tudway, of C., and one Mr. Hart, of Oxford, w^ch in time y^r grace shall see.

I am,
Y^r grace's most obed^t & most
humble serv^t,
FRA. ANNESLEY.

To his Grace y^e Lord Archbishop
of Dublin in Ireland.

APPENDIX XI.—"NOTES OF MR. [FRANCIS] HIGGINS' CONFERENCE WITH ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, 1707."

H.—I understand from his grace the Archbp of Dublin that your grace had storys told of me long ago.

A'bp.—I assure you his grace never said anything ill of you, but rather justified you.

H.—My lord, I don't say that his grace accused me; but that I understood by his grace that other people had prejudiced me in y^r grace's opinion.

A'bp.—Why the A'bp himselfe (tho' I believe in the main a good man and a good scholler) said odd, strange things here at my table; tho' I advised him to keep such things to himselfe; but he wou'd not, and I assure you made himselfe a great many enemyes; he had like to have lost his business in Parliament by it; tho' I made all the friends I cou'd for him in it.

H.—My lord, I dare say his grace spoke his mind, and was able to justific what he said, his cause in Parliam^t was for the interest of the Church, and the just rights of his see; it had been hard had that suffered in an house where so many b'ps sat, for my lord archb'p's freedom of speech [*] other matters att y^r grace's table.

A.—No, no, he did not lo[*] it, the list was very like [*] it; men don't know what mischief they do, who talk.

To his Grace the Archb'p of
Dublin, Ireland.

APPENDIX XII.—WILLIAM SHERIDAN, NON-JURING BISHOP OF KILMORE.†

1.

My Lord, London, Jan. 31st 170½.

This comes to y^r lordship under y^rs and my freind's cover, w^ch would have waited uppon y^r lordship much sooner, had I known before he acquainted me last night, w^th my particular obligations to you, and now, my lord, after such a pressure one would expect I should say some great things; but alas, my lord, I can only give y^r lordship (and I heartily do it) my unfeigned thanks, and doe entreate you to desire my lord b'p to accept of y^e like, in returne of his charity to me, I did in a letter to himself directed to his son in St. Georges Lane, this time 12 months, acknowledge his favor; whether he received y^t letter or not I cannot tell; but I owne myselfe truely obliged to him, and in witnesse y^t I am soe to y^r lordship, I subscribe myselfe, as I really am,

My lord,
Y^r lordship's aff^t brother and
obliged humble serv^t,
WM. KILMORE,
disposseet.

To the R^t Reverend William
Lord Bishop of Derry.

2.

11th of September 1708.

I went yesterday to pay a visit to Bpp. Sheridan, whom I found in a very languishing condition; he thinks he shall not recover; but y^t w^ch occasions my mentioning him to y^r grace is y^e poor distressed circumstances he is in, destitute of all manner of necessaries; he told me y^r Bpp. Whetenhal ‡ has not sent him one penny since last Midsumer was a year, & then but tean guineas. Is it not a reproach to y^e hierarchy of Ireland to lett y^e only one of y^r kingdom, under y^t character, want bread? He owns y^r grace & y^e archb'p of Tuam his chief benefactors on y^t side y^e water. It will be a great hit of charity in y^e B'pp of Killmore to send him some support, I had allmost called it something like an act of justice; if anything could be gott from there, it must be by y^r Grace's influence & mediation w^th y^e Bpps, and lett it be by bill sent to his neice Mrs. Sherridan; he protested to me he had not one penny to bury him; sure not one bpp in Ireland would refuse to contribute something to make a certain annual income for him.

FRA. ANNESLEY.

To Archbishop King.

3.

London, March the 18th 1709.

May it please y^r Grace,

I am still confined to my chamber, and the doctor tels me the' little or noe hopes of my recovery, for my weakness daily encreases, and the more because I am fallen into a loosness; give me, therefore, leav (since this is the last I shall ever write to y^r grace) to give you my hearty thanks for the many instances you have given me of y^r great charity, for w^ch I beseech God to reward you both in this and a better life. My lord, I find by this my approach to death that it is dreadful to be taken unprepared, but hope y^t God wil accept of my repentance, and wil for the merits of Christ have mercy uppon me, and wil not repay my former neglect of his many calls to amendment by refusing to hear me in this time of my greatest need, or suffer my sun to goe downe uppon his wrath; but grant my pardon before I goe hence, and farther beg the assistance of your praiers & of the b'p of Kilmore's. My lord, my poore neece, w^th her concern for me and toiling about me is fallen very ill, and tied to her bed, and if the bishop would be soe charitable as to send me in this my extreme want a little releiffe, it is the last I shall ever desire or trouble him for; what his lordship does must be out of hand, if at all; I owe w^t I have had from him to y^r grace, therefore shal add noe more, but leave it to you to do

* Original torn.
† Of Bishop Sheridan and his relations with Dodwell (Appendix VI.) no notices appear in the works hitherto published on the history of the Non-jurors.
‡ Edward Wetenhall, Bishop of Kilmore.

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for me and wᵗ me what he pleases; my lord, I have tired my selfe, and am affraid yʳ grace will be soe too, before you have read this, and therefore will add noe more than that I am sincerely,

May it please yʳ grace,
Yʳ grace's most faithfull, most obliged, and most humble servᵗ and unworthy brother,
WM. KILMORE.

For The most Reverend Father in God, William Lord Archbishop of Dublin, his grace at Bath.

APPENDIX XIII.—CONSECRATION OF PETER BROWNE, BISHOP OF CORK, 1710.

1.

[April 4, 1710.]

Yᵗ wᶜʰ obliged me to trouble yʳ grace by this request yᵗ yʳ opposition wᵗʰ was publickly given to yᵉ consecration of yᵉ Bᵖ of Cork. The Bᵖ of Raphoe appeard in his lawns, & desired yᵉ Bᵖs not to be hasty in laying on theyr hands upon him, he thought him unworthy to be admitted into yᵗ order, he objected agᵗ him yᵗ he had calumniated him & made him no reparation (in wᵗʰ he was thought impolitick, because yᵗ might give yᵉ world reason to believe yᵗ his other objections were yᵉ effects of his ressentm[ᵗ] of private injuries) yᵗ he had bin unfaithfull in yᵉ govern[ᵗ] of the college, yᵗ he had imbehaved himself in yᵉ convocation, yᵗ he had bin unjust to Mr. Forbes & Mr. Whiteway, and yᵗ he was agᵗ yᵉ hereditary right of yᵉ Queen, he excused himself for turning his back upon yᵉ sacram[ᵗ], & desired yᵉ people to believe yᵗ it was not for want of charity, for he had a great & some even for Dr. Br.; but yᵗ he cou'd not joyn in yᵉ consecration of one he thought unworthy of yᵉ office, nor communicate wᵗʰ persons whom yᵉ Apostle commands him not to eat wᵗʰ.

Letter of John Stearne [Dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin], to Archbishop King.

2.

I have inclosed a paper wᵗʰ pretends to be a true copy of a paper given alᵈ by the Bᵖ of Raphoe or his brother, and I am well assured yᵗ a great part of yᵉ contents is what he actually spoke on yᵉ occasion.

Letter from Stearne, dated 18 April 1710.

3.

What passd in Trinity College near Dublin, Apʳ 24, 1710, before Dr. Brown was consecrated.

* (When yᵉ Bp of Rapho came into yᵉ chappell yᵉ Lᵈ Charlem[ᵗ] pointed to yᵉ Bp to sit by yᵉ Aᵇ & Bᵖ-elect. The Bᵖ of Rapho said he was too nigh *him* (Dr. Browne) where he was. Dean Marsh gave yᵉ Bᵖ of Rapho his place. The Bᵖ of Rapho pritty loud observ'd to Dean Marsh several falsities in yᵉ sermon).

Dr. Synge's sermon ended, yᵉ Bᵖ of Rapho said to yᵉ Abp of Cashel :† May it please yʳ grace, & you my revᵈ brethren who are to lay hands on this person, consider what yᵉ preacher has pray'd for, that Bᵒʳ may lay hands suddenly on no man, nor be partakers of others sins. Praying without doing accordingly is vain (here yᵉ Abᵖ & Brown went up to yᵉ altar, Bᵖ of Kildare‡ & Ash § follow'd). In stewards of yᵉ mysteries of God *faithfullness* is yᵉ main requisite. Moreover 'tis required in stewards that a man be found *faithfull. Requir'd especially above all things.* This person ye are going to consecrate is *unfaithfull* in sundry instances. In yᵉ *Convocation* he basely betray'd his trust. He calumniated me, he slander'd my doctrine, hinder'd me of yᵉ pulpit, when I wod have told him of his *unfaithfullness* & others too. (Here yᵉ Bp of Rapho called to yᵉ Bp of Meath,‖ bad him not go to yᵉ altar till he heard wᵗ he wod say. Bp of Meath said I do stay: note yesternight yᵉ Bᵖ of Rapho told yᵉ Bᵖ of Meath wᵗʰ he sᵈ yᵉ consecration was to be to-morrow, I'd not lay hands on him for yᵉ world). My Lᵈ, *laying on hands suddenly* is a grievous crime, be not guilty. The Queen's title by birth has been question'd & tax'd by him. He was partial in yᵉ College in many particulars. He was more arbitrary yᵉ yᵉ late King James in Whiteway's & Forbes's case. And being unfaithfull in yᵉ lower station he ought not to be advanc'd in yᵉ *higher.* He that is *unfaithfull in little things who will commit to his charge great riches?* The Bᵖ of Rapho intending to go out, turn'd & said, Brethren, I hope ye will have so much charity as to think I turn not my back on yᵉ altar on any dissatisfaction to any thing but yᵉ *impurity* of him who is to be consecrated there. If a brother is *false* or walks *disorderly* have no *fellowship with him, no not to eat*, especially yᵉ body of our Lᵈ Jesus Christ. The Bᵖ of Rapho then turning to yᵉ Lᵈ Charlem[ᵗ] said: My lord, you had better come out than recieve yᵉ Communion with such an *unfaithfull* person. In a degree you partake of his sin. Note yᵗ yᵉ Bᵖ of Rapho intended to mind Aᵇᵖ Paliser of wᵗ yᵉ Aᵇᵖ of Dublin said to him when he propos'd a charity to him yᵉ Aᵇ of Cashel, who said, *I will not be first*, to wᵗʰ Dublin replied, *Were you ever first in a good thing in your life?* He not first in consecrating an *unfaithfull* man? suspend yᵉ matter till he gives some publick satisfaction for his treacheries. Wᵗʰ yᵉ abrupt, hasty & unbrotherly departure of yᵉ Aᵇᵖ on Brown's speaking to his grace, hinder'd being delivered. As also that next to have Bᵒʳ hands in blood was to lay hands on an *unfaithfull* minister. Young Ned will be old Ned.

APPENDIX XIV.—ORDINATION OF GEORGE BERKELEY.

Trin. Coll., April 18, 1710.

May it please yʳ Grace,

It was with great concern and surprise that I understood my being fallen so far into the displeasure of yʳ grace, as that you should order me to be prosecuted in yonr grace's court, especially without any fault of mine that I knew of. For I do assure your grace, that if the manner of my ordination was in me fault, it was a fault of ignorance, as will appear from the following account which I humbly submit to yʳ grace's consideration. The time drawing nigh at which I was oblig'd by the Statutes of the College to take on priest's orders, I resolved to make use of the first opportunity that shou'd offer, and being inform'd that a gentleman of my acquaintance had apply'd to the Bishop of Clogher to be ordain'd by him, I thought it proper for me likewise to address his lordship in my own behalf, and the rather for that his relation (as vice-chancellor) to our society entitled me in a particular manner to expect that favour from him. But my lord, as I was a stranger to the nature and intent of yʳ grace's jurisdiction, I did not apprehend it was my business to examine how far your grace's licence may be necessary to his lordship's ordination in custom. Whether the Bᵖ of Clogher wou'd ordain me or no, or what licence he had to do it, I left entirely to his lordship's [*] to determine, not thinking it became me to intermeddle in [*] of that nature, since I was [*], and his lordship might be presum'd best to know on [*] grounds he proceeded. But least of all did it enter into my thoughts that in case there had been any irregular act of hi[*], it won'd lye upon me under the resentment of yʳ grace, or be interpreted in me an encroaching on yʳ grace's authority, which I never meant to lessen or dispute. This, my lord, is the true state of the matter, which I presume to lay before your grace, in hopes it may (if not justifie me altogether) at least make my error appear the more pardonable. I have already engaged to the Dean of St. Patrick's (who has been pleas'd to suspend the prosecution), as I do now to yʳ grace, that I shall not exercise any ecclesiastical function in yʳ diocese untill I have first obtain'd licence from yʳ grace.

I am, my Lord, yʳ grace's
Most dutifull & most obedient servant,
GEOR. BERKELEY.

To the Most Reverend Father in God, his Grace William, Lord Archbishop of Dublin, att his lodgings in the Mall near St. James's, London.

APPENDIX XV.—SACHEVERELL AND REV. CHARLES LESLEY.

May it please yo' Grace, 1710, Jun. 30.

You cannot but be sensible of yᵉ great danger we are brought into by yᵉ turbulent preaching and practices of an impudent man, one Dr. Sacheverell yᵗ having been judged guilty of high crimes and misdemeano'ʳˢ by yᵉ Parl[ᵗ] of this kingdome is now riding in triumph over yᵉ middle of England & every where

* John Pooley.
† William Palliser.
‡ Welbore Ellis.
§ St. George Ash, Bishop of Clogher.
‖ William Moreton.

* Original torn.

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stirring up y^r people to address to Her Ma^ty for a new Parl^t. The danger is so great y^t I cannot but tremble to think of it, if Her Ma^ty should dissolv y^e present Parl^t and change her ministry, w^ch in y^e thing driven at by y^r addressers. But withall it is so visible y^t I hope Her Ma^ty cannot but see it through all y^e fals colors they put on it. I need not tell yo^r grace who they are by whom this work is caried on, The heads of them are such as have been formerly in y^r ministery, & if they were so again, I should not be much concernd if there had taken a fitter time to try for it. But this is like to be y^r overturning of all, in o^r present circumstances. And it is surely so understood by all y^e Papists & Nonjurors of this kingdome. They push for it with all their might. I could name sundry instances of this but at present I have not time. And yet I cannot forbear acquainting yo^r grace w^th one instance of this, w^ch I guess will not seem very strange to you. It is of Mr. Lessley y^t came hither out of Ireland & has been writing here these many years. I think, ubi bene, nemo melius, ubi male, nemo pejus. At present he is writing amain ag^st Dr. Sach^d fals brethren, against us, y^t are not stark mad for y^e doctrines of non-resistance & passive obedience. One would think he were surely so now by his writing. And yet yo^r grace remembers when I was otherwise, and gave I think over-great instances of it. Especially in his declaring against K. James in y^e first begin'inge of y^e revolution in Ireland. I beg of yo^r grace y^t you would get somebody to write me an account of y^r matter, such as may be publisht without saying from whence I had y^r information. I heartily pray for yo^r grace's good health & prosperity in all things,

Yo^r grace's most faithfull servant,

W. Worcester.

For the most Reverend Father
in God his Grace y^e Lord
Archbishop of Dublin.

Appendix XVI.—Robert Molesworth

1.

Edlington near Doncaster in
Yorkshire, Oct. 7th, 1713.

May it please y^r Grace,

Upon my hearing the newes of her Maty's intentions of haveing a Parl^t called suddenly in Ireland, I order'd my Coz. Adair to wait upon you in my name & to desire y^r favour & interest for Swords, w^ch my cuzen tells me y^r grace is unwilling to give but upon a condition w^ch 'tis utterly impossible for me to perform, w^ch is that I would bring in Mr. Parnel at Phillipston. I had really disposed absolutely of my interest there (in trust & confidence that I could not miss it in Swords) before I had y^r least intimation that Mr. Parnel put in for Swords. I knew indeed of Mr. Plunket's pretentions but not of any body's else. Now, my lord, y^t case is thus: I & my ancestors for about 7 score yeares & more have had & still have a very considerable estate in & about y^e town of Swords, equivalent to that of the see of Dublin there, & ever since y^e reformation (whenever Parl^ts met) my ancestors have serv^d for Swords or recommended (at least one) member for it. My grandfather Bysse, then Chief Baron, immediately after (I mean y^e first Parl^t after y^e Restoration) recommended his son-in-law Sr Wm Tichborne & at another time Coll. Forster, the present Recorder's father. When I serv'd for y^e county of Dublin since y^e Revolution I recommended my friend for Swords, & since that time I serv'd for it myself. All this I say to inform y^r Grace that altho' I desire y^r interest there, yet 'tis not without being sensible that my family allwayes had & I hope have (as I ought to have) a fixed interest there of my own, so that y^r grace's proposal of changing Swords for Phillipston seems to me not to be grounded on a right notion of y^r matter and is no equivalent. I own, indeed, that y^r grace ought to have y^e nomination of the other member, & Mr. Peppard is the person I took to have bin of y^r nomination. I had no hand in his first coming in. Y^r grace's predecessor & I think [my]self principally have contributed to raise up a third interest w^ch now proves [stro]nger then both ours, & this has bin done through a distrust of me, though liveing in another kingdom, & takeing out of my hands some tenements w^ch my predecessors & I allwayes held by lease from y^e See, in order to weaken me in Swords, w^ch tenements & lands either directly or by mean assignments have since fallen under Mr. Peppard's disposal. So that now y^r grace ownes that he is too strong to be contended with, & any struggle must be between me & y^e other candidates. Whereas y^r former Archbps chose rather to have y^r freindship of a fixed family & to set their interest to one who won'd make no ill use of any trust that might be reposed in them. I do not deny but that Mr. Peppard is very worthy of his good fortune & has servd his country very faithfully & perhaps more effectually than I can pretend to do; but this I say to disculpate myself from haveing joyned with any interest in opposition to y^r grace. I never did it, I seek only for myself, & if I must now give any votes to Mr. Peppard, 'tis only in order to deprive my antagonists of them, because it seems Mr. Peppard must be one. Now, my lord, Mr. Moor can inform y^r grace that in my recommendations for Phillipston, I had no regard for my own sons, tho' I have two perhaps as deserving as most I see, but to the good & service of my country, & my present view is y^r sanse, & if it should happen that I could have a reserve in that town, assure y'self it should be to secure some very usefull worthy person who meets with an unlooked-for disappointment in another place. I have one in my eye whose lott it may chance to be, & whom y^r grace would very unwillingly have out of y^r house. Now Mr. Plunket has not only a borrough of his own, but intends to make a fortune by sitting in y^r House; he intends to bring in one at Granard that honest men would be afraid of keeping company with, one who keeps a diary & setts down people's words and actions that he may be afterwards an evidence against them; & in case he carryes Swordes will bring in another of y^r like stamp. There might be other differences alledged between Mr. Plunket and me, but such as do not become me to make: all I can assure y^r grace is, that in case I miss my election at Swords, I shall not sit in yo House, & I wond not urge this as an argument to any but to a person who both in Parl^t & at Council board has allwayes bin of y^r same sentiments in relation to the publick with me. I can easily spare myself y^r charge, y^r fatigue the vast struggles & quarrells w^ch I foresee & after all perhaps y^r disappointments of y^r best endeavoures we can use; but I shod not acquit myself of y^r duty I owe my self & countrey did I not use my best endeavoures to come in, & if they fail I have nothing to reproach my self with. The very suspending of letting y^r grace's intentions (if they shoud be favourable for me) to be known puts me to great chages, w^ch with a word of y^r mouth to y^r 2 divines & others under y^r power may be avoyded; & indeed I think I cannot lose my election there unless y^r grace has a mind I shoud, w^ch I am not willing to beleive till further proof, haveing never done anything in my life to disoblige y^e, but on y^e contrary; & if y^r 2 clergymen will do me [*] they can inform y^r grace that I am at least as good a churchman & as constant at all religious offices as Mr. Plunket, this I add because y^e interest of y^e Church and religion is now so much insisted on. I am not ignorant that [*] y^e arbitraryness, foul play, violence, & makeing use of scoundrel sheriffs magistrates to make false returns will be put in use at this time before y^r House meets, & afterwards. The bill pay, affronts, & hardships that honest men will meet with in the House must follow: I know by w^t I see a doing here, for, beleive me, my lord, tho' we have lifted one hand we have not changed maxims, & as long as you & one great man hard by you at y^e Council board expect nothing from y^e mildness of the other that shall do us any essential good. I have done my lord, & now leave it freely to y^r self to do w^t you please: Liberavi animam meam. I grow old & infirm, a disappointment for aught I know may be best for me; I shall wait here till I know the result of this election, w^ch [*] wood be over did I resolve it otherwise before I could be [*] tother side y^r water, for they will call this Parl^t precipitately to make use of y^r present sherriffs & magistrates, then whom they think they can scarce find fitter.

I am, my Lord,
Y^r grace's most obedient humble serv',
R. Molesworth.

To his Grace the Lord Archb'p
of Dublin.

2.

My Lord, London, Sept. 2d, 1714.

Being resolved to communicate my joy for the transaction of this day to some honourable friend who woud have as true a tast of it as I have, I presently

* Original torn.

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pitched upon y^r grace for my man. This day our countrey is deliver'd from y^e domination of 2 tyrants, & in their stead we have 2 worthy honourable patriots set over us. The poor citty of Dublin has bin long denyed y^r justice of a fair hearing, but at length is vindicated by a board of 22 of y^r honestest noblemen his Majesty coud pick out to make regents in his absence. The villany & obstinacy of our adversarys was so insufferable that we coud not have wish'd a greater tryumph. And now, my lord, give me leave to congratulate y^r grace upon that particular share w^ch you have in it, as you have in a great measure born y^e brunt, so it was but just you shoud receive y^e honour & recompence of y^r courage, patience, & perseverance. Y^r grace & my L^d Kildare had y^e unanimous voice of all the gentlemen of Ireland. I must tell y^r grace we here have had our shares of labour & toil too, & are proud to see the good effects of it, but we have not yet done with Sr. Con. Phipps & his governor who persisted to y^e last in justification of those poor knaves & knaves he has deluded, & made a harangue of half-an-hour long & to my great wonder told one great truth in it w^ch was that he verily believed had he bin at y^r Council board in Dublin he shoud have done just as his freinds y^r justices had done. His Majesty is not master of y^e English tongue & therefore my L^d Ang—is 3 honres every morning learning French to please him with, & he is much mistaken in his Majestys temper, and I hope will be disappointed in all his designs as much as he is in this of y^r citty. I much suspect y^r Privy Council will be as tronblesome to y^r grace & my L^d Kildare as they can be, & endeavour to dye hard like their masters, but they will find that such vigorous measures will be taken as shall break those who will not bow to truth & justice. I cannot forbear pleasing myself with y^e fancy how S^r Con. will digest carrying y^r purse before y^r Excellencys, a man of his rude obstinacy and surlyness, but I will delay sending you any more of my reflexions till I have a better opportunity, or perhaps till I have y^r honour of kissing y^r hands in person, for I am with a great deal of truth & that made me take the unkindnesso ill from you), my lord, y^r grace's most affec^t humble serv^t.

R. Molesworth.

To his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, Ireland.

3.

My Lord, London, Sept. 28^th, 1714.

I shoud sooner have acknowledgd y^r favour of your grace's letter had I not waited to give you some certain account of those alterations w^ch we were in hourly expectation of for Ireland. The hurry of affaires has bin so great that till my L^d Sunderland was confirmed in the Government little besides good promises coud be given to us. But now 'tis resolved we shall have a thorough reformation, & 'twill be our own faults if we make not a right use of it, for certainly no Lord Lieu^t ever went over with a better disposition to do essentiall good to that poor country w^ch has been so long & so villainously tyrannizd over. Mr. Brodrick will be our L^d Chancellor & we shall have such a set of Privy Councellors & Judges (these last almost entirely new) as your grace & all good people coud wish for; there will be a great change in all subordinate civil employm^ts And the bp^ricks fill'd with such worthy men as y^r Archbp of Canterburys recommendation & y^r grace's approbation shall determine upon. In short, there seems to be a disposition to do every thing that can conduce to y^r future happiness of these realms, & I most heartily congratulate y^r grace upon this (miraculous lucky turn of y^r publick affaires, methinks I can scarce persuade myself I am yet awake, when I consider our late condition, & I look back with dread upon y^e precipice we have escaped. I know you will receive by this post from some of my friends a list of persons names designed for severall places, & therefore I do not trouble y^r grace with it. As to forreign affaires, all y^e Princes of Europe (nay even the Fr. King himself) show a great regard for y^e friendship of our king, who is indeed upon all accounts a more potent prince then ever ascended the throne of Great Britain. I shoud not commend his power were it not at y^t same time tempered by all y^e justice, mildness, & experience of y^r world that can be desired in a ruler of so great a people, so that such as think to cope with him by y^e old artifices of managing a party, will fall short of their computations. His thoughts of y^e late peace & treatys of commerce are directly opposite to those of y^e late ministry, & with reason, for every hour opens a new scene to us of villany & ignorance in the contrivers of it, so that there are hopes we shall see some of y^r grossest offenders brought to due punishm^t, for we are likely to have a good House of Commons next Parl^t, since y^r publick mony will not as formerly be employd in bribing electors. As to Ireland I find by my L^d Lieu^t that we are not likely to have a new Parl^t till Feb. or March, in all probability Mr. Dean will long ere that time be one of our Cheif Judges, in w^ch case I design to stand (as I formerly did) for y^e county of Dublin, and with y^r grace's leave bring in my eldest son at Swords in conjunction with y^r man you shall appoint; for both these I desire y^r graces interest, that y^r Hoath family may not prevent me; but that my L^d Brabazon may rather chuse to joyn with me (who have already serv'd for y^e county) then try a new man who may chance not to do so well. I think to recommend Mr. Forth & S^r Harry Tichborne (who is likely to miss his election in y^e county of Louth) for Phillipston. All our difficulty in Ireland will be to have a good House of Lords. You know what an old set of men commonly attends them, & I can think of no speedy way of mending it. Y^r grace's letter to me did us good service, for that w^ch was sent by you to our late L^d Lieu^t was not so soon delivered over to our present one as one would have wished for y^r importance of y^e affair, & I venturd to communicate early what you wrote to me, w^ch put our freinds into a method and prevented any surprize. We are much beholding to the gent of y^r Privy Council; they have justifyed us beyond what ever we coud have said or done our selves, & have effectually done their own business for ever.

I am, my Lord,
Y^r grace's most obedient & faithfull
humble serv^t,
R. Molesworth.

Appendix XVII.—Letters of Sunderland, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to Archbishop King.

1.

My Lord, London, Oct. 1^st, 1714.

Tho' I have by a letter in form acquainted y^r grace & the other Lords Justices with his Maj^ties having appointed me Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, & that the Patent is passing; yett I could not satisfye myself without taking this first opportunity of assuring you of my sincere respect, and that as I shall never have anything in view butt the serving the King & kingdome to the best of my power, so I shall allways think myself happy in having & following y^r grace's advice who have shewn y^rself so eminently zealous for the service of his Maj^ty & the Protestant interest. His Maj^ty has been pleas'd to constitute Mr. Broderick L^d Chancellour, Mr. Whitshed, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, Mr. Forster, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, & Mr. Dean, Chief Baron, all which warrants Mr. Broderick & the other gentlemen that are here will carry when they go over, which they intend to do with all expedition. His Maj^ty has been further pleas'd to dissolve the old Privy Councill & to constitute a new one, in which all the persons that have acted irregularly in the great affair of the city of Dublin are left out & severall others of the greatest note & fortune in the kingdome putt in. The letter for constituting the new Councill goes to y^r grace and the other Justices by this express. I hope this step will go a great way towards putting the kingdome at ease, & that it will now be in y^r grace's & my Lord Kildare's power to settle the city of Dublin. I beg y^r grace to believe that nobody is with greater truth & respect, my Lord, y^r grace's most obedient humble servant.

Sunderland.

I must nott forgett acquainting y^r grace that Mr. Macartney is also restor'd in the room of Mr. Nuttley, Judge in the King's Bench.

2.

My Lord, London, Oct. 16th, 1714.

I have the honour of y^r grace's letter of y^e 9^th inst., & am very glad the great affair of the City of Dublin is at last ended to the satisfaction of all that wish well to the quiett of the kingdome. The part y^r grace has had in this whole affair, as it has his Maj^ties entire approbation, so ought to be acknowledg'd by all those that wish well to his & and the kingdome's service. As to what y^r grace mentions in y^r letter in relation to the Church, I can assure you there is no part of the administration of the kingdome which his Maj^ty has been pleas'd to entrust me with, which I shall have so great & constant a regard to, as what may tend to the honour & service of the Church. & in order to that

I shall allways have the greatest deference to y^r opinion & advice, & in particular I must now beg y^r grace to lett me know y^r thoughts in relation to what benefices are now vacant by the promotion of the new bishops, some of which. I am inform'd are in y^e diocese, which I shall dispose of as you direct. I have had Dr. Lloyd recommended to me for St. Warburgh's, which is one of them; I know him to be an honest man, butt whither proper for that I submitt to y^r grace. I onely mention it to have y^r opinion, for if you think any other properer I will dispose of it to that person; it is severall of y^r grace's friends here that have mentioned Dr. Lloyd to me; but this is submitted to you. I should take it for a particular favour if y^r grace would transmitt to me an account of the benefices during the vacancys that have been dispos'd of in preindice to his Maj^ties title, with y^r thonghts upon it. The king has been pleas'd to appoint my Lord Tyrawley generall & commander in chief of the troops in Ireland, in the room of Lieutenant Generall Stewart, & I carried him this day to kiss his Maj^ties hand. I hope this nomination will meet with y^r grace's approbation.

I am ever, with great truth & respect,
My Lord,
Y^r grace's most obedient humble servant,
SUNDERLAND.

3.

My Lord, Bath, June 15th, 1715.

I received on Sunday the honour of your grace's letter of the 2d, and last night of the 4th instant. Your opinion, my lord, is certainly right, that making use of the Duke of Ormond's birthday as a pretext for treasonable meetings and setting up his name for a watchword to traiterous riots is the greatest disservice that can be done him at this time, and may make it necessary to act with greater severity towards him than was perhaps at first intended; but I am afraid his vanity and affectation of popularity have so blinded him that he is pleased with these extraordinary marks of respect from people by whom one would be ashamed to be owned, and who are sacrificing him without the least prospect of advantage to themselves. I have already told your grace my lord lieutenant's sentiments of what has been done by the lords justices for the suppressing of libels, riots, & other disaffected practises, and how well he is pleased with their diligence in it, and particularly with your grace's care. His Ex^cy hopes the same spirit and vigour will be shewn in punishing as has been in detecting, else the work is imperfect, and there can be no error in punishing misdemeanours, especially against the government, as soverely as the law will allow. It is true, my lord, that where a single piece of wit or satyre comes abroad, it is better policy to overlook and neglect it than by shewing too quick a sense of such injurys to encourage those to repeat them who would take a pleasure in galling & vexing you, when they can do you no other hurt. But where the endeavours to corrupt a nation are so general and have succeeded with so many that the enemy begin to put a confidence in their numbers and to appear barefaced and brave the Government, there the same end of shewing how despicable they appear is to be attained by a contrary method, of punishing with severity; for if once by a faint-hearted proceeding they were led to think you afraid of them the flame would burn more fierce and spread wider by the coming in to them of weak people that would joyn with that side that appeared the stronger. This I can assure your grace, that your proceeding briskly and with vigour in these matters is what my lord lieutenant approves and recommends to you in the most earnest manner as the most acceptable and effectual service that can be done to his Ma^ty. And I hope his Ex^cy^s opinion and what his secretary^s write by his command, besides their being a justification for what you shall do, will weigh more with your grace than any conjectures that can be made from the silence of a person who perhaps out of mere caution is unwilling to concern himself in matters that are not in his province. Your grace will be pleased to observe my lord lieutenant gives this caution *as far as the law will warrant;* but his meaning is not that one should bate them anything of it. By what I have heard, it will reach particular persons in the colledge; but y^r purging of that foundation and putting upon a better foot must probably be the care of the Parliament. I am sure it very well deserves the consideration of every gentleman who has the least regard to posterity. Your grace has before this time received the King's letter about the forms of prayer. I do not find his Ma^ty is very fond of having an anniversary kept for him, looking upon this honour paid to a prince as a kind of prophanation of God's worship. My lord lieutenant intends to get those pensions continued which your grace mentions, and desires your advice about Lord Bellew's, how that should be settled. He is under age and his mother, tho' a good woman, is I fear so ill a manager that it should not be left entirely at her disposal. I believe that your grace may expect the establishment soon after my lord lieutenant's return to town, which is so near that it is not worth troubling the King for particular orders about those who want the payment of their salarys and pensions. I have made your grace's compliments to my my Lady Sunderland, who is no stranger to your caracter, and bid me to assure you of her esteem & respect.

I am, with the greatest deference,
My Lord,
Your grace's most dutiful and most obedient
humble servant,
CH. DELAFAYE.

I forgot to mention to your grace that the delay we have met w^th in relation to our examinations proceeds merely from multiplicity of business, not from want of inclination to the measures I have been mentioning. My lord continues to improve in health.

APPENDIX XVIII.—SAMUEL MOLYNEUX TO ARCHBISHOP KING.

1.

My Lord, [Endorsed: Sep^r 23, 1714.]

I have the honour of y^r grace's in relation to the present state of affairs in the citty, which I have this moment communicated to my Lord Sunderland, who is named for our lord lieutenant, and who, I am sure, will give such assistance in that affair as will, I hope, put an end to that confusion you are in at present. I believe he will entirely alter the Privy Councell, & I do not doubt but the kingdom will be well satisfyd with his government, for he is an honest, upright, and understanding man, as I think on the honour of a personall acquaintance. Mr. Boyse, the Presbiterian minister, is here with an address from the dissenting clergy of Ireland. I believe y^r grace will think it proper that the Established Church of Ireland should not be behind hand with them in the asurances of their duty to his Majesty, and I am sure if an address were transmitted hither from those of the lords, bishops, and clergy now in Dublin, congratulating his Majesty's accession, it would be most graciously & wellcomely received. Yesterday morning his royall highness the Prince did me the honour to nominate me for his secretary; but as this is not yet publickly declared, y^r grace will please not to speak of it. I send y^r grace hereunder a list of our changes as near as I can remember them.

I am, with great dnty and respect,
Y^r grace's most obligd & most
humble servant,
S. MOLYNEUX.

L^d Marlborough, Captain Gen^ll.
L^d Townsend & Gen^l Stanhope, Secretarys of State.
Duke of Montross, Secretary in Scotland.
Duke of Roxborough, Privy Seall there.
L^d Wharton, Privy Seall here.
L^d Cowper, L^d Chancellor.
L^d Argile, Groom of the Stole to the Prince.
L^d Dorset & Berkeley, of the Bedchamber to the King.
Duke of Devonshire, L^d Steward.
L^d Cholmondeley, L^d Steward of the Houshold.
M^r Addison, secretary to L^d Sunderland in Ireland.
I believe Brodrick will be Chancellour, & Dean Forster & Whitchet judges.

2.

My Lord,

I have before me the honour of two of y^r grace's letters, one of which brought me inclosd y^r graces letters of recommendation to the Duke and Dutchess of Shrewsbury, both which I have deliverd, and am infinitely obligd to y^r grace for y^r favour & protection therein, y^r grace was much in the right when you said in one of those letters that you looked on me to otherwise than as a son. My lord, I have allways had great reason from y^r tender concern of me to be convinc'd of this, and I shall allways make it my best ambition to endeavour to deserve to esteem y^r grace my father; I am satisfyd whatever good fortune attends me in this world I shall owe it in a great measure to y^r graces, and if I could be capable of becoming it, I am sure it will be due

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to y^r grace's good instruction. In this view I shall think my self infinitely happy in receiving from y^r grace from time to time such instructions as you shall be pleased to give me. I have not yet the honour of being actually in office, because the Prince's family is not yet declard; but I have no doubt of that employment under his highness which I mentioned in my last to y^r grace. Her R. Highness is hourly expected in town, the prince went this morning at 5 a'clock to Margate to meet her. I am much presd in time this day, & must beg y^r grace to excuse my being obligd to conclude so soon.

I am, with great respect,
Y^r grace's most dutifull & most obligd
humble servant,

London, Octo. 12th 1714. S. Molyneux.

Appendix XIX.—Dean Swift.

My Lord,

I received yesterday a letter from Mr. Manley giving an account of the seizing of a parcel of treasonable papers with one Jefferys directed to Dr. Swift. I acquainted my Lord Lieutenant with it, who was very well pleased with this fresh instance of your grace's zeal and diligence in the King's service, which can not fail of being highly acceptable to His Majesty. His Ex^cy commanded me to give you his thanks for it; and he hopes that, if there appears enough against the Doctor to justify it, he is kept in confinement, and Mr. Houghton also, but how far that may be justifyable your grace is best able to judge; I presume they are at least held to very good & sufficient bail. If any thing can add to your grace's caracter, this application to the publick service will undoubtedly heighten it in the esteem of all good men, which, like all other things that may happen to your advantage, will give a particular satisfaction to, my Lord, your grace's most dutifull and most obed^t humble servant,

Ch. Delafaye.

Bath, May 25, 1715.

My Lord Lieutenant's health is daily improving.

Appendix XX.—Letters of Addison to Archbishop King.

1.

My Lord, May 24, 1715.

Mr. Delafay tells me that H. E. not being willing your grace's letter which I transmitted to him shoud lie too long unanswerd had orderd him to write to your grace by the cross road from the Bath to Chester, so that I need not repeat his Ex^cy's sentiments upon the matters contained in it. As for the ease of the Palatines, it has bin often solicited in the Treasury, and upon the death of my Lord Halifax a warrant was found in his pocket ready drawn, but not signed, for the relief of those poor people. I am promised that it shall be dispatched very suddenly. I am sorry that the petition relating to the parish of Warburg has bin unfortunately mislaid, but upon the first receipt of another it shall meet with all possible dispatch. Your grace knows that among a multiplicity of papers such mistakes will sometimes happen. I find that Mr. Gilbert will be Chief Baron, and that our great men are studying at the same time to gratify S^r R. Levinge, but this last circumstance I dare not mention to any but your grace. My L^d L^t is as yet a stranger to it, but will hear of it by this post. I promise my self that our affaires in the Treasury will passe through that office sooner than formerly. My dear and ever-lamented L^d Halifax was so busy in settling the funds and revenue here in England that he coud not attend to other matters so much as he woud have done at any other time, besides some other reasons which your grace may ghesse.

I am, with the greatest respect, my Lord,
Your grace's most obedient and
most humble servant,
J. Addison.

1.

My Lord, July 2, 1715.

The letter which I had lately the honour to receive from your grace gave me a fresh opportunity of making my court to my L^d Lieut^t, who is always very much pleased to read your grace's opinion of things, especially since they so exactly concurre with his own. Our establishment is now finisht and agreed to by His Majestie, and will be signed as soon as it can be transcribed in a fair copy. My Lord is so kind as not to let me know the names of the persons added or left out, that I may not be worried to death by solicitations and importunities, before it is actually signed. He has, I believe, made augmentations to the prime serjeant's salary, and to that of the masters in Chancery. He has likewise struck off about a dozen pensions, and made a separate list of some to be continued till further order, by which means it is hoped they will deserve them by their future behaviour. Mr. Keightly's 400 li. p. an^m is taken off, but the 1,000 li. continued. There are, I think, five brigadiers, and very near the same number of major-generals. Col. Creighton is among the former, and Major-General Wynne among the latter. I hope to send over the military commissions some time next week. They have bin signed by the King about a fortnight ago, but y^r secretary is so full of businesse that it is very difficult at present to get any thing dispatch'd in his office. I do not remember the name of any one superceded but that of Major Champaigne in Clayton, who has bin represented by very many as a person unworthy of such a trust. As soon as the report on the affaire of Warburgh comes to my hands, I will for certain reasons endeavour to give it the utmost dispatch, since I know your grace has it so much at heart. My Lord Sunderl^d, tho' perfectly cured of his cholick pains, has frequent returns of his palpitations, which last a day or two together, and are very uneasy to him. I must beg leave to acquaint your grace that my secret service money is all expended, and must therefore beg your grace to move for a new supply if you shall think it proper.

I am, with the greatest respect, my Lord,
Your grace's most obedient and
most humble servant,
J. Addison.

3.

My Lord, Aug. 25, 1715,

This evening my Lord Lieutenant tells me that His Majesty was pleased in the morning before he went to the review to declare the Duke of Grafton and L^d Gallway lords justices of Ireland, and I find Colonel Bladen is to be their secretary. I was with his Ex^cy (for so I must yet call him) at eight a'clock, when he had heard nothing of this matter, but the Duke of Marlborough making him a visite whilst I was there informed him of what had passed. As I have heard nothing of it yet in town, I do not know whether the news will spread enough to be sent to Ireland by this night's post. I have every day hastened the warrant about St. Warburghs, and found so many difficulties in it that I was forced to mention it in the letter to y^r Secretary of State as what was earnestly recommended by your grace. I was obliged to go into the countries upon an indisposition, when the warrant was drawn up and shown to my L^d L^t, but I hope it will answer your grace's intentions. It comes to the Lords Justices by this post. Your lordships will likewise receive a warrant for making all the payments due upon the last establishm^t from the Queen's demise to the commencement of the new establishment, which my lord hopes will turn to my advantage, having worded the letter to your Excell^cy in that view. As the Secretaries of State here have drawn from me about a thousand pounds by the commissions which they have given out, so if I lose the benefit of the two quarters succeeding the Queen's death, my place will be quite starved by my L^d L^t's absence from the Government. I most humbly recommend myself to your grace's protection in particulars of this nature, and shall ever remain, with the greatest gratitude and respect, my lord, your grace's

Most obedient and most humble servant,
J. Addison.

My L^d L^t will, I believe,
be declared Privy Seal to-morrow.

4.

My Lord, Oct. 4, 1715.

Tho I have nothing to trouble your grace with at present, all matters relating to Ireland being now entirely passed into other hands, I cannot dispense with myself from repeating my humble thanks to your grace for the many favours you have bin pleased to shew me during the short continuance of my secretaryship. I am not without hopes of paying my dnty to your grace in person very snddenly, and in the mean time cannot forbear taking all opportunities of expressing my sentiments here of the obligations His Majesty has to your grace for the services you have rendered him before and since his accession to the throne. I do not know but the vanity I have of being thought to have a share in your grace's good opinion may frequently put me upon

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this subject, but at the same time I am sure nothing can be more for His Majesty's as well as our country's interest, than that such persons shou'd on all occasions have justice done them who are best able to promote it. My Lord Gallway set out for Ireland yesterday, and as his lordship's marches are but slow, it is probable the Duke of Grafton may overtake him before his arrival in that kingdome. Your grace has doubtlesse heard before this that Col. Bladen and Mr. Delafay are to be joint secretarys, and that the two secretarys places are to be thrown together. Mr. Walpole is the patron of the first of these two gentlemen, who might have pin envoy to Switzerland if he had pleased: and I can not see how he can propose greater advantages to himself from halving the secretarys post in Ireland. The Duke of Grafton is a perfectly good-humoured man, and would have bin too happy might he have learn't the arts of government under such an associate as I cou'd have wisht him. I was informed yesterday that overtures had bin made for the surrendry of S^r W. Windham, who has this morning given up himself, and has bin under examination before the Cabinet. He has a good councellor in his father-in-law the Duke of Somerset. An expresse arrived yesterday from the Earle of Barclay, desiring a reinforcement at Bristol, for that he expected every moment a rising in that place. A colonel was sent into those parts to apprehend Mr. Colson, but miss'd him. Several others, as Kynaston and Forster, can not be met with. It seems very odde that none are yet discoverd to have embarqued in this hellish conspiracy but the inconsiderate, hot-headed men of the party. It is to be suspected that the ringleaders are more obliged to their caution than their innocence that they are not yet detected, since it is observed that none of 'em have taken this opertainity to wait on His Maj^y, and expresse their abhorrence of such proceedings. The conduct of the University of Oxford is very unaccountable. They have not yet addressed H. M., nor intend to do it. One of the heads of colleges, who is a moderate Tory, told me they durst not propose an addresse in Convocation where there are so many violent young fellows as would opertainly reject it. We expect every day to hear of Mr. Walpole's being at the head of the Treasury and a member of the Cabinet. His brother, is said, will be secretary to that board, who is now gone to hasten over the Dutch troupes. S^r R. Onslow will be a peer and a teller, and the rest of the board either continued or provided for to their satisfaction. Our principal business in Parliament on Thursday next will I believe be to move for writts for new elections with respect to those who get places. Our ministers have letters from France that the Duke of Ormond was going towards Brest, but that upon the road he met with a message from his friends in England, upon which he returned to Paris. The good disposition of the Duke of Orleans, and the vigilance of our ministers who are busy'd day and night in the discovery of these dark designs, give us reason to hope that they will end in the perfect settlement of His Ma^ties throne and the crushing of that sett of men who woud make him uneasy in it. I beg your grace's pardon for such a confused news-letter, and am ever, with the utmost respect and gratitude, my lord, your grace's most obedient and most obliged humble servant,

J. ADDISON.

There is a talk of a battle in Scotland, but I believe it is Exchange news.

5.

My Lord, Oct, 6, 1715,

When I had the honour to write to your grace on Tuesday I did not think I shoud have had occasion to have troubled you so soon with another letter. But His Ma^ty having bin pleased to bestow a marke of his royal favour upon me in augmenting the salary of my place in Ireland and granting it me for life in consideration of my services when I was secretary to the Lords of the Regency, and that affairs having bin dispatched through the Treasury much sooner than I expected, I make bold to apply to your grace for the continuance of your favour in this particular. My Lord Godolphin promised me in a letter under his own hand to move the late Queen for the same grant I have now obtained the next time he shoud wait upon Her Majesty, but he was immediately after displaced before he met with an opportunity of doing me this kind office. During the late ministry I was under apprehensions every day of being removed, not having deserved the indulgence at their hands which they were pleased to shew me. This hinderd me from settling the office I have so long enjoy'd in the method prescribed me by the grant. This, with the obligation I am under to take the oaths, will I hope give me the honour of waiting on your grace in Ireland. In the meantime, by my Lord Sunderl^ds advice, I presume to send your grace and the present Lords Justices my warrant from the Treasury, which I have also communicated to the Duke of Grafton by his secretary. I shoud be glad to own my obligations to none but your grace for the giving this warrant its proper effect in Ireland, since I believe it will reach your grace's hands a few days before the arrival of the Duke of Grafton and the Lord Gallway. I am sorry that ev'ry letter I write to your grace shou'd be either to acknowledge or aske your favour, but if it lay in my power to make any return of gratitude I shoud think it one of the happiest incidents in my life, being ever, with the most unfeigned respect, my lord, your grace's most obedient and most obliged humble servant,

J. ADDISON.

The H. of Commons met this morning, but promotions not being yet ripe we only orderd the Speaker's last speech to H. M. to be enter'd in y^r journals & adjourn'd to this day fortnight. Letters are just come in from y^r D. of Argyle who says he has nothing to fear. The L^d Mar is but 3,000 strong.

6.

My Lord, March 22^d, 171[illegible].

The affaires of Ireland being now entirely passed from my hands into those of others I can only thank your grace for the honour of your last letter and wish the scheme contained in it may takeplace, which our great men here being acquainted with, I question not but they will give that attention to it which everything deserves that comes from your grace. My Lord Lieutenant will, I believe, this evening, transmitt to your grace a warrant that regards myself which I never proceeded from any request or intimation of my own; but as I cannot but value such a mark of His M^ties acceptance of my poor services I must entreat your grace's favour in giving the proper orders for its taking the designed effect. I shoud not presume to trouble your grace on this occasion had I not already received great instances of your favour, and were not I, with the most inviolable sincerity and respect, my lord,

Your grace's
Most obedient and most humble servant,
J. ADDISON.

His Grace the Arch-Bp. of Dublin.

In addition to the foregoing, the collection contains letters of the following dates addressed from England by Addison to Archbishop King:—

1714, October 1.—New Chancellor and Chief Judges for Ireland desire their warrants may be immediately sent to the Lord Justices by express, it being their intention to follow them in a very few days. Letter to be delivered by Mr. Forster, written pursuant to a conference which his lordship has had with some of the principal gentlemen in Ireland now in this kingdom.

1714, October 8.—Addison recommends his kinsman whom he has appointed to act as his deputy, in room of Mr. Dawson, at solicitation of Irish gentlemen, and by particular direction of Lord Lieutenant.

1714, November 23.—Reply to Archbishop King's recommendation of Mr. Parnell. Promotion of Dr. Bolton. His Majesty recommends that Mr. Greenshields be provided for in Ireland.

"I hope Mr. Daniel's promotion to the archdeaconry of Killaloe will be agreeable to y^r grace, and cannot but be the better pleased with any good fortune which may happen to him, since I have read a very handsome dedication, which he made to a very fine poem." . . .

"My lord has left the case of the half-pay officers and pensioners to the consideration of the Lords Justices, that they may be relieved according to their exigencies, and the present state of the Treasury. I am only to hint to your grace that S^r T. Haumer presses very much in behalf of Capt^n Philips, and S^r Thomas is a person whom his Ex^cy would be desirous to oblige. Madame de Montandre has likewise great solicitations in her favour, and a very indigent gentleman, called L^d Power, is starving for want of his customary relief. I have therefore my L^d Lieutenant's particular directions to desire your Grace will take these three persons under your care, and order their payments in such proportion as you shall think proper. The last of them has a son, who is now in his travells, and has nothing I believe to subsist upon but his Irish pension."

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1714–15, February 19.—Addison obliged to attend his election in the country.

1714–15, March 9.—The bearer, Mr. Sterlin, universally recommended by the gentlemen of Ireland to Lord Lieutenant, is proposed as barrack master of Waterford.

1714–15, March 12.—Candidates for barrack master's place at Dublin.

"I shall leave Mr. Budgell to lay before your grace what has bin usual as to the secret service money, and shall take care to put it to the proper use. I am forced often to advance money here to take out warrants for gentlemen in Ireland, to pay messengers, and sometimes to relieve such indigent petitioners as are not able to carry on a just pretension, not to mention the article of stationary ware, &c. And as I do not follow my predecessors in taking fees for recommendatory letters or any businesse done in England, the usual allowance on this head will be an ease to me. But this I submit entirely to your grace."

1715, March 29.—Lord Lieutenant hopes to get Mr. Manley something upon the Post Office in England or upon the Irish establishment. The Primate of Ireland has written to Dr. Dering and Dr. Lancaster on altering the public prayers.

"I hope your grace will not be disappointed in your expectations from the Brittish Parliament. Our great men seem determined to act with steadiness and unanimity, and on Monday next, if we may believe what is said, something will entered on preliminary to impeachments. There will be three more regiments sent over to Ireland, which will make up the compliment of 12,000. These regiments are to be re-raised under Wills, Wade, and Borr, who were broke out of their turns, and will be officerd by their respective officers now in half pay."

1715, April 12.—Mr. King to succeed Thornton as Stationer General.

"This post will, I fear, bring your grace the melancholy news of my Lord Wharton's death. He has said more than once that the affaire of his son would break his heart, and I am affraid it has had too great a share in his sicknesse."

"As the Parliament takes up a great deal of my time, I am forced to write many of my letters there, so that I must beg your grace's pardon, as well for the haste they are written in, as the paper I am forced to make use of."

1715, May 5.—Affair of parish of St. Werburgh, Dublin. Letter to Lords Justices in favor of Mr. Taylor, at earnest recommendation of Mons' Kregenberg, His Majesty's resident in London, when Elector of Hanover. Lord Lieutenant indisposed at Bath.

"Mr. Secretary Stanhope will move His Majesty for his royal letters to make Mr. Caulfield a judge, and Mr. Boate prime serjeant. I believe your grace will approve my L^d^ Lieutenants over ruling several applications made in behalf of Councellor Stevens for a cushion. H. E. will, I believe, settle the new establishm^t^ at the Bath, and either bring it up with him or send it to me, in order to be signed."

1715, June 5.—Accounts of the kingdom. Affair of St. Werburgh's.

"I have several times solicited the Treasury, both by letter and word of mouth, upon the affaire of the Palatines, and find the comm^rs^ and secretaries of that office can very difficultly persuade themselves of the reasonableness of what is proposed in the report on that subject: but yesterday I pressed them so far in it that they called for the papers, and gave an order to draw up such a warrant as is desired, w^ch^ I hope to transmitt some time next week. I am bound in justice, on this occasion, to acquaint your grace that Hintz, the agent of the Palatines, has bin an indefatigable solicitor, both at the Treasury and with my L^d^ Lieutenant. I believe my L^d^ Lieutenant has it in his thoughts * pair the losse sustained by so many lords who were in his * ties interest; and in particular to recom'end the two persons mention'd by your grace, to whom I believe I may add Mr. Moor."

* * * *

"Upon the receipt of Mr. Budgell's letter yesterday in the afternoon, I very much pressed the Secretary to get an order for that post, to pnt off the election at Dublin College, but he told me it could not possibly be done before this day, when a Cabinet Council is to meet. I then gave into his hands some other memorandums relating to the dispersion of libels, &c., that they might be laid before the Cabinet at the same time, which he promised me to do. I have orderd an expresse to be in readinesse upon occasion; since a very short delay or a contrary wind may render an order ineffectual, and it will be now more than two days before the departure of the ordinary post."

1715, August 4 [Misdated 1705].—Payments to half-pay officers and pensioners. Recommendation of writer's kinsman, Captain Addison, who leaves for Ireland.

"I have found the advantage of your grace's putting Mr. Budgell in mind of the secret service money, for I have received by this post a bill for 200^li^, which I shall take care to lay out for the proper uses."

1715, August 13.—Obscure in consequence of portions having been lost through damage.

Appendix XXI.—North of Ireland, 1715.

My L^d^,

I should sooner have given your grace y^r^ trouble of this letter to have acquainted you as well as I am able with y^r^ present state of y^r^ county, but y^t^ I was kept a considerable time on y^e^ road by y^e^ indisposition of one of my children. I have since my comeing here seen & conversed with severall of y^e^ gentlemen of y^e^ county & find they are all zealously well affected to his Majesty, I must except some of ther of y^e^ barony of Enishowen who by what I can find give but too much reason to suspect their affection to his Majesty. I therefore hope y^t^ none of y^t^ Barony except Mr. Charles Norman & George Hart may be commisioners of array, & I have substantiall reasons for desireing this, too long at y^t^ time to trouble y^r^ with. The great scarcity of armes in y^e^ county is beyond any thing I could have imagind till about three days ago y^t^ I had occasion to send some men after seven torys y^t^ were hunted out of Fermanagh and in y^e^ barony of Killmakrenan, I could not get thirty men tolerably armed tho' I believe y^e^ county will be able to array seven thousand men. I aske y^r^ grace's pardon for y^r^ trouble of y^s^. I am, with great respect, y^r^ grace's most obedit & most faith^d^ humble serv^t^,

FRED. HAMILTON.

Lifford y^e^ 9^th^ August 1715.

Appendix XXII.—Prosecution in Ireland A.D. 1715.

May it please yo^r^ Exc^y^,

I'm encouradg'd by the many favors your exc^y^ has honour'd me with to ask one more, the goodness & charity of your exc^y^ may assure success where distress, oppression & innocence are the advocats, these I lay at your exc^y^s feet to plead the following case:—An unfortunat gentleman who is my relation & neighbour, whose sole support for him & his family was a farm of a 100^l^ a year profit or thereabouts, which farm was in his family for some descents; on or near the determination of his lease, his own gossip, neighbour, & bosom friend has unknown to him taken this farm over his head, this treacherous dealing stirr'd up a resentment in my friend, which at their next meeting he express'd after a gentleumanlike manner (as people call it), of which the other & his adherents (the chief of whom was Geu^ll^ Steuart) taking the advantage of the law had my friend endicted at Cork assizes, by pretext ways got a Presentm^t^ against him as a Tory, robber & rapparee & this return'd to the L^ds^ Justices with an intent to have him outlawed. My L^d^, he is of an ancient Protestant flamily in this county, I know him very well & never knew or heard any ill thing of them or him till this unhappy accident. I wou'dnot, my L^d^, for all the friends on earth tell this to your exc^y^, were it not true, he has sev^ll^ affid^ts^ of gentlemen in this county to strengthen this character, his name is Rich^d^ Fitzgerald. Now I beg in his behalf my L^d^, when this business will come before your exc^y^ in Council, that you' use him with your wonted and unbounded clemency, which shall be ever acknowledg'd by him & all his friends and especially by, my L^d^,

Your Excy's most obliged
and humble servant,
A. NUGENT.

Cloncoskran, May the 26^th^, 1715.

Appendix XXIII.—Trinity College Dublin, and George Prince of Wales.

1.

My most Hon^d^ Lord,

Since my last I have delivered the letters your grace was pleased to give us to the Archbishop of Canterbury and Mr. Stanhope, and have very full promises of all countenance and favour; the Prince has been pleased to use very kind expressions towards our University, and the princess was pleased to tell my Lord Archbishop that she must see the gentlemen that brought the compliment to his Highness; I find my L^d^ Archbishop is very often with her, and they have

* Torn.

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frequent correspondence by letters, and I find she takes all occasions to shew favour and confidence to men of his character. I have had of late the honour of being for some time alone with his grace, and as he was pleased to talk of matters relating to Ireland, so I think myself particularly obliged to mention what he spoke relating to the Test, your grace being the best able and most willing to do service to the Church in that matter. I find great care has been taken to give him wrong impressions of that affair, namely, that it was forced on the nation, and imposed but lately, that they have ever since been uneasy under it, that all methods must be taken to encrease the force of Protestants and make the King's freinds easy, but above all that the House of Commons must not be disobliged, who have unanimously desired it; this last I find cheifly insisted on, tho' your grace knows but for a sudden terrour artfully raised, it was not their desire; to all these I mentioned what I thought proper to urge, but lay it before your grace who are perfectly master of this important question; I find there are thoughts here of qualifying the bill by making it for three years only, and some such like softnings, but I must own I should answer like King Charles the first, no, not for an hour, for if ever it goes it is gone for ever. Your grace will excuse this freedome in a matter that so nearly concernes our happy establishment, for now our succession is secured, nothing can so nearly impart the peace and happiness of our kingdome in the humble opinion of

My most Hon^{d}, y^{r} Grace's
Most obedient son and
obliged humble servant,
ROB. HOWARD.

London, March 17.

The Bishop of Norwich presents his humble service to your grace.

2.

My most Hon^{d} Lord. London, March 31.

I have the honour of your grace's of the 24 inst., and can now informe you that our ceremonial is setled, and Friday in next week appointed for our day. The Archbishop of Canterbury and the L^{d} Chancellour are ready for their parts, a very full compliment prepared by the Provost, of which Mr. Molyneux has the copy to shew the Prince, to prepare a proper answer, an entertainment ordered at Somerset House, to which all the Irish gentlemen that attend the compliment are to be desired, and there are about forty or fifty now in towne. The Provost took hold of his grace's opinion that the speech would do well in mother tongue, so that matter could not be insisted on; his grace also advised our getting scarlet gownes, which are accordingly prepared. I am highly pleased with your grace's approbation of our conduct hitherto, and hope we shall still continue to preserve it. Besides his grace of Canterbury the Bishops of Norwich, Oxford, and our new one of Meath, enquired for your grace with great regard, and present their humble respects to you; they ask many things relating to Ireland, and I hope I have had some times an opportunity of informing them right. The repeal of the Triennial Act is now the subject of all conversation, some very much allarm'd, and every body thinking it a matter of great consequence; the attempting the test in Ireland is generally thought a very unskilfull step, even by those that don't think it a wicked one; but I am persuaded if it is stood steadily against it will fall, and your grace compleat your merits to the Church of Ireland. L^{d} Sunderland has declined seeing us together; but I find he will be glad to see me alone. I believe steady councils are right; but I question wheither such severe ones are for the publick service. Mr. Molyneux is somewhat piqued at his obstinacy in this affair, and assures us that his advice has not been listned too in our business, for I have some reason to think the prince was advised to coldness at least, if not neglect; but he was pleased to be more graciously inclined, and has declared all signs of approbation. I am much concerned to find y^{r} grace is still out of order; but hope the spring will restore a health so dear to all that have the honour of being known to you, and so useful to the publick, which is the constant prayer of

Y^{r} grace's most obedient son and
obliged humble servant,
ROB. HOWARD.

3.

My most Hon^{d} Lord,

In my last I acquainted your grace how our ceremonial was setled, I beg leave now to give you an account how well it was executed to our honour and satisfaction. Wee gave notice to the Irish gentlemen, who appeared at Court in great numbers: his grace of Canterbury introduced us to the Prince with a short but very kind speech, and then the Provost spoke very well and fully*: it went of extreamly well, and he has been much complimented upon it; the Prince looked very much pleased, and accepted our offer in a very gracious manner, the words I shan't mention, because Mr. Molyneux tells me he has sent them to your Grace: Mr. Molyneux read the diploma, the lord chancellour gave the oath, he was then admitted, and wee kissed his hand. Wee were afterwards introduced to the Princess, who received us in the most gracious manner; she said she thought herself very happy in the University's of Dublin having done the Prince the honour to choose him their chancellour, and she was persuaded he would always have a very great regard for every member of that body who had expressed their duty in so loyal and acceptable a manner. Wee afterwards went to Somerset House, where wee were very nobly entertained, the Speaker of the Commons, who is the Prince's treasurer, doing the honours of the table, and afterwards inviting us to dinner at his own house. Your grace will excuse my being so particular; but wee are to be introduced to-morrow to the King, his grace of Canterbury still doing us that honour, and then Mr. Molyneux will carry us to returne our compliment of thanks to all the great men whom wee have troubled on this occasion. Every thing has gone on extreamly well, and as I hope wee have obeyed your grace's directions, so I must still give you the first honour of having set this whole machine in motion. The order for taking of the inhibition goes over this night, and the vice-chancellours commission by next post. My Lord of Canterbury presents his humble service to your grace; all parties here think very well of him, so I can assure you he has lost no ground of late with the Tories. The repealing the Triennial Bill was brought in this day by the Duke of Devonshire, read a first time, ordered a second on Saturday next, when that very important point is to be fully debated; but it will certainly pass. Lord Nottingham violent against it. Your grace's goodness will excuse all this, and

Beleive me to be,
Y^{r} most obedient son and obliged
humble servant,
London, Apr. 10. R. HOWARD.

4.

My most Hon^{d} Lord,

Since my last to your grace, wee have had the honour to be introduced to the King, and kiss his hand; the archbishop took this trouble on him, and we are highly indebted to your grace's goodness for recommending us to so high and acceptable a patron; he has spoke very favourably of us both to the King and Prince. He was very well received and heard by both, spoke French very readily to the King, to the Prince in English, who answers fluently enough. We afterwards waited on the Princesses who are very pretty and extremely well behaved, especially the Lady Ann, who has an understanding much above her years. Everybody about court appeared very well pleased with our message, and wee had compliments from the German courtiers. Wee were at the Prince's levee; he bowes very graciously, and desires the speeches and whole should be made publick. When we waited at the King's levee, his Grace of Canterbury spoke again about the Test, promised to do his utmost in it; but said the gentlemen of Ireland did not express any dislike of their bill; this, my lord, is the main point, and would weigh more than all the rest to have men of weight and known affection to the Kingly service discourage it. Whereas he said hitherto none had advised against it but the bishops. I hope I don't mistake if I apprehended he meant that other people would be better heard by those in power. I find they dont think of sending us another bishop; from your side they expect recommendations, and tis with pleasure wee hear that your grace has taken care of restoring the quarter parts to the clergy, who have been much barthened by that payment. I think that income, the leasned, will be much more comfortable to the next archbishop. The provost and my brother present their duty to your grace.

I am, with all duty,
Your obedient son and humble servant,
London, Apr. 12. ROB. HOWARD.

* See Addison's "Freeholder" and Swift's works, ed. Scott, 1824, xii. 381.

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5.

My most Hon^d Lord,

I hope this will find your grace safely arrived at Bath, and already receiving benefit from the waters. Our Commencement was celebrated with a very full appearance, and speeches from our vice-chancellour and proctors. I brought in an address, to which some amendments were offered, extreamly improper and absurd, the substance of the paragraph offered to be added, being, that wee thanked the Prince for the honour he had done us, and care he shewed in taking of our inhibition, which was put on by wicked and ill-designing men. I insisted on the question being put for the address I had read, wheither it should be the address of the congregation, and it was carried fifty-eight to eleven. I wish the numbers of the well affected stood so in both the English universities, and then wee might have a blessed prospect of future peace and quiet. Since your grace left Ireland wee have had a recommendation from the Prince of one Monsieur Regis, a clergyman, of French extraction, and, as I hear, a relation of my Lord Galloway's, for a doctor's degree, tho I think such recommendations a very great hardship upon us, wee could not altogether refuse our chancellour the first time, and have made him a Batchelour in divinity. His Grace of Canterbury wrote also in his favour. I must earnestly beg of your grace to screen us hereafter from such applications, and to represent to my Lord of Canterbury and Mr. Molyneux the inconvenience of giving degrees in such a manner, or they will grow into contempt, when they are matter of favour, and servile court application, and not the reward of long standing and merit: and indeed I must own to your grace that if such applications grow frequent I shall think it my duty to propose to our board that a representation be drawn up and laid before our chancellour of the inconveniences of it, and I promise myself from his justice and goodness that wee shall not be troubled with them hereafter. Both our college and university are in a very good disposition towards our new chancellour, and I hope more will not be sent on us than wee are able to bear. It would have been impossible to have carried the degree for Mr. Regis in the Regent house, so that he has only the grace of our house. I beg your grace's prayers and blessing, and am, with the greatest respect,

Y^r grace's most obedient son and most
obliged humble servant,
Trin. Coll., Jul. 18. ROB. HOWARD.

Appendix XXIV.—Dean Francis, Grandfather of Sir Philip Francis.*

May it please y^r Grace,

I presume to give y^r grace the trouble of receiving my gratefull acknowledgm^t for y^r grace's tendernesse for my friend, Deane Francis; there is not any one thing in y^e world w^ch y^r grace cou'd do for mee w^ch cou'd affect my mind more deeply with a sence of y^r goodness or oblige mee more to devote myself to y^r service dureing the rest of my life. I came first acquainted with him about 30 y^rs ago, in Lancashire, where he was tutor to y^e present S^r Roger Bradshaigh, & in Aug^t 88, when the mayor of Chester, my self, the record^r, all the aldermen & com'on councell, being 64 persons, were in one day remov'd from our sev'all stations, expressely for refuseing to take up the test & penal laws, & agreed to dine together on y^t occasion. This gent was by com'on consent pitch't upon to be our chaplayne, as one known to us all to be well affected to the Protestant intrest ag^t the then attempts of popery & arbitrary power, & after the Prince of Orange landed, haveing some scruples in my mind arisecing from some prejudices of my educac'on, I consulted with him concerning my going to Nottingham to to the then Earle of Devonshire, my Lord Cholmely & others then in armes, & when I had receaved satisfac'on in my doubts I went, & so there. Afterwards in the yoar '90, I was made solicit^r here, & in '91 I sent for Mr. Francis, & bee liv'd 3 yrs in my house before hee got any p^ferm^t. The opinion w^ch I have of his integrity is well grounded & the effect of long experience, & his learning & abilities in his profession are known to all, & I do not believe y^t such a man cou'd at any other time have been sacrific'd & his wife & seven children lett to starve in his old age. I have done all y^t I can on y^r other side y^r water to prevent his ruine, & those y^t I have writ to have credit enongh with y^r Duke & Dutchesse both to lay aside the present orders & to get for the deane the title of the crown. I have no need to importune y^r grace; no one knows better the means of his preservac'on than y^r grace, & I'm told y^r grace has expreast y^r self with compassion & with a disposic'on to protect him as far as you can fittly do it, & I am sure you will make it good. I am extreamly obligd to y^r grace for y^r many fav'rs, & wou'd have waited on you to expresse my self more fully if I was not just goeing out of town.

I am, with all sincerity,
May it please y^r grace,
Y^r grace's most dutifull &
most obliged servt,
These R. Levinge.
ffor his Grace
My Lord Archbp. of Dublin.

Endorsed: "Sir Richard Loving, March 1717-8."

Appendix XXV.—A. Charlett, Master of University College, Oxford, 1717-18.

1.

Univ. Coll., Oxon,
May it please your Grace, 12 March 1717-18.

I cannot, without very much shame, look upon a very kind letter of your grace's, dated May last the 25th, not yet answered; but that which first created the delay was my inquiry after Mathæus Pfaffius, to whose book your grace referred me for a character of Dr. Grabbe. I could not meet with any of that author's works till within this fortnight, and now if I have met with the right, being his *Anecdota* S^ti *Irenæi, Hagæ Comitis*, 8^vo, 1715. I am most agreably surprised to find him so true and candid a freind & defender of Dr. Grabbes adherence to the Protestant religion, the Ch. of England established, and a great aversion to the errors & corruptions of the Ch. of R., all which he averrs to his own knowledge to be true, even to the time of his death. As to his singularity of opinions in preferring some part of the Communion Service in the Scotch Common Prayer Book, I believe Mr. Pfaffius may be very true, and I have heard Dr. Grabbe sometimes with much modesty own his preferring of it, of which he spoke w^th diffidence, no sort of eagerneese as a private wish or desideratum, or infirmity of his own, which he seemed unwilling should be known to young gentlemen, students, or common people for feare of ill uses might be made of it, avoiding w^t great decency, not only disputing, but even the least mention of it. The two persons that he chose here most familiarly to open such difficultys to (for none desired more or enjoyed oftener his instructive and delightfull conversation then myself), were the present B^ps of Bristol and Oxford, the later bred up in this college, both my early acquaintants, frequent and very acceptable visitants of me, at that time one deputy for Dr. Tane, the other providing to succeed him, both therefore delighting to talk over the more abstruse points or controversys with Dr. Grabbe, and both these will, I suppose, joyn in a testimonial of Dr. Grabbes learning, principles, virtues, &c., w^ch some other R. R. to be printed in the next volume of the Septuagint now ready to be published from the Theatre, from Dr. Grabbe's notes, which are now by Dr. Hickes will, I think, to be deposited in the Bodleian Library. But notwithstanding this candor of Mr. Pfaffius, who studyed here several months, not many years since, I have met with another very learned French critic, and, one as I am assured by young Mr. Gronovius, was no ill-natured man, being a professor at Leiden, lately dead, has in a book publisht the last yeare, given a very infamous account of Dr. Grabbes morals & conversation, but so monstrously ag^t all evidence of sense, so extravagantly false as that not one who ever saw Dr. Grabbe, or once conversed w^th him, but must pronounce to be impossible, being not only one of the most self denyers as to sleep, diet, watching, &c., but agreeably as mortifyd in his looks, being mere skin & bones, yet very chearfull and easy in his conversation, and very complaisant. It is *Casimiri Oudini Trias Dissertationum criticarum*, 1^ma *de Codice Alexandrino &, Ingolstadii, Bat.* 1717, his words I have here* inclosed, for feare

* This letter furnishes details in connexion with Dean Francis which were not brought to light through the extensive researches of the late Joseph Parkes, author of "Memoirs of Sir Philip Francis; completed and edited by H. Merivale." London, 1867.

* "Casimiri Oudini Trias Dissertationum Criticarum Prima de Codice MS. Alexandrino Bodlei Bibliothecæ. Lugduni Batavorum, 1717.

" Pag. 19. ab eruditis omnibus *imberbe gratiæ* excepto.

" Pag 66. Cap. 21. De quibusdam operibus aliis Joannis Ernesti Grab. Nobis enim intentio non est, ut cinerea mortui hominis inquietentur atque magis nigrescant exumoribus de illo sparsis nonnul litteræ non decentibus, neque convenientibus quos habuimus a plerisque qui illum in Anglia familiarius frequentarant intimiusq' noverant, quorum

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your grace may not have seen these truly learned treatises. But certainly never any writer met with more malicious or falser informers, as will appeare at first view. I will only adde, upon my own personal knowledge, he never missed the public prayers of our church in some chappell, &c. every day twice in the yeare. He would even, whilst eating or drinking, when called upon by way of tryal or experiment, sett any particular verse of scripture, *memoriter*, in 6 languages, viz., Hebrew, Greek, Latin, French, English, German. He frequented sermons constantly, seldom abed above 4 hours, very often not go into a bed at all, but steal a little sleep in a chair, or on y^e^ outside of a bed, so that he was macerated to a great degree; but when in company, very merry, eat not much, but pretty heartily, and would drink a glasse of wine in a sociable manner, but I believe seldom to y^e^ quantity of a pint in the whole day. As to civil affairs, he was a true and zealous subject of the King of Prussia, had no manner of scruples about the Revolution, bnt, if I misremember not, was in private with me a hearty defender of it, tho with great deference to those that refused when he thought conscientiously. He had a very short and excellent plain way and method of talking ag^st^ Papists, Presbyterians, Independents, Socinians, Deists, Free Thinkers, Anabaptists, Quakers, generally by arguments from Scripture, very successful in converting Papists here in England. With learned men, from antiquity, his memory being so great, both as to words & things, that nothing of councils, church history, &c. which he would not in a change manner quite exactly memoriter, yet none more artfully endeavoured to conceale his great learning, or none could be more confounded at the least approach of any prayse or commendation. He was a day's solicitor of charity for the distressed, without distinction, and whatever money he got, either by pinching or saving, he gave away to y^e^ poor, with so much alacrity that would not be conceled, nor could any refuse him when he askt, if he had where withal to give. I never thought, nor any in this place, of person so eminently humane, politely courteous, so evidently unblameable, so discreetly inoffensive, or rather so positively obliging, affable, religious, & tender in all circumstances of his life & conversation, could ever be the subject of any slander, especially when no profit to tempt, and yet you see Mr. Oudinus three informers, Germanus, Borussus, et Gallus conspired ag^st^ him. Pardon, my L^d^, my present heat, because I never knew any man's conversation or temper more freindly, more open, more obliging, more usefull & inobjectible, and to whom, upon all these accounts, I own myself much indetted, never thinking an hour better spent then in his company, which was always in a good humor. I have now done. The inclosed * from Mr. Gagnier will, I hope, excuse our delay, of returning your excellent MSS. of Dr. Annger, and signify what we think still remains as a desiderata, notwithstanding the great pains of Mr. Trommins in reviewing Kircher's Concordance; but your grace will perceave how much still it may be improved, and your graces judgment is earnestly implored upon Mr. Gagnier's scheme, which he humbly offers to your grace, and the learned of Ireland, for theyr further advice and councill. We have not yet at all here considered this matter, much lesse determined, because this new edition is in few hands, and not much considered by any but Mr. Gagnier, if your grace and others should think it proper to have a concordance of both *Greek Testaments*; I am not sure but that we should have the courage to attempt a new edition, being told that this edition of Mr. Trommins is probably already vended and dispersed. I am sure we should be long eno in finding purchasers for so expensive a book, tho never so well finished. As to the other part of your excellent letter. It was not possible for us to have prevented this edition of Trommins, it having been neare halfe finished before we could be ready to begin, and although our specimens were sent beyond the seas, yet so far as we can discern, *Trommius* never takes the least notice or heard of such design. As to our presse, we can never engage further than for fair types, good workmen, and reasonable prices for the use of our materials or utensills, the vending of our wares never could compasse, the want of vent broke Bp. Fell's body, public spirit, courage, purse, and presse, and so it did even the great Lewis 14, who was fain at last to sell, as Bp. Fell did, all his fine Louvre editions of the classick authors, conncills, &c. by lotts or auction, and no author dares publish any book at his own expense, without subscription, therefore I think no author is to be blamed that he will not ly at the mercy of booksellers, which is cruelty to all that dare print, without first contracting with them. Mr. Herne is now under censure for his many rude, ill-mannered, and scandalous reflections in his new preface to *Camden's Elizabetha*, in 3 volumes in 8^vo^; price to subscribers, in large paper, 40*s.*, in lesser, 20*s.*, and so catcht up, none to be had at any rate, so deare is slander of the practice! I shall not be wanting to promote the prosecution ad reformandos mores, but I cannot condemn his method of printing no more then subscribed for, and by consequence setting such a price as he thinks advantageous to himself, and not displeasing to his subscribers, both being volunteers, and at liberty to proceed or refuse, nor are any deayd to subscribe, since both Ireland & England are deficient in bnyers, 'tis to be wished both kingdoms would joyn and assist each other in taking of good & learned editions. Before I begd your pardon, and now humbly ask your blessing to,

May it please your grace,

Your grace's
Most humble and
most dntifull servant,
AR. CHARLETT.

For
His grace the most Reverend
Father in God William L^d^
Archbishop of Dublin.
Dublin Castle,
Ireland.

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alius *Borussus*, alter *Germanus* ac tertius *Gallus*. Testabantur autem omnes, quod *Grabius*, e Borussia in Angliam trajiciens, prudenter sibi consuluisset, si sentirem in Germania relinquere potuisset.

Pag 67. Hæc enim re cognovisscnus dubie procul *transverens Grabii cervicem*, qui forsan cum *vino adusto* plenus esset, Reformationis hanc Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ *supino ventre* conspiraret. Nullos video, qui majore Reformationis exerant, quam qui reformandos alios volunt. Quamdiu Grabius in Anglia fuit Anglicanæ Reformatio ab ipso incipienda fuit, illeq', impedimedus me *vino adusto* ad sitiendum impulverat. Unum, *scio ingiterum* hanc Grabii summa displicuisse Anglis omnibus, ac Gulielmo Cavo, homini sobrie et temperanti, quem Grabius fautorem et patronum sperat, cujus auspiciis pensionem, ab Anna Regina Borussus noster obtinuerat. Reiatum mihi a socio, qui Grabium istum apprime noverant, qui tam serior contra Gulielmum Whitacoum Arianum pugnavit et scripsit, *crudelissimo Christianissimum omnem fuisse fabulam mersus*, cui nihil intererat, quanvis opinionem illius amplecterctur, ant simularet, dummodo *cautus* inde resecretur, aut famam doctrinæ captaret. Unde memoria illius post mortem, *frigide* ab Episcopis Anglicanis defensa fuit, qui manuscriptorum omnem illius collectam, sectæ cuidam Philadelphorum Londinensi inbentes relinquere jussit."

* "Vindiciæ Kircherianæ sive Animadversiones in novas *Abrahami Trommii Concordantias Græcas versionis vulgo dictæ Lxx. Interpretum, cujus voces accentibus elementisque Græcis omnis Græci digestæ recensentur contra atque in opere Kircheriano.*

I. Defendantur ac vindicantur Conradi Kircheri Concordantiæ Græcæ adversus accusationes Abr. Trommii, qui illas *defectuosas, serorum, mendosas* vel *quovoog nomine appellat*, paulo severius redargnit, quin et ipsum clarius. Auctorem in sua methodo *imprudentia facti* rcum persgit, et opus absëndum durius pronunciat.

II. Odeuditur editionem Trommianam, quanvis Cl. Henrici Savilii Methodum sequatur, tamen, prout jacet, pluribus adhuc ac crasioribus *defectibus, serui ac mendis laborare*, quam Kircherianæ.

III. Proponitur nova alia methodus concordantiarum Græcarum, cujus summa hæc est, nempe, ut vitandæ confusionis gratia, cui tam Trommianæ quam Kircherianæ Concordantiæ obnoxiæ sunt, in tres partes quibus potissimum inter se compositis constabant, seorsum distribuantur, quarum:

Prima pars sit *Lexicon Hebraico-Græcum* (id quod præcipue intendebat Kircherus) quale ex Kircheriano opere vir Cl. Ambrosius Ancirens, omissa ipsarum Concordantiarum nsle in compendium redegit.

Secunda pars sit, vice versa, *Lexicon-Græco-Hebraicum*, quale item mira industria et incredibili labore, servatis tantum Scripturæ locis, quæ ad propositum faciebant, et addito ubiq Hebræo textu, concinnavit idem vir doctus, ex eodem Kircheriano opere. *Utrique* interim *Lexico* passim inspersi poterant doctæ observationes et conjecturæ criticæ ipsius D. Augieri et aliorum, viz., Grotii, Bocharti, Capelli Hammondi Anr: &c., ad voces tam Hebraicas quam Græcas, pro ratione instituti.

Tertia pars, sit ipsum *Corpus Concordantiarum* omnibus additamentis et litteris, prorsus nudum et liberum ad instar Concordantiarum Buxtorfii Heb. vel Augustanarum, Newmanni videlicet servato ubiq' grammatico, ordine tam in verbis quam in nominibus adornentur de novo tam concordantiæ simplices, nec ad Pentateuchum quæ pessimæ est, quam tamen sequutus est Trommius post Kircherum, sed ad optimam versionis lxx. editionem, vel Romanam ex Vaticano codice vel Oxoniensem ex Alexandrino cum Cl. Joh. Ernesti Grabii, cum asterisis, obelis &c. appositis si id commode fieri possit. Hexaplorum Origenis reliquiæ, quæ superstant, a Rev. D. Bern. de Montfaucon collectæ quas quidem intactas reliquit Trommius in ordinem concordantiarum redigantur, et suis locis cum propriis characteribus inseruntur.

Quæ omnia duobus voluminibus in folio comprehendi possent adjectis aliquot indicibus et nomenclaturis, quales etiam D. A. Augierus adornavit, cujus nomen in hoc toto opere Concordantiarum imprimis præclipere debet.

Si addendæ sunt operi Concordantiarum Græcarum, ipsæ Concordantiæ Novi Testamenti (quæ quidem eâ sententia perverdissimi Archiep. Cantuariensis) huic proposito apprime inserviet luculentissimus Index omnium vocum Græcarum utrisuq' fœderis inter se collatarum quem sedulis diligentiis ibidem confecit præclarissimus D. Augierus noblissimæ familiæ Hibernus Scrius Coll. SS. Trinit. apud Dublinienses, hac non A. T. Professor, cujus in concordantias Kircheri elucubrationes duobus tomis propria authoris manu exaratis et, bibliothecæ istius Collegii ab eodem consecratis et a Præposito sodiisq' nobis humanissime mutuo datas, pro sua benevolentia A summo sacrarum literarum promovendarum studio, ad nos transmitti curavit reverendissimus Gulielmus King, Dublinensium Archiepiscopus."

Endorsed by Dr. Charlett: "Vindiciæ Kircherianæ per M^rm^ Gagnier, 20 Feb. 1713."

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Appendix XXVI.—Setting of Tories, a.d. 1718.

My Lord,

I humbly leave to inform your grace that I have imploy'd Adam Lambe, of Brittis, in y^r^ county of Wicklow, to sett John Ryly and the other proclaim'd torys who rob [and] murder in y^r^ severall countys of Monaghan, Cavan, and Lowth, all w^ch^ I inform your grace of this 26^th^ day of May 1718.

Wm. Hume.

Appendix XXVII.—Assay of Wood's Copper Money, by Sir Isaac Newton.

My Lord, London, 30 April 1724.

I had the honour of your grace's of the 19^th^, and as that related to our copper coynage, give me leave to acquaint you that I received last week a message from the Treasury, that by order of that board I was directed to attend with the secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Scrope, the essay on Monday the 27^th^, at the Tower, in presence of S^r^ Isaac Newton and the officers of the Mint, & M^r^ Wood, whom to that time I had never seen. S^r^ Isaac, who is a very exact man, weighed his farthings, w^ch^ by the pattent being to consist of 116 grains, or 30 pence to a pound. It appeared there was a difference in the individuals from 108 to 125 grains, which they say is impossible to be otherwise from the jumping of the rolers, but when weighed by the pound it answerd some grains over. The next tryal was by the breaking them cold, w^ch^ is of little import. Then by fire, by heating them red hott & beating them out thin. If they don't crack & after appear ruff to the hand, it seems that denominates good copper. So that, in conclusion, as to what was produced it appeared to be good copper & weight according to the pattent. But what Ireland complains of, as I understand it, is the smallness of the weight & the quantity that may be poured in by being coyned at Bristoll or any other place out of a proper controul. This is the matter of state to be considerd & w^ch^ will attend y^r^ D. of Grafton's arrival here before any thing is determined, & I already perceive there is a disposition to mend these 2 affairs, & to find some medium in ascertaining y^e^ prerogative & satisfying as to the quantity. It appeared 5 Irish half pence were but equall to 4 English; that the copper is worth but about 12 or 13 pence a pound; that the English are coyned at 23^d^ a pound & these at 30^d^. As I know more I shall lett you know, but I was not fond of being named, tho as the King's servant one is to attend where one's superiors direct. As to the half pence of K. C. 2., K. J. 2., & K. W^m^ they appeard of very bad copper, & did not stand the tryal. But it may be said that by the pattent they coyned by, they were to charge them by contract. It appeared by the comptroller's acct^t^ they had coyned 59 tons & 3 quarters, amounting to 16,570*l.* I was willing to inform your grace of these particulars, and particularly for one reason, that if you hear mee mentioned for giving a sanction to these coynage, you may assume that I was summoned to see what Mr. Wood produced at the essay. And the report of that matter goes no further. But may tell you that S^r^ I. Newton was always against any coynage out of the Tower. Since gold, silver, or copper still bear the Royal image, & ought to be in his sense under the same inspection.

I am, my Lord,
Your grace's most humb^le^ ser^t^,
E. Southwell.

Appendix XXVIII.—Francis Hutcheson.

May it please your Grace,

The author of the book which you will receive along with this letter, thought it proper not to be known as the author till he found how it would be received. His diffidence of its success hindered him from presenting a coppy of it to your grace sooner, but since he has found that it has pleased some persons of distinction, he begins to presume that it will not be disagreeable to your grace, and would willingly hope that he shall make some small return in kind for the great pleasure he has very lately received, upon a subject that had long employed his thoughts, from the author De Origine Mali.

I am, may it please your grace,
Your grace's most obedient humble servant,
Francis Hutcheson.

Dublin, March 25^th^, 1725.

To
His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin.

Appendix XXIX.—Report of Debate on Impeachment of Bolingbroke in House of Commons, London, 10 June 1715.

[Extract.]

Whilst the Report was reading by the clerk, which lasted till about four o'clock, there was a great division among our friends, whether they should adjourne the consideration of it till a further time, or proceed immediately upon it. Mr. Boscawen and the younger part of the House were very violent for the last; the lawyers and the Speaker for the former. Mr. Stanhope upon the first settling of the Committee had unluckily promised that the House should have some days to consider of the Report after its being brought in, which obliged him to be silent, or, if a division should happen, to leave his friends in that point. In the mean time messages went to and fro between the opposite corners, and it was in a manner compromised to proceed on the Report on Monday next, which was all the time the Tories then asked. But when they found the Whigs whispering very warmly among themselves, they declared they would not rest satisfyed with so short a day. Upon which our friends agreed to offer Monday, and if that was not accepted, to proceed immediately.

When the Report was finished, S^r^ Jos. Jekyll stood up and declared himself satisfied that there were several matters in the Report which did amount to a charge of high treason and ended with a motion that they should be taken into consideration on Monday next. Mr. Barrington Shute spoke to the same effect, and seconded the motion. Mr. Ward, the lawyer, answered, that this Report was rather a narrative of matters of fact than a charge against particular persons, and that he saw in it no crimes of a capital nature, and then he moved for a longer day. Sir Rob. Raymond said it would be impossible for the members to be masters of it unless they might all have the perusal of the Report, which could not be done unless the Report were printed. This, he said, might be done by Monday, and if it were put off three or four days longer every member might be prepared to give his opinion of the facts before them. Mr. Hoysham, the City member, said: As man's life was concerned in it, and as every one there must answer in another place for his conduct in this affair, he was for putting it off till Wednesday next. Sir W. Whitlock seconded him, adding that he could see nothing like high treason in the Report. Mr. Freeman said it was the same thing whether they proceeded on it now or on Wednesday, since neither could answer the intention of such a delay; it being impossible for all the members to peruse the Report within that time, and therefore moved for Monday sen'night, observing at the same time that there was an omission in the Report of those words which directed the D. of Ormonde to correspond with the Secretary of State. L^d^ Coningsby said, we were to impeach and not to judge, and cited the precedent of the Popish Plott for proceeding immediately. He put the House likewise in mind of the present day, which was the 10^th^ of June, the birthday of the Pretender, and as (says he) I hear there is a flag already hung out upon one of the churches, so if you do nothing this day, there will be a flag hung out upon every church in England.

N.B.—There was a flag hung out upon S^t^ Jones's Church in Clarkenwell and ringing of bells at S^t^ Dunstan's. S^r^ Tho. Cross insisted upon the declared sence of the House, when Mr. Stanhope promised a longer day, and as for my L^d^ Coningsby, he did not question but his lordship was prepared to give judgement without a further hearing; but as for himself he had not his lordship's parts & experience in parliamentary matters, & therefore was not in a readyness to give his opinion: he concluded for Monday sen'night. Mr. Comptroller, in answer to the omission of the words in the Duke of Ormonde's instructions, said, they were refer'd to in y^e^ Report and placed at large in the Appendix, which contains all such original papers as were too long to be inserted in the Report. He observed that the Duke of Ormonde had been visibly betrayd by the ministers, for that in other instructions it was usual to give an express direction to obey such orders as should be received from time to time from a Secretary of State. He concluded that he did not think Monday would be of any use, and therefore that they should order the doors to be immediately shut and proceed upon the Report. Mr. Bromley endeavour'd to answer the precedent of the Popish Plot, and instanced my Lord Coningsby's own case, when impeached of murder by Lord Bellamont, when he had a reasonable time allowed him for an answer; adding that he very well remember'd

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it, as being one of those who had cleared the said Lord. Lord Coningsby said, if Mr. Bromley should be in the same condition, he should be glad to return his civility, and to clear him too, if he should appear as innocent upon an impeachment as he himself had done. Mr. Foley wonder'd at the comparison which L^d^ Coningsby had made between the conduct of the late Ministry and the Popish Plot, endeavouring to show that upon the worst construction the former fell infinitely short of the latter, and that there could be no high treason found in it. Mr. Aislaby said he won'd begin with the words made use of in the late Treasurer's letter as inserted in the Report with relation to the Dutch (viz.):—*The warriours are driven out of their out-works & their last retrenchment* [sic] *is delay.* He urged that since the private compromise for Monday next was not stood to by the gentlemen of the other corner, he thought all further delay was unreasonable. That no time ever had been given to such criminals accused to the House, as particularly in the last impeachment for the Partition Treaty, and in the case of my Lord Danby when impeached by Mr. Montague. That in this Report there were matters of as high treason as were ever charged against a minister, concluding for Monday or now."

Appendix XXX.—Taxation of Ireland, A.D. 1716.

[*Extracts.*]

Some observations on the taxes pay'd by Ireland to support the Government.

'Tis a gen^ll^ opinion in Great Britain, and passes currant without contradiction, that Ireland is in a flourishing condition; that whilst England has bin oppressed and deeply sunk in debt by excessive taxes Ireland has bin at ease, contributed nothing to the support of the Governm^t^, and is not one shilling in debt; this I take to be a great reason of that ill affection that appears on many occasions against Ireland in the Parlem^t^ of Great Britain, and the occasion of several laws past there, which the people of Ireland look on as very hard upon them. But in answ^r^ to this I believe it may be demonstrated that Ireland, in proportion to the riches thereof, has contributed as much as Great Britain, if not more, to the support of the Crown and Governm^t^ since the Revolution; this p'haps may be looked on as a paradox, but I believe it will not appear such to any one that will impartially consider the following p'ticulars.

1st. That the hardship of the taxes pay'd by subjects to support the Governm^t^ is not to be estimated by the quantity of the money given, but by the proportion it bears to the substance of the p'son that gives it, as, for example, a person that is worth in substance but 20*l.* and gives one pound out of it, gives as much in proportion and feels the hards'p of parting with it as much as another that is worth 20 thousand pounds and contributes one thousand out of it. Nay, the less a man's substance is, the more he must feel the parting with his proportional part; as, for example, suppose a man worth 20 thousand pounds and the publick shou'd require 19 thousand of it, yet he wou'd have one thousand left him, which wou'd prevent his starving & furnish him and his flamily with the necessarys of life, but if a man be worth but 20 shill' and 19 be taken away 'tis impossible the remaining shill' shou'd subsist him & his family, and so in all probabilitie he must starve.

2dly. If we compare the riches of Ireland with y^t^ of Great Britain we shall find that they do not bear the proportion of one to 13, this might be demonstrated from unanswerable arguments, I shall only mention one or two: first, if we compare the metropoles of the two kingdoms, that is, London and Dublin, we shall find about 13 times more houses in London than in Dublin; the houses of London are much better than those in Dublin, they are much better furnished, and the inhabitants much richer, in so much that perhaps one Alderman in London is richer then all those of Dublin, at least they are 13 times richer. If we look into the Custom houses of both kingdoms, we shall find a greater disproportion between the trade of the one and the other then 13 to one. And there want not those that affirm the riches of Great Britain to be at least 30 times more then the riches of Ireland, but I will take it to be but 13 times.

3dly. Let us see what Ireland has contributed to the support of the publick by way of taxes since it was settled after the Revolution, and we shall find that one year with another it has actually paid above 400,000*l.* And if we take in the management of the revenu above 450,000*l.* This will appear from the receits of the revenu, and if we put in the Trustee Act which cost Ireland at least a million, it will appear that Ireland has contributed much more then this.

4thly. When Ireland pays 450,000*l.* Britain ought in p'portion to the riches thereof to have contributed 13 times as much, that is 5,850,000*l.*, but that it has not done. 'Tis true that some years six or seven millions were raised, but they never paid actually five millions, but mortgaged funds to pay the interest of the rest; now for a man to mortgage his lands is not to pay his debts, whereas Ireland actually paid within the year their taxes, and by that means kept themselves clear of debts. I find several things alleged as if they made a disparity between the case of Britain and Ireland; the first is that a great part of the mony raised by the Parlem^t^ in England was sent out of the kingdom to support the armies and pay the allys for the men put into the English service. Whereas the mony of Ireland was spent in the kingdom, and therefore the people were not impoverished by it so much as the inhabitants of Britain.

* * * * *

As to the charges of England in reducing Ireland, I will allow that in the 3 years the warre continued it cost England five millions, tho', I believe, that is a great deal too much, this was the sum of the loss; now as to Ireland, I believe the rents of Ireland may be computed at 1,500,000*l.* p' annum, now take the landlords of Ireland one with another and 'twill be found that they lost four years rents at least by the warre, for tho' the Courts did not allow so much, yet many gents lands lay wast five or six years, or they got nothing out of them, and many set their at a riseing rent, that is ½ of the old rent for 7 years, ¾ for the next 7, and then to come to the old rents; so that computing one place with another and one landlord with another, the loss coud not be less then 4 years of the whole, that is six millions if we adde the stocks of the cow kind, the sheep, and horses that were distroyed in the warre, these will amount at least to 6 millions more; by a certain computation there were in the diocese of Derry about 200,000 of the cow kind, 46,000 horses, beside sheep, hogs, goats, &c., of these there were left only 300 cows, 2 horses, 2 swine, and seven sheep; now if we compute those of the cow kind at 20 shill' a head and the horses one with another at 40 shil', in those 2 sorts there were lost to the valu of near 200,000*l.* in that one diocese, whereas the land in proportion much less stock than other parts of the kingdom and is not the 30^th^ part of the whole. At the Revolution every one knows that Ireland was then overstocked and every 4 acres had at least a cow or what is equivalent to a full grown cow, and such cows can't be valued at less than 30 shill' one with another; if the stock was in horses or sheep, &c. it was much more; divide then 15,000,000 the number of profitable acres by 4, and the quotient is 3,750,000; multiply this by 30 and reduce it to pounds and it mak's 5,625,000*l.*, the valu of the stock in 1688; but it is undeniable that at the conclusion of the warre ¾ of the stock did not remain, no not one 5^th^, and then you see that our loss in stock was much greater than I make it. Nor can it be said the stock was only driven from one part of the kingdom to another, for the distruction was universal, and so much that the grass was burnt in most places, there being no cattle to eat it, and y^e^fore withered and being set on fire either by chance or designe, burnt in several places 20 miles, till some river or other accident stopped it. Let to adde to this the burning of houses and destruction of improvements which were reckoned to at least a million more and then the whole loss of Ireland come at least to 10 millions, which is double that of England in reducing it and for which no compensation was ever made. As to the loss of men, it is plain that dureing the 17 years of warre if we compute the Irish troops, private men, and officers that served the crown of England dureing that time, we shall find them at least to be double to the English subjects that were employed in the reduction of Ireland or were lost in it dureing the 3 years it continued, so that in this point England has bin repaid with interest.

* * * * *

Perhaps some will doubt of the truth of this representation of the miserable estate of the common people of Ireland, but whoever has been in their cabbins have seen the matter of fact to be so and can vouch the truth of it. There are two sort of men that I except against as incompetent witness in this case: first, such English gent. as come over into Ireland on visits or business, and 2^dly^ such gent of Ireland as live in England or that tho' they live generally in Ireland yet are as much strangers to the common people and their way of living as if bread in Turkey. I know these two represent

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Ireland as the most plentifull, luxurious countrey in Europe, and magnifie the excessive eating and drinking in it. To unfold the mysterie of this it must be observed that there are p'haps a thousand gent. in Ireland that live very splendidly, keep good tables, and make their frends welcome, when ther'fore a stranger comes to them they hospitally invites him, liberally entertain him, and do the best they can to make him welcome; thus he is feasted from house to house while he stays, and he returns into England full of the plenty and luxurie of Ireland. But he doth not consider that there are 300 thousand families in Ireland, and among all these hardly a thousand live in that condition in which the gent. lives who entertained him, and for the good dinner he mett there, three hundred neighbours or tenants dine on a potato without salt. This and the plenty in the good houses in Dublin deceive most strangers and gives them conceptions of Ireland most distant from truth. Most strangers that come to Ireland go no further then that city and only converse with gents. or the richer sort there, and never are acquainted with the povertie of the rest which is very great; p'haps a third part of that citty need charity. As to the Irish gents. that go to England or live there, they often know little more than theire fathers house or the city of Dublin, and are in truth strangers to the common way of living in that kingdom, or if they know it, either shame or vanity make them conceal it as much they can, which I take to be source of infinite mischiefs to the countrey and p'vok's envy instead of pity in our neighbours of Great Britain. And p'haps many of the laws complain'd of in Ireland ow their being to this mistake. I know that lasiness is commonly objected to the Irish and this is made the ground of their povertie. I own that there are some whose ancestors had great estates and lost them in the several rebellions, being forfeited and seised by the English, who give occasion to this surmise; now the posterity of these men commonly preserve with care their genealogies and still reckon themselves gents. and look on it as the greatest debasement in the world to work or exercise any trade; they have y^most part wood enough on there clans who still pay them a respect and maintain them after a sort, but the common Irish are laborious people, and if we set aside the holydays their religion injoins, they work as hard and as long as any in England. I confess not with the same success, for they have neither the assistance to labour nor the incouragement workmen have in England, their poverty will not furnish them with convenient tools, and so the same quantitie of work costs them p'haps twice the labour with which it is p'form'd in England; there are many accidental differences that increase their labour on them, as, for example, England is already enclos'd, and if a farmer have a mind to keep a field for medow, grazing, or plowing, it costs him no more but the shutting his gate, but the Irishman must fence his whole field every year or leave it in common, and the like saving of labour happens in the plow utensils in building houses and p'viding fireing. Neither hath the Irishman that encouragement to labour as there is in England, he has no markett for his manufactories, if he build a good house or inclose his grounds, to be sure he must raise his rent or turn out at the end of a short lease. These and many other considerations make the Irishman's case very pitifull, and ought, as seems to me, to move compassion rather then anger or a severe condemnation. Upon the whole I do not see how Ireland can on the p'sent foot pay greater taxes then it does without starving the inhabitants and leaving them entirely without meat or clothes. They have already given their bread, their flesh, their butter, their shoes, their stockings, their beds, their house furniture and houses to pay their landlords and taxes, I cannot see how any more can be got from them, except we take away their potatoes and butter milk, or flay them and sell their skins.

Rothe's Register of the Antiquities and Statutes of the Town of Kilkenny.

It will be regarded as somewhat remarkable that a work of large extent on the history of an important town in Ireland, laboriously compiled by one of its chief legal officials towards the commencement of the 17th century, from public and private sources, should have been apparently unknown to historic and literary inquirers. The circumstances will not appear the less peculiar when I mention that the work is an unique collection of historical materials connected with Kilkenny, the antiquities of which have for some years past, through its local archæological institution, been made the subjects of diligent research and widely circulated inquiries.

The volume which has lain in complete obscurity to the present time consists of 132 leaves of vellum of large folio size, with the following title :—

"A Register or Breviat of the Antiquities & Statuts of the towne of Kilkenny, with other antiquities collected by me, Robert Rothe, of the same, Esquier, as well out of severall books, charters, evidences, and rolls belonging to the said towne, as also out of the Statuts and Cronicles of England & Ireland, and in especiall out of two books belonging to the said towne, thone called the *olde Redd Booke written in parchment, which in the notes and referrments of this booke is called Liber Primus by cause it is the first and auncientest book I can find amongest the Records of this towne, and the second is called the White †Booke written in paper, which in the referments of this booke is called Liber Secundus, also out of the cronicles of Ireland made by John Hooker contayning as it is nowe printed a hundred fourscore & one pages or sides which in all are fourscore and eleaven leaves, the first parte whereof is called the Conquest of Ireland, and the last the Cronicles of Ireland, bothe whiche nevertheless for avoiding the farther trouble of the reader I name in this booke Liber Conquesti, that is to say, the booke of the conquest, referring all to one generall title, and lykewise I have collected out of an Anncient booke or Cronicle somtyme belonging to the gray ffrerie of Kilkenny written in velom in a faire attenticque hand by a friar called §Clyn div'se notes woorthy to be remembred, w^ch booke was shewed unto me by S^r Richard Shee, knight, and remaineth at this present in his custody, and the rest for the more part are gathered out of the cronicles of Hollinsede and Grafton, and also oute of sundry rolls and evidence belonging to my self and to divers other gentlemen and burgesses of this towne, whose names appeare in this booke in the severall notes delivered by them unto me."

Robert Rothe was the first recorder of Kilkenny, under the charter by which James I. in 1609 advanced that town to the dignity of a city. In the preceding two centuries the office of sovereign of Kilkenny had been occasionally filled by members of the Rothe family.‖

Before entering on a description of this work some observations may be made on the manuscript sources from which it was partly compiled.

The "old red book called liber primus," now somewhat damaged, but still extant at Kilkenny, was described by me in Appendix to the First Report of the Historical Commission, page 129. The fragment now possessed by the Kilkenny corporation of "the white book" or "liber secundus" has lost nearly all the matter transcribed from it in the present volume by Rothe.

The manuscript communicated to Rothe by Sir Richard Shee, which had belonged to the Franciscan monastery at Kilkenny, may have been the now missing original of the compilation made by Friar John Clyn in that house in the fourteenth century.

Among the gentlemen and burgesses whose documents are quoted in various parts of Rothe's book the following are specially named by him: Patrick Archer, Patrick Archer Fitz Thomas, Walter Areher, John Fitz Lewes Bryn, James Grace, Adam Lawless, David Savage, and James Shortale of Ballylorcan.

Rothe cites and gives extracts also from many instruments in his own custody as well as in the common treasury of the town of Kilkenny, including those of the dissolved Franciscan monastery granted on its dissolution to that commonalty.

On the back of the first page are two entries. 1. Extract from Liber I, page 1 a.: act in French of A.D. 1230, for annual election of sovereign and council.

2. Memorandum that James by the grace of God, King of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, defender of the fayth, etc. by his highnes lettres patents bering date at Westminster the xi^th day of April, in the seaventh yeare of his highnes rayne of England

* "Old redd book called Liber Primus."
† "White book called Liber Secundus."
‡ "Liber Conquesti."
§ "Ffryer Clynn's booke."
‖ At folio 70 b. under A.D. 1462 is entered a writ of Thomas Fitz-Maurice, Earl of Kildare, chancellor, and Sir Roland Fitz-Eustace, lord of Portlester, treasurer of Edward IV., in Ireland, setting forth that "much at the busy and greate instance of John Rothe," burgess of Kilkenny, that town gave unto them nine butts of wine when of late they were there "with a puissant [force] of people, for noe ill will of the "inhabitants there, as God it knowes, but onely for the good weie of "English rule of this land and the unitye of obedience of the Kinge "our sovereign lord his liege people in this his land of Ireland, as it "well apperith by our demeanings there"; xx^th of May, 5 Edward IV.

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France, and Ireland, and of Scotland the two-and-fortieth. In consideration of the true and faithfull service heretofore don by the corporation of Kilkenny to the crowne of England hath incorporatid the said towne of Kilkenny by the name of maior and cittizens, and made the same towne and all the liberties and franchises thereof an entier countie (distinct and separatid from the countie of Kilkenny) by the name of the countie of the citty of Kilkenny lymitinge the bounds of the same as far as the uttermoste meares of the fowre parishes thereof do extend. And granted unto the said maior and cittizens authorities to elect a nominat yeerley two sheriffs and twoo corroners for the said city and countie thereof, with divers other liberties and privileges incerted in the said charter as by the same charter more at large may appere.

The first leaf is followed by three without pagination containing the following:—The oath of the maior; statute for ordering of the revenues of the city. "The said statute appereth in fo. 221 of the greate booke h." Maior whilst in office not to take lands. Statute appereth in fo. 232 of the said booke b. Old maior to be justice of the peace. The oath of the justice of the peace. The oath of the sheriffs. The oath of the corroners. The oath of the alderman. The oath of the recorder. The oath of the clerke of the Tolsell. The oath of obedience to be ministered upon the Friday after Michaelmas yearly to every free man. The oath of the free man. The oath of the servants of the maire. The oath of the constabells. The oath of the master and wardens of the companies. The oath of the portref. These three numbered leaves appear somewhat more modern than the rest of the volume, the contents of which may be described as follows:—

Folios 2 & 3. Latin annals quoted from li. I., f. 29 b, with interpolations in English; notices of Richard Strongbow and his daughter Isabel, wife of William Maréchal, senior, and their children. Charter of William Maréchal to Kilkenny.

Fol. 4 a. Memorandum in English on coronatiou of Philip Augustus and armorial bearings of peers of France.

Fol. 4 b. Latin annals 1132, 1221, from li. I., ff. 29, 30, and 31. Charter of William Maréchal, junior, to Kilkenny, 1223, from li. I., f. 4 a.

Fol. 5 a. Obits of Maréchal family, partition between their heiresses and annals to 1272, from li. I., f. 4 a, 28 b, 30 a, 31 a, &c.

Fol. 5 b. Grant to burgesses of Kilkenny of freedom of custom, A.D. 1275, 8 July, 3. Ed. I., li. 1, f. 4 b.

Fol. 6 a. Order in French from Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hereford, addressed to his seneschal of Kilkenny and his treasurer there on purveyance of victuals, fifth of May, 4 Ed. I.

Fol. 6 b. From this leaf most of the pages are ruled into spaces for each consecutive year, commencing with 1277. Some of these spaces are blank or only partially filled, while others are entirely covered with matter from the sources mentioned on the title-page.

Fol. 11 b. Divisio comitatus Kilkennie inter filias domini Gilberti de Clare, comitis Gloucestrie: Proparte domini Hugonis De Spenser et Elinore, uxoris ejus.

Fol. 12 a. Feodum militum in Ouerke.

Proparte Hugonis de Audeley et Margarete uxoris ejus.

Feodum militum, li. I., f. 25 b.

Fol. 12 b. Proparte domini Rogeri Damari et Elizabeth uxoris ejus.

Feodum militum, li. I., f. 26 b.

The leaves from 13 a to 18 b are headed "Transcript of an auncient roll." This is an annalistic and genealogical account of the Maréchal family and their descendants, together with details under the following titles:—

"Particio terrarum et tenementorum que fuerunt Walteri Mareschalli in Hibernia facta inter heredes ipsorum Walteri et Anselmi in curia domini regis Henrici tercii regis Anglie, anno regni sui tricesimo primo, tertio die Maii, apud Wodstock: Pars Matilde Comitisse de Northfolke et Waryn, primogenite filie et sororis ipsorum Walteri et Anselmi; Pars Johanne de Monte Caniso; Pars Richardi de Clare comitis Gloucestrie; Pars Agnete de Vessy et sex sororum suarum; Pars Matilde (filie Eve filie Wilhelmi Mareschalli) de Mortuo mari."

Details of marriages and descendants of Matilda, Johanna, Isabella, Sibilla, and Eva, daughters of William Maréchal.

Fol. 15 b. Extenta comitatus libertatis Kilkennie, videlicet particio ejusdem anno 1295, 23 Edw. i.

Propars Hugonis de Spenser junioris et Alienore, uxoris ejus, de terris et tenementis que fuerunt comitis Gloucestrie et Hereford in Hibernia.

De feodis militum que fuerant prefati comitis in Hibernia.

Fol. 16 a. Propars Hugonis Audele junioris et Margarete uxoris ejus.

Feodum militum, etc.

Fol. 16 b. Propars Elizabethe de Burgo.

Feoda militum.

Fol. 17 a. Regale servicium tocius comitatus domino regi reddendum xliii. *li.* viii *s.* x *d.* ob. Summa cujuslibet propartis xiii. *li.* xvi *s.* x *d.* ob.

Grant of Edward I. to Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, and his wife Johanna.—Westminster, 27th May, 18th year,—1290.

Fol. 17 b. Latin Annals commencing: "Ab origine "mundi usque ad nativitatem Domini quinque m. c. "nonaginta novem." The concluding entries are on fol. 18 b. as follow: "Anno Domini MCCCCVIII, in die Martis xx, viz. in crastino Sancti Barnabe, Apostoli, Arthurus Mc Morreghowe domitavit Fothard, Bargy et magnam partem destruxit et combussit earundem et perno ctavit apud Ballytery et in crastino ante recessum combussit Ballytery.

Anno eodem, sexto die mensis Septembris, idem dominus Stephanus Scrope viam universe carnis ingressus est apud Tristildermot in Hibernia.

Anno MCCCLXXXII in die Sancti Kenelmi, regis et martiris, Jacobus le Botiler, comes Ormonie, fecit conflictum super Hibernicos apud Thascoffyn in comitatu Kilkennie in quo fuerunt occisi sexcenti de hominibus Mc Morchowe.

Anno sequenti in festo Sancti Luce, Evangeliste, idem comes diem clausit extremum apud Knocktopher.

Anno MCCCLXXXVI combustio de Kilmeker per Arthurum Mc Morchowe, O'Karrole et alios et magnus conflictus super Anglicos in festo Sancti Kenelmi, regis.—Finis Rotuli." . . . "M^d that Kinge H. 2 toke the great townes hee drove out to the outside the Irishry calling that part Irishtowne, and within the walls he called Inglishton."

From folio 18 b. to 29 a. the contents include notices of English affairs in Ireland from 1169 to 1339, extracted from Liber Conquestus, Clyn, Stanihurst, Holinshed, and Grafton. At folio 29 b. the arrangement of a space for each year is resumed and copious extracts are given from the now missing portion of the "white book," as well as from documents, with copies of acts of the commonalty so far as folio 119 b., where we find the end of the last entry of the proceedings of the town, A.D. 1544, under the sovereignty of Walter Archer. These are followed by charter of Richard II., alphabetical table of "statutes and privileges" and of antiquities, the latter ending at the letter n. The last entry in the book is on the back of folio 130, with the following heading:—

"Placita fractionis memorum tenta apud le newe Tholsell ciuitatis Kilkennie, vicesimo septimo die Maii anno regni domini regis nostri Caroli, Anglie, Scotie, Francie, et Hibernie quinto et anno Domini 1629, coram Edmondo Grace, generoso, et Johanne Roth, mercatore, preposito de Chapman yeld civitatis Kilkennie predicte, juxta antiquam consuetudinem veteris burgi ville Kilkennie et nunc ciuitatis Kilkennie predicte."

The years for which entire blank spaces have been left by Rothe are as follows:—

A.D.	Folios.	A.D.	Folios.
1275	6 a.	1453	67 b.
1277	6 b.	1454	,,
1278	,,	1455	68 a.
1280	7 a.	1456	,,
1283	7 b.	1458	68 b.
1291	9 a.	1459	,,
1297	10 a.	1461	69 a.
1325	33 a.	1462	,,
1354	44 a.	1463	69 b.
1362	45 b.	1469	71 b.
1363	,,	1470	,,
1365	46 a.	1472	72 a.
1409	57 b.	1474	73 a.
1423	61 a.	1476	73 b.
1426	61 b.	1480	74 b.
1436	64 a.	1481	75 a.
1437	,,	1484	75 b.
1439	64 b.	1485	,,
1441	65 a.	1495	79 a.
1448	66 a.		

Under the sovereignty of Robert Rothe in the year 1509 we find the following memorandum of the enrol-

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ment of a charter of Kilkenny in the red book of the Mayor of Bristol:—

"Memorandum quod carta domini Henrici octavi, regis Anglie, sub suo magno sigillo cera viridi impresso, per quam ipse dominus rex ratificavit et confirmavit burgensibus ville dicte Kilkennie in Hiberuia heredibus et successoribus suis diversas libertates usus et consuetudines et clamaciones eis prius concessas fuit ostensa Johanni Caple, maiori ville Bristoll, Johanni Williams et Johanni Wilkins, vicecomitibus eiusdem ville, in Guildhalda ibidem per David Savadg de Kilkennia predicta, mercatorem, xvi die Aprilis, anno primo regis predicti. Et eisdem die et anno irrotulata fuit carta predicta in libro rubeo dicti maioris in folio ceix eiusdem libri per Phillipum Ricaut, communem clericum ville Bristoll predicte, prout patet ibidem." Fol. 88 b.

The compiler of the volume before us has with occasional gaps inserted under each year the names of the sovereign and officials of Kilkenny from 1293 to 1544 from the materials to which he had access. He has thus supplied a catalogue of sovereigns of this important town which, as more complete than any yet in print, I have extracted as follows, giving the folios of Rothe's manuscript and his references to the first and second corporation books:—

Folios.	A.D.
9 b.	1293. Alanus Donnynge.
10 a.	1295. Idem.
ib.	1296. Johannes le White.
10 b.	1300. Robertus de Edesor.
11 a.	1301. Willielmus Outlawe.
ib.	1303. Robertus de Edesor.
11 b.	1305. Alanus Donyn'.
29 b.	1307. Johannes Albus, alias White.
30 b.	1310. Willielmus Outlawe.
30 b.	1312. Alanus Donynge.
31 a.	1314. Phillipus Croker.
ib.	1315. Nicolaus Croker.
31 b.	1316. Johannes Godyn.
ib.	1317. Idem.
ib.	1318. Johannes Eynowe [li. 1. f. 1 a.]
32 a.	1319. Johannes Godyne.
ib.	1320. Johannes Eynowe [custos].
32 b.	1321. Thomas de Ley.
ib.	1322. Johannes Eynowe.
ib.	1323. Willielmus Doninge.
33 a.	1324. Idem.
33 a.	1326. Willielmus fil Galfridi.
33 b.	1327, 1328. Idem.
34 a.	1329. Johannes Ffolyn.
ib.	1330. Thomas Shortalls.
34 b.	1331. Bartholomeus Folyn.
ib.	1332. Idem.
ib.	1333. Thomas Oweyn.
35 a.	1334. Walterus fil' Hugonis.
35 b.	1335. Gilbertus Fforte.
ib.	1336. Idem.
36 a.	1337. Johannes Crosse.
36 a.	1338. Idem.
36 b.	1339. Nicolaus Brisbone.
ib.	1340. Johannes Alyn.
ib.	1341. Johannes Crosse.
37 a.	1342. Idem.
ib.	1343. Idem.
38 a.	1345. Nicolaus Brusbone.
38 b.	1346. Johannes Crosse.
39 a.	1347. Idem.
ib.	1348. Thomas Venn.
39 b.	1349. Johannes Eynowe.
40 b.	1350. Idem.
ib.	1351. Willielmus Folin.
42 b.	1352. Johannes Eynowe.
44 a.	1353. Jacobus Owen.
44 b.	1356. Willielmus Lofe.
ib.	1357. Johannes Rennell.
ib.	1358. Johannes Eynowe [li. 1. f. 9 b.]
45 a.	1360. Johannes White de Ely [li. 1. f. 11 a.]
46 a.	1364. Johannes Eynowe.
ib.	1366. David Archer.
46 b.	1367. Willielmus Tirrell.
ib.	1368. Idem.
46 b.	1369. Robertus Dencourt.
47 a.	1370. Willielmus Bristowe.
ib.	1371. Oliverus Knarisburgh.
ib.	1372. Robertus Flod [li. 1. f. 11 b.]
47 b.	1373. Robertus Dencourt [li. 1. f. 16b.]
ib.	1374. Robertus Talbot.
48 a.	1375. Idem.
ib.	1376. David Archer.

Folios.	A.D.
48 a.	1377. Idem [li. 1. f. 11 b.]
48 b.	1379. Oliverus Knarisburgh.
ib.	1380. Idem.
49 a.	1381. Patricius Catermas.
ib.	1383. Johannes Cadde [li. 2. f. 11 a.]
49 b.	1384. Nicolaus Ley [li. 1. f. 14 a.]
50 a.	1386. Robertus Talbot [li. 1. f. 17 a.]
50 b.	1387. Johannes Lumbard [ib.]
ib.	1388. Richardus Norton [li. 1. f. 17 b.]
ib.	1389. Robertus Folyn [li. 1. f. 21 a.]
51 a.	1390. Johannes Dyer.
ib.	1391. Johannes Chamberlaine [li. 1. f. 21 b.
52 a.	1392. Thomas Knarisburghe [li. 1. f. 18 a.]
52 b.	1393. Thomas Tailour [li. 1. f. 17 b. li. 1. f. 33 b.]
52 b.	1394. Johannes Cadde [li. 1. f. 9 b.]
53 a.	1395. Johannes Daniell [li. 1. f. 18 a.]
53 b.	1396. Willielmus Stone [li. 1. f. 19 a.]
54 a.	1397. Nicolaus White.
ib.	1398. Willielmus Stone.
54 b.	1399. Richardus Talbot.
55 a.	1400. Thomas Knarisburgh [li. 1. f. 19 a.]
ib.	1401. Robertus Dullard [ib.]
ib.	1402. Thomas Talbot [ib.]
55 b.	1403. Thomas Rothe [ib.]
ib.	1404. Richardus Talbot [ib.]
56 a.	1405. Rogerus Bernard [li. 1. f. 23.]
56 b.	1406. Johannes Marschall [li. 1. f. 23 a.]
ib.	1407. Johannes Croker [li. 1. f. 23 b.]
57 a.	1408. Nicolaus Stokes [li. 1. f. 24 a.]
58 a.	1410. Robertus Taine.
ib.	1411. Thomas Mownister, alias English.
ib.	1412. Johannes Schortals [li. 1. f. 20 a.]
59 b.	1416. Johannes Lumbard.
ib.	1417. Thomas Chamberleyne [li. 1. f. 32 a.
ib.	1418. Johannes Marshall.
60 a.	1419. Thomas White.
ib.	1420. David Girdler, alias Browne.
60 b.	1421. Robertus Ffolyn.
61 a.	1422. Nicolaus White.
61 b.	1424. Johannes Cadde.
ib.	1425. Willielmus Archer.
62 a.	1427. Johannes Knarisburgh [li. 1. f. 38 b.]
ib.	1428. Mauricius Stafford [li. 1. f. 27b.]
62 b.	1429. Johannes Marshall.
ib.	1430. Thomas Mounister, alias English.
63 a.	1431. Nicolaus Sutton.
ib.	1432. Johannes Knarisburgh.
ib.	1433. Johannes Marshall.
63 b.	1434. Willielmus Archer [li. 1. f. 28a.]
ib.	1435. Willielmus White.
64 a.	1438. Johannes Archer [li. 1. f. 28 b.]
64 b.	1440. Johannes Rothe.
65 a.	1442. Walterus Sherlock.
ib.	1443. Johannes Knarisburghe.
65 b.	1444. Robertus Savadge.
ib.	1445. Johannes Whiteside.
66 a.	1447. Elias Archer.
66 b.	1449. Johannes Rothe.
67 a.	1450. Patricius Sentleger.
ib.	1451. Johannes Knarisburgh.
67 b.	1452. Johannes Ragged.
68 a.	1457. Johannes Gerrott [li. 1. f. 31 b.]
69 a.	1460. Thomas Sherlocke [li. 1. f. 29 a.]
69 b.	1464. Willielmus Archer.
70 b.	1465. Johannes Rothe.
ib.	1466. Willielmus fil' Elie Archer.
71 a.	1467. Walterus Archer [li. 1. f. 48 a.]
ib.	1468. Idem [li. 1. f. 40 b.]
72 a.	1471. Patricius Daniell.
72 b.	1473. Johannes, fil' Johannis Rothe [li. 1. f. 45 b.]
73 a.	1475. Thomas Sherlock [li. 1. f. 41 a.]
73 b.	1477. Johannes Whiteside.
75 a.	1482. Johannes Knarisburgh [li. 1. f. 43 b.]
76 a.	1486. Johannes Sherlock [li. 1. f. 31b.]
ib.	1487. Robertus Leonard.
76 b.	1489. Nicolaus Ragged.
ib.	1490. Johannes Mothell [li. 1. f. 41 b.]
77 a.	1491. Dionicius Maldony [ib.]

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Folios.	A.D.
77 b.	1493. Robertus Shee [li. 1. f. 44 b.]
79 a.	1496. Idem [ib.]
79 b.	1498. Petrus Archer [li. 1. f. 46 b.]
81 a.	1499. Johannes Archer [li. 1. f. 50 a.]
82 b.	1500. Thomas Marshall [li. 1. f. 49 a.]
83 a.	1501. Johannes Savadge [li. 1. f. 56a.]
84 a.	1502. Walterus Sherlocke [li. 1. f. 58 b.]
84 b.	1503. Patricius Archer [li. 1. f. 59 a.]
85 b.	1504. Willielmus Kyrdowe [ib.]
ib.	1505. Robertus Rothe [li. 1. f. 54.]
86 b.	1506. Richardus Rothe [li. 1. f. 61 b.]
87 a.	1507. Walterus Courcy [li. 1. f. 60 a.]
88 a.	1508. Patricius Archer [li. 1. f. 55 a.]
88 b.	1509. Robertus Rothe [li. 1. f. 58 a.]
89 a.	1510. Idem.
89 b.	1511. Thomas Langton.
90 a.	1512. Walterus filius Thome Sherlocke [li. 1. f. 55 b.]
90 b.	1513. Thomas Mothell [li. 1. f. 61 b.]
91 a.	1514. Robertus Rothe.
91 b.	1515. David Savadg [li. 1. f. 63 a.]
92 a.	1516. Walterus Courcy [li. 2. f. 2.]
92 b.	1517. Galfridus Rothe [li. 1. f. 64 a.]
93 b.	1518. Patricius Archer.
94 a.	1519. Thomas Mothell.
95 a.	1520. Petrus Archer [li. 1. f. 66 a.]
96 a.	1521. Idem [ib.]
96 b.	1522. Richardus Shee [li. 1. f. 64 b.; li. 2. f. 6 b.]
97 b.	1523. Robertus Rothe.
98 b.	1524. Thomas Shee [li. 1. f. 67 a.]
99 b.	1525. Richardus Rothe [li. 1. f. 67 b.]
100 a.	1526. Nicolaus Huckett [li. 1. f. 70 a.]
100 b.	1527. Johannes Walsh [li. 1. f. 68 b.]
101 a.	1528. Galfridus Rothe [ib.]
101 b.	1529. Petrus Walsh [li. 1. f. 65 a.; li. 2. f. 16 a.]
102 a.	1530. Thomas Shee [li. 1. f. 69 b.; li. 2. f. 16 b.]
102 b.	1531. Johannes Rothe [li. 1. f. 70 a.; li. 2. f. 17 b.]
103 a.	1532. Richardus Shee [li. 1. f. 70 b.; li. 2. f. 20 b.]
103 b.	1533. Galfridus Rothe [li. 1. f. 71 a.; li. 2. f. 22 a.]
104 b.	1534. Nicolaus Hackett.
105 b.	1535. Thomas Langton [li. 2. f. 26 b.]
106 a.	1536. Richardus Shee [li. 2. f. 28 b.
106 b.	1537. Robertus Rothe [li. 2. f. 30 a.
107 b.	1538. Johannes Walsh [li. 2. f. 32 b.]
108 a.	1539. Johannes Rothe [li. 2. f. 36 b.]
109 a.	1540. Nicolaus Cowley [li. 2. f. 37.]
111 a.	1541. David Rothe [li. 2. f. 45 a.]
112 a.	1542. Walterus Archer [li. 2. f. 47 a.]
114 b.	1543. Robertus Sheeth [li. 2. f. 54 b.]
117 a.	1544. Walterus Archer [li. 2. f. 59 b.]

The docnments transcribed in the present volume from the lost portion of Liber 2. and other sources include enactments and proceedings of the commonalty of Kilkenny between 1500 and 1544 on the following subjects:—

Ago of a burgess that may sell his land. Aghaboe Fair. Ale and its measures. Amercements for Wear bridge. For breaking the assize of victuals. For taking of fish coming to the town. Apples and pears, stealing of. Aqua vitæ, rules on. Armour and weapons for every man according to his degree. Artificers. Assize of bread, ale and victuals. Assaults in streets. Auditors of accounts. Bakers and the manner of baking bread in loaves after the English fashion. Banquets, and the order thereof. Barons of Whitsuntide fair and their authority. Beasts found in gardens. Bill of money delivered for building St. John's bridge. Bloodshed, punishment for. Breakfasts or banquets. Burial of strangers dead in freemen's houses. Bushes of furze cut without licence. Butter bought for men of Waterford or Ross. Candles and their prices. Captains appointed in Kilkenny. Cars of corn drawers. Carpenters and orders for them. Change of flesh coming into the market. Cheeses honght for men of Waterford or Ross. Counsel disclosed by a freeman. Corn to be sold at the market place, &c. Corpus Christi day and the privileges thereof. Craftsmen. Customs. Devise of lands. Disobedience to sovereign. Distresses. Drinking money allowed to inquests. Ducking stool. Election of officials. Entering gardens or orchards. Enrolment of Charters of Kilkenny at Bristol. Fairs among the Irishry. Farms, fields, or meadows. Fines for not answering the alarm bell or summons; for entering the house of a burgess; for slander; for bloodshed; for weapon drawn; for forestalling; for beating the wife of a burgess that was sovereign. Fires. Fish, forestalling; sale of. Flesh, sale of in open market; forbid to be sent out of the town; to be cut on Saturday at a certain hour. Foreign merchants. Freedom and freemen. Fruit, furze, fagots and bushes. Gate to be stopped in time of war. Girdles to be made only by glovers. Glovers and their apprentices. Grey friars and their gardens. Green for shooting. Hedges broken. Hides and skins. Hogs. Hue and cry. Hundred court. Husbandmen and their sons. Imprisonments. Inquisitions. Irishry forbidden to be lodged in Kilkenny. Jurors. Irish town of Kilkenny. Killing of men in defence of the town rights. Labourers, their sons and fathers. Licences for sale of merchandize. Lodging strangers of the Irishry. Maidder. Masons and their work. Measures for wine, ale, and other liquors. Meat to carpenters and labourers the night before they enter to work, or on holy days. Meadows, and trespassers on them. Mills. Misdemeanours. Mowers. Murage. Mutton allowed to be cut on Sundays. Musters and journeys. Night walkers after the hour of nine. Oaths and pledges of the Irishry. Oaths of the sovereign and officials. Orphans' goods, and accounts of them. Ossory men forbidden to be apprentices or servants to townsmen. Pavement of Kilkenny. Pawns or pledges. Penalties. Pestilences. Pillory. Playing for money, or with apprentices having no goods of their own. Pleas. Pledges. Porters of gates. Portrief elected that can speak no English. Prentices. Prices of articles. Privileges. Regrators. Rents. Saint Nicholas' offering and order for it. Sessions. Servants. Shoemakers and shoes. Shops. Slander. Soldiors. Sovereigns. Springs and wells. Stakes of corn. Strangers, a common house appointed to lodge them. Strangers dead in freemen's houses, and how they shall be buried. Submission. Subsidies. Suits. Sureties. Suspected persons, and goods bought of them. Tailors and prices for their work. Tallages. Trespassers. Trials of offences. Victuals, prices and sale of. Walls of the town. Wardships of burgesses. Warning to be given by tenant to landlord. Wax. Weights. Wine. Wool.

Of the enactments and ontries the following are specimens:—

1523. Robert Rothe, Superior:

"Armour and weapon: It is enacted that every man have his jack, sallet, and long bowe, such as shalbe assigned therto. Others to have gley[v]es by St. Stevens day, upon payne of iii. *s.* iv. *d.*, l. 2. f. 9 a."

1540. Nicholas Cowley, Superior:

"Item, it is ordered, statuted, and agreed by the Soveraigne, Burgesses, and Comons of the said towne in the drenhumdred, holden the Friday next after the Feast of St. Michaell tharchangle, in the xxxii yere above written, that the best quarter of boofe be not sold above ii. *s.*, and as the flesh shalbe woorth within the same parte to be [ap]praised by the [ap]praysers appointed. The best quarter of porke at xviij. *d.* The best quarter of mutton at iiii. *d.* . . A stone of roughe tallowe contayning xiv. li. nit xx. *d.*, and every stone of mutten tallowe contaning xiiii. li. at the same price, li. 2. fo. 38 a. Item, that no bowtcher cutt nether kerve any kinde of fleshe on Sonday except mutton, upon payne of vi. *s.*, viii. *d.* Thereof to the spier, viii. *d.*, and the other parte to the Soveraigne and Comons equally to be devided," li. 2. fo. 28 b.

"For lawfull warning of six wiks by the landl[ord]:

"Item, it is enacted also that every person haying any house, orchiard, garden, or land in the fields fro yere to yere, be warned by the space of six wicks afore the terme or last gale by the lorde of the freeholde. Otherwise the said person or tenant shall keepe the said house, orchiard, land, or garden, till he be lawfully warned as is before said for like rent yerely, as he had the same before. And the said persons or tenants shall likewise warne the lord of any such freehold, as is before rehersed, otherwise that they shall answer yerely for sonuch rent unto him as the said house, land, or orchiard was first lett for unto them till he be lawfully warned as is above written. li. 2. fo. 38 b."

"Rate of shoes to be solde:

"Item, that every burgesse and honest mens single shoes be solde for vi. *d.*; for every womans single shoes iiii. *d.*; every woorkemans shoes v. *d.*; all prentises and childrens shoes of the adge of xii. yeres or more iiii *d.* and within the adge of xii yeres for ii. *d.* the peire. And that no man (except shoemakers) buy any halfe, thre quarter, or bullock hides or goate skynnes upon payne

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of forfeiture, halfe to the Soveraigne and half to the espier. And yf any shoemaker of this towne doe from henceforth sell their shoes to any forriner of the country (without licence of the Soveraigne for the tyme being) whereby the inhabitants of the towne cannot be served, but at an unreasonable highe price farre above the said value, that he or they doing the contrary shall forfecte iii. *s.*, to be divided in thirds, etc., li. 2. fo. 38 b."

1542. Walter Archer, Superior:

"For portreif elected that can speak no English:

"Item, it is enacted, condescended, and agreed by the said Soveraigne, Burgess, and Commons of the said towne that every person to be hereafter chosen or appointed by the towne or the Chief Lords styward, in the office of portrifshipp, and can not speak Englishe nor order himself after the English sort and fashion for the woorship of the said towne in court, That he or they so elected, choosen, or appointed, shall wadg or fynd a sufficient and hable person such as the soveraign and his Councell for the tyme being shall thinck meet & convenient to serve the same roome, and the soveraigne and his councell to moderate the said wadge reasonably, li. 2. fol. 47 b."

For breakfasts made to women in child bedd:

"Item in consideracion that by reason of the resort of divers women to visit their freud or kinswoman, being brought a child bed to comfort the parient and make her cheare w^th^ heretofore hath ben used of love, woorshipp, and honesty, and nowe the same custom is by reason of light shamles, & idle women lacking good maners, & hahilitie presuming at such tymes to kepe company w^th^ the Soveraignes wif, and other her associats misused, & rather converted to dishonesty more than woorshipp to the slander of the said good wives, and hindrance of the house where they useth to resort. It is therefore enacted by the same auctoritie that no person nor persons from henesfoorth go to visite any such woman being at child bed to make any jounkery or breakfaste, but her mother, sistere, or gossobbs for that tyme upon paine of xx^s^ to be forfaicted of the house that shall receive the same, and vi^s^ viij^d^ of him or her that shall make or take any such breakfast otherwise then before is said, of w^ch^ paine the so'vaigne for the tyme being shall have the third parte, and the spier and comens thother part, li. 2. f. 48 a."

"For making of Aqua vite:

"Item in consideracion of the intollerable mischiefs that growcth to the comon wealth for making of Aqua vite as the same is now used, whereby wheat, malt, and other cornes & fuell is made very dere, so as poore men can have mony scantly to buy the same, It is enacted by the auctoritie aforsaid that no person or persons shall mak any kynd of aqua vite w^th^in the said towne or the franches of the same unles he or she be a free burges in towne upon paine of forfaicture to be made of the crock w^ch^ all instrumente that apertaineth thereunto, and all the licor or aqua vite that in any wise can be had or proved to be made at that tyme wherof the sov'aigne for the tyme shall have the third part, the espier as much, and the residue to the commons, li. 2. f. 48 a.

"Item that no crock nor instruments be sent out of towne to make any aqua vite in the cuntrie or given by any fre burgess w^ch^ in the towne to any forriner or such as is not cnhabled to make aqua vite w^th^in towne upon paine of vi *s.* viii *d.*; thereof, to the espier, xx *d.*, and the surplus to the Soveraigne and comons equally, li. 2, f. 48 b.

"Item, that no freman or burges by collor of his owne fredom do make or suffer to be made within his house or jurisdiction any aqua vite to any other that is not free burges within the said towne upon paine of xx *s.* to the owner or hed of the house that contenneth the same whereof the sov'aigne shall have vi *s.* viii *d.*, and the residue to the spier and the comens, li. 2, f. 48 b.

"For the faire of Aghwoe [Aghaboe]:

"Item, in consideracion of the great hindrasnce that the towne sustained by reason of a certaine fayre or markett which the lord of Upper Ossory have proclaimed to be kept at Aghevoe on Thursday ones every fortnight w^th^out auctboritie but of his owne extort power for his sole and private gaines, whereby the trade and stirring of the towne is much putt back and the kings custom of muradg greatly decayd. It is therefore enacted by the same assent and auctboritie that no inhabitaunt of the same towne do go, haunt or in any wise trade or use the said fayre or markett the day named or appointed for the same, nor by any collor send any ware, money, or victuall there to be sold the very day of the markett, nor have any servaunt or lodgers w^th^ in the country there to buy or sell any kynd of ware upon paine of xl *s.*, to the offender of this present act, *totiens quoliens*. Whereof the sovereigne for the tyme shall have the third part, the spier as much and the comons the other third part. This statute to continue till the next dernhundred, provided that the inhabitaunts of the Irishtowne conforme them to be lykewise restrained, or otherwise this estatute to be void, li. 2, f. 49 a.

"For leasers of corne:

"Item, in consideracion that divers strong and hable persons by collor of leasing of corne in harvest tyme refuseth to go hyre for wadg, but keping them idle thre quarters of the yere for the commoditie of that one quarter, having no substaunce nor other living but such as they plucketh and stealeth from true men, whereby men can scantily have rippers and other workmen to labour for their mony, to the great detryment of the com'on wealth, It is therefore enacted that no p'son nor p'sons being strong in his body and hable to do woork & service otherwise shall not leasse any maner of corne upon paine to forfaict all such leassed corne togither with as much other corne as then shall be founde with the same, and all the clothes and goods as shall be found then upon his or their boddyes that shall so lessee and themselves to be stocked or imprisoned for xxiiij hours or more at the discression of the hed officer of the towne, of w^ch^ forfaictures the sov'aigne shall have th'one half and the spier or taker the other half, li. 2, f. 49 a.

"Erring for halves to inherit^e^" in the cuntrie or for 3 or 4 sheaf or port:

"Item in consideracion of the great hindrances that chanced to div's of the inhabitants and dwellers of the said towne, and of further inconveniences lyke to growe if due remedy be not the soner provided, by reason that divers inherito^rs^ of the same who hath their dwelling and habitacion out in the cuntry have taken upp into their owne hands all such arrable land as they had w^th^ in the franches of the said towne without setting any part thereof for rent to the said inhabitaunts who had none other trade of living but their erring and sowing and setting the said lands to certaine poore and insufficient p'sons whom they bring with them out of strange places to occupie and err the said lands to them for the one half & som for the third and fourth sheaf after the Irish sorte & custom who living most scarcely with milk, whey, or bread & such other beggerly fare are not hable to lodg, victuall, or receave any of the kings ma^ty^ armye or subjects com'ing to & fro, the said towne being a throughfare, and yet the towne in no little danger to be by such outcomes folk one tyme or other burned, betrayed or utterly destroyed; and the said inhabitaunts for a great part compelled to give over their housholds for lack of hable land to be had for rent (as hitherto they were accustomed) to be occupied and manured for the supportacion of their chardgs. Whereby the said towne is lyke to be much depopulated and decayed and a great deale the lesse hable to sustaine or maintaine their pavadge and murad^g^ or yet to receave the King's highnes dep^ties^ councell and armye, or to serve his grace otherwise at tymes of opportunitie. Wherfor & for that such erring for halfs and other Irish customes premised was never ha [*sic*] sene here till nowe of late and for the saulf guard of the said towne, be it established and enacted by assent of the Sov'aigne, burgess' and Com'ons of the said towne that no p'son ne p'sons dwelling, being or inhabiting w^th^in the said towne or the franches of the same shall manure, occupie ne err for halfs port of corne, the third or fourth sheaf any lands within the said towne or franches, or elsewhere, without the said lib'ties to any laudlord or inherito^r^ that is or hereafter shall be dwelling out of the said towne unles such landlord or inheritor do p'sonally com' and inhabit and dwell within the said towne for maintenance & defence of the same without any frawde, deceipt, or collusion uppon paine of six pounds thirtene shillings & fowre pence, to be levyed and forfaicted of him or them that shall contenne the same, totiens q^uiens. And the offendo^r^ or offendo^rs^ thereof to be utterly exiled out of the same towne and franches, of the w^ch^ forfaicture the Sov'aigne for the tyme shall have xx *s.*, the espie', vi *s.* viij *d.*, and the residue to be taken upp & conuerted to the comon use of the towne without remison or grace, li. 2, fol. 49 b."

1543. Robertus Sheeth, Superior:

"For fleash sent out of towne:

"Item, where great scarcitie and dearth of victuall is lyke to growe within the towne by reason that div's of the same for their private profit fleath fourth to div's other, whearas the fleash and cates w^ch^ would come to the said towne if the same were not disturbed otherwise: It is therefore enacted by the same auctboritie that no inhabitaunt of the said towne shall sell, bargaine, or send any kynd of beoves or other fleash brought or coming by any meane within the said towne the frauches of the same, or within iij miles adioyninge to the said franches or mere. Any collusion being p'ved to defrawd this present estatute but in the said towne to serve the

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same upon paine of iij *s.* iiij *d.* for ev'y beof, ij *s.* for every swyne, & xij *d.* for every sheep w^th^ shalbe solde or sent to be solde in maner aforesaid, *totiens quotiens.* Of w^th^ paine the Soveraigne for the tyme shall have the third parte, the Comens and the spyer the residue, to be equally devided betweene them. Provided that the Soveraigne for the tyme being with the advise of his counsell may lycence such as they shall thinck in discress'on to sell or send foorth any fleash out of towne to be solde where it shall please the owner, so that the toune be sufficiently furnished then with other like cates and fleash, li. 2, 55 *s.*"

1544. Walter Archer, Superior:

"Election of the Soveraigne after Lammas:

"M^d^ that where by Walter Courcy [h]is tyme being Soveraigne of the said towne, in the viij^th^ yere of the raign of o' Sov'aigne lord King Henry the viij^th^, by the assent of the said Sov'aigne, the burgess, and com'ons of the said towne it was enacted, ordained, and established that the Soveraigne for the tyme should from thence foorth be chosen yerly in the Tolsell of the said towne, & not elswhere, the Monday next after the exaltacion of the crosse as by the same estatute more pla'nlier it doth appeare; w^ch^ statute notw^th^standing in considerac'on that the whole com'ons by reason of their resort to sundry fayers, whereupon rested a great part of their living, could not be at the said election, being so nigh the day of the fayer: And to the entent that the Sov'aigne for the next yere following shall have some convenient respite as well to have his provision as otherwise to prepare himself for the wourshipp of the said towne: It is therefore enacted and established that from hensefoorth the same election of the Soveraign shalbe yerly the Monday next after lammas day, otherwise called the feast of St. Peter the advinde, and that every freman of the said towne w^th^ shalbe absent at the said election or choosing of the Sov'aign shalbe utterly discommoned and hereved of his fredom for one twelvemoneth following. And after to made a grevous fyne w^th^ the Sov'aign, burgesses and com'ons before he be receaved to the same liberty or fredom againe, li. 2, fol. 59 b.

"Shomakers, weavers, and teaslers putting upp shopps nere the market cross:

"Item, where by reason of div's shomakers, weav's, and teaslers putting upp shopps toward the markett place of the said towne much deformitie and inconvenyens daily appeareth whereby the wourshipp of the said towne may one tyme or other be rebuked or slanderd. Therefore it is enacted by the auctoritie aforsaid, that none of the occupac'ons do from the feast of Easter next ensuing presume, or in any wise sett upp any shopp to occupye any of the said occupac'ons fro' the cornell shopp unto the style of our lady churchiard adioyning to St. Peter [h]is priests chamber upon payne of vi *s.* viij *d.* totiens quotiens, to be forfaicted by the owner of the shopp and the occupier of the same equally. Of which forfaict the Sov'aign for the tyme being shall have the one half and the commons th'other half, li. 2, f. 60 a."

"Prices of victuals:

"Item, It is lykewise condiscended and agreed that the assise stynt and price of bread, ale, and fleash, and all other victuall shalbe contynued and kept at lyk price and fashion as the same was lymited and written in this present book the xxv^th^ year of the raigne of our Soveraigne Lord King Henry the VIII., Robert Sheth being Soveraigne; that is to say, every penny woorth of good white bread without lovaine, shall containe ii. pound; and white lovaine bread to contayne i. li. and di.; and browne bread of other sort, the penny woorth to containe iiii. li. upon paine lymited by the charter (that is to say) xii. *d.* for the first default, ii. *s.* for the second default, and so foorthe, etc., and that every gallon of good wholsom ale be sold for iii. *d.* upon like paine, etc., li. 2, fol. 60 a."

The penmanship of this volume is in the various contracted styles of the early part of the 17th century, the most elegant portions being those from page 86b to 119. The transcription bears evidence of careful revision and exact references are inserted to authorities from which extracts are given. Although Rothe's Register of the House of Ormonde* was known and referred to from the time of its author, mention is not to be found of this his much larger work on Kilkenny. As yet no similar compilation is known to be extant made at so early a period in connection with the history of any town in Ireland.

Rothe's Manuscript is in excellent condition in its original oaken boards, on which portions of the red leather and brass fastenings still remain. It has been temporarily placed in the library of the Royal Irish Academy by its present owner.

This long hidden book will, apart from local associations, be regarded with interest as a literary monument of the family of Rothe, which, under adverse circumstances at home, contributed a learned and patriotic episcopal writer to Ireland, and, down to the present century, gave eminent officers to France, Austria, and Russia.

J. T. GILBERT.

Dublin.

* See notice of it in Report on MSS. of O'Conor Don, in present appendix.

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Circular of the Secretary of the Commission.

Historical Manuscripts Commission.

Rolls House, Chancery Lane.

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint under Her Sign Manual certain Commissioners to ascertain what MSS. calculated to throw light upon subjects connected with the Civil, Ecclesiastical, Literary, or Scientific history of this country are extant in the collections of private persons and in corporate and other institutions. A copy of the Commission is enclosed, which will best explain the object Her Majesty has in view.

The Commissioners think it probable that you may feel an interest in this object, and be willing to assist in the attainment of it, and with that view they desire me to lay before you an outline of the course which they propose to follow.

If any person express his willingness to submit any paper or collection of papers within his possession or power to the examination of the Commissioners, they will cause an inspection to be made by some competent person, upon the information derived from whom the Commissioners will make a private report to the owner on the general nature of the papers in his collection, such report will not be made public without the owner's consent, but a copy of it will be deposited and preserved in the Public Record Office, to which no person will be allowed to have access without the consent of the owner of the papers reported on.

Where the papers are not mere insulated documents, but form a collection which appears to be of Literary or Historical value, a chronological list or brief calendar will be drawn up, and a copy thereof presented to the owner, and to no other person without his consent, but the original of such calendar will be deposited for preservation in the Public Record Office, to which no person will be allowed to have access without the consent of the owner of such collection.

The Commissioners will also, if so requested, give their advice as to the best means of repairing and preserving any papers or MSS. which may be in a state of decay, and are of Historical or Literary value.

To avoid any possible apprehension that the examination of papers by the Commissioners may extend to or include any title deeds or legal documents, I have to call your attention to the fact that nothing of a private character or relating to the titles of existing owners is to be divulged, and to assure you that positive instructions will be given to every person who examines the MSS. that if in the course of his examination any title deeds or other documents of a private character chance to come before him, they are to be instantly put aside, and are not to be reported on or calendered under any pretence whatever.

The object of the Commission is solely the discovery of unknown Historical and Literary materials, and in all their proceedings the Commissioners will direct their attention to that object exclusively.

In no instance will any MS. be removed from the owner's residence without his request or consent, but if for convenience the Commissioners be intrusted with any MSS., they will be deposited in the Public Record Office, and be treated with the same care as if they formed part of the Public Muniments, and will be returned to the owner at any time specified by him.

The costs of inspections, reports, and calendars, and the conveyance of documents, will be defrayed at the public expense without any charge to owners.

The Commissioners will feel much obliged if you will communicate to them the names of any gentlemen who may be able and willing to assist in obtaining the objects for which this Commission has been issued.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

WD. GEO. BRETT,

Secretary.

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THE

THIRD REPORT

OF THE

DEPUTY KEEPER

OF THE

PUBLIC RECORDS IN IRELAND.

[15TH MARCH, 1871.]

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



DUBLIN:
PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM, 87 & 88, ABBEY-STREET,
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THE THIRD REPORT

OF THE

DEPUTY KEEPER OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS

IN IRELAND.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE EARL SPENCER, K.G., LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

1. In reporting the proceedings had in execution of "The Public Records (Ireland) Act, 1867," I shall continue to use the classification adopted in my previous Report, of work pending at the close of the past year (*post*, 2), and of work since commenced (*post*, 34), under the heads respectively of extern and intern operations.

2. The operations in progress at the close of 1869 comprised—

Extern.

a. Preparation for transfer and removal of the Parliamentary Collection from Record Tower, Dublin Castle, *post*, 3, 4.

Intern.

a. Erection of fittings in north-east section of Record Treasury, *post*, 5, 6.

b. Internal arrangements of Record House, *post*, 7.

c. Preparation for intern transfer and deposit of Chancery Pleadings, *post*, 8–13.

d. Preparation for intern transfer and deposit of Chancery Rolls, *post*, 14–17.

e. Disposal of Deeds affecting rights of the Crown, *post*, 20–22.

f. Assortment of Inventions-Patents, *post*, 23.

g. Indexing and Calendaring, *post*, 24–33.

Removal of Parliamentary Collection from Record Tower.

3. The Records deposited in the Record Tower, Dublin Castle, under the care of Sir J. Bernard Burke, C.B., the Keeper of the State Papers, consisted of three principal classes, viz., the Bermingham Tower, the Parliamentary, and the State Paper Collections. The Bermingham Tower Records, consisting chiefly of the more ancient Rolls, judicial and administrative, were removed to this office in 1869. The removal of the Parliamentary Collection has been effected during the year 1870. To prepare the State Paper Collection for removal, an extensive process of arrangement has been undertaken by the Keeper, and is still in progress.

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Some account of this labour, which will afford material for the historical student, will be found in the Keeper's Report for 1869; and I have now the honour to direct your Excellency's attention to Sir J. Bernard Burke's further account of this work of preparation in his Report for the past year, which will be found in the Appendix.

Appendix I.

4. The Parliamentary Collections now deposited here comprise the original Statute Rolls, public and private, the draft and fair manuscript copies of the Journals of the Houses of Lords and Commons of Ireland, and the Sessional Papers of both Houses. No improvement can be made in the classification, calendaring, or indexing of this important collection, which is all in perfect order; but the pieces will have to undergo, to some extent, a re-formation to adapt them to the change of fittings in their present repository.

Erection of fittings, with further elimination of combustible material in 3 A, 3 B, 3 C, for Chancery Pleadings;

5. The fittings for the reception of the Chancery Pleadings and Rolls have been continued through bays 3 A, 3 B, and 3 C. The only wood now employed for a tray does not exceed seventy cubic inches, of which about fifteen inches only are exposed. When it is considered that a press-shelf of the old construction, affording less available space, contained upwards of 4,000 cubic inches of wood, it will be seen that the elimination of inflammable material from the new fittings has been carried out to an extreme extent. By the employment of non-ignitable material, such as whale-bone, for the book-supports, the fire-proof character of the process might be rendered absolute; but it is conceived that this portion of the collection is now so effectually placed beyond all possibility of injury from fire that further precaution in this direction would be superfluous.

and for Chancery Rolls, in 3 D.

6. Like fittings have been set up throughout bay 3 D, with the modifications necessary to adapt them to the reception of the Rolls of Chancery.

Internal arrangements of Record House.

7. The internal arrangements of the Record House have been completed. One of the apartments on the eastern side of the Public Room has been rendered fire-proof by the introduction of a concrete ceiling.

Safe-room for Indexes.

Here are deposited the Bill Books, which form the only Index to the Pleadings of the Courts of Chancery and Equity Exchequer: these books, being open to the inspection of the public, could not conveniently be deposited in the Treasury, and as their loss by any accident would be almost irremediable, it had from the first establishment of the office been an object to remove them from the Public Room to some place of security accessible from it; but owing to the continued occupation of part of the building for the purposes of the Vice-Chancellor's court and offices, this arrangement could not be earlier effected.

Serialization of the Chancery Pleadings.

8. The process of re-casting the Pleadings of the Court of Chancery into one continuous date-series, begun in the preceding winter, has been carried on without interruption during the year. This arrangement includes the process of re-distributing the several bundles of Pleadings filed by the respective Six Clerks between 1726 and 1837, so as to eliminate the names of the Clerks from the search-indications. It also involves the re-folding of all Plead-

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ings exceeding the regular dimensions, and the making up of the instruments into *fasciculi* of uniform size, labelled in date-sequence, and adjusted to their respective supports. The number of bundles opened and re-cast during the year was 2,006, comprising the series of Answers back to the year 1735.

Misplaced Pleadings recovered.

9. One of the results of this process has been the discovery of a large number of misplaced Pleadings. One hundred and sixteen Bills have been found amongst the Answers so opened during the past year. These records may be regarded as having been practically lost since the time of their first misplacement. In like manner Answers out of place have been found, as well in the Answers bundles of the wrong Six Clerks as amongst the bundles of Bills; and many more of both classes will probably be discovered during the remainder of the operation.

Fasciculi deposited.

10. The number of *fasciculi* made up as described, and deposited during the year 1870, was 16,515, estimated as containing about 110,000 Pleadings, and extending back from the date where the deposit of 1869 left off, to the 10th January, 1759. They are all of the Answer series, and are distinguished by labels printed in red, as the Bills are by labels printed in black. The necessity of substituting a place-docket for each Pleading withdrawn for purposes of search or copying, and of cancelling the docket on the return of the Pleading, will, it is conceived, afford sufficient security against further misplacements until the deposit of the whole collection shall be complete, when a series of current numbers in distinguishing colours may be applied, which will exclude all probability of such losses in the future.

Precautions against further misplacements.

Fasciculi prepared for deposit.

11. In addition to the *fasciculi* so deposited, there were at the close of the year 396 *fasciculi*, containing the series of Answers back to the 15th January, 1757, prepared for deposit. The number of Answers being greater than that of Bills, and the number and bulk of both decreasing rapidly for the period prior to 1750, it may be considered that nearly one half of the Chancery Pleadings Collection was arranged in its final place of deposit in perfect consultable order at the close of the year 1870.

Repairs of injured Pleadings.

12. Besides liability to misplacement, the old method of searching was attended with risk of injury to the Pleadings. Many of these have been found torn, probably from the difficulty of extracting them from their bundles. The repair of these torn Pleadings has proceeded *pari passu* with their deposit.

"Long" Pleadings, formerly in separate repositories, cast into the series.

13. The Rolls Collection contained a separate division of Pleadings of unusual size, some of them, when spread out, extending to more than 100 yards in length, called "Long Pleadings." These not being receivable into the ordinary bundles, occupied a separate place in the Rolls Record room, and were searched for by a particular indication in the Bill Books. They have been folded uniformly with the other classes, and cast into the common category, so that one set of search indications now suffices for all Equity Pleadings indifferently. Some of the Answers of this class, with their schedules, constitute several *fasciculi:* in such cases the several books are so attached as to preserve the unity of the Record.

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Intern transfer and deposit of Chancery Rolls.

14. The Close and Patent Rolls of Chancery of earlier date than the reign of James I., being of small size (some of them not exceeding an inch in diameter), had been kept in pigeon-holes in closed presses. These presses, with their contents, were brought to the Record Treasury, and the Rolls in question, 219 in number, continued to occupy their former places in them until the fittings in bay 3 D were sufficiently advanced for their reception. On unrolling them for the purpose of introducing the axes on which they are now suspended, it was found that, owing probably to want of air, the parchment in many of them had become dry and brittle, and that they were generally in want of repair. To have executed these repairs before proceeding with the intern transfer would have involved an inconvenient delay, and it was deemed more advisable to remove them in their existing condition to their places of final deposit, where abundant ventilation exists. Their condition, however, is such that it has been considered unsafe to allow them to be handled by any but officers or servants of the department, until the necessary repairs shall be executed.

Earlier Rolls in want of repair.

Precautions against further injury.

Rolls fittings.

15. The fittings designed for the reception of this class of Rolls are divided into vertical spaces of three and a half inches apart. In a few instances, when the diameters of the Rolls exceeded the space so provided, they were reduced by being rolled from both ends. The division allotted to the residue of the Close and Patent Rolls, both of the ribbon and book kind, is arranged in vertical spaces of seven inches apart. When the diameter of any of those of the ribbon kind exceeded that measure, the process of double-rolling was resorted to, and was found conveniently applicable. Greater difficulty was experienced in the case of the Book Rolls. When these exceeded the assigned dimensions, the book had to be divided, and the separated portion re-backed and made up as a distinct Roll, with new endorsement and corresponding entries in the several Indexes. Altogether, fifty-seven Rolls had to undergo this latter process, by which means the uniformity of the receptacles has been preserved; and the whole collection of Close and Patent Rolls of Chancery, consisting now of 1,255 Rolls, reduced to a very compact arrangement in 135 trays, occupies one-fourth only of bay 3 D, whereas, in its previous temporary deposit on the shelving of the original fittings, it occupied the whole of one bay and portion of another. In estimating the economy of space thus attained to, it may be considered that every cubic foot of tray-room available for purposes of deposit, excluding the spaces occupied by halls, ambulatories, and means of approach, represents an ultimate outlay of about four shillings. There being in one bay about eighteen hundred cubic feet of such space, a saving of three-fourths represents in money results upwards of £250. Space is left for the probable accretions of a century in continuation. Although these Rolls are not executed in duplicate, their material contents could be supplied from other collections deposited in different parts of the building.

Adjustment of larger ribbon and Book Rolls.

Consequent economy of space.

Room for accruing Rolls.

Deed Rolls of Chancery.

16. The Deed Rolls of Chancery form a separate deposit in the same bay. These being the assurances of title substituted for Fines and Recoveries are Records of the highest importance. They

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extend from 31st October, 1834, when the Fines and Recoveries Act came into operation in Ireland, to 1850, and comprise thirty-two Rolls, occupying seven trays. The residue of these Rolls remains at the Record and Writ Offices of the Court of Chancery. Ample room has been provided for these, and the probable accretions, of a century, as they shall be transferred on becoming of the age of twenty years respectively hereafter. They are of the book-roll kind, but, so far, of irregular sizes. The great advantages of uniform size are now fully appreciated at the department in which these Rolls are made up, and care will be taken hereafter in the binding both of these, and of the Patent Rolls, not to exceed the limits of size for which the fittings have been adapted. There are no duplicates of these very precious records. The Book-Roll form is not favourable to the preservation of the writing.

Precautions for future uniformity of size.

17. The Statute Rolls of the Court of Chancery are also destined for deposit in the same bay, and were in process of being placed at the close of the year. These Rolls contain the transcripts of the Public and Private Acts of the Parliament of Ireland. The Acts themselves constitute part of the Record Tower collection, deposited in a different part of the building. This being a complete series, the deposit has begun from the latest Roll in date, and is being carried backwards, so that the series may fill a definite space conterminous with the fittings. These Rolls are all of the ribbon kind, and generally in good order. One hundred and eleven Rolls of this series, occupying fourteen trays, were in their places at the close of the year. After the deposit of the entire series, room will remain for the reception of all the other Rolls of Chancery—recognizance, convert, &c., with adequate provision for current accretions.

Statute Rolls of Chancery.

Deposit commenced.

18. The late Landed Estates Record Office was used as a place of deposit for several classes of instruments affecting the rights of the Crown. Of these the principal are Conveyances to Purchasers of Quit and Crown Rents disposed of by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests; conveyances, leases for terms of years, and licences from the Crown, and miscellaneous instruments of title to premises occupied for the purposes of Public Departments, as the Customs, Excise, Post Office, and Board of Public Works.

Deeds affecting the rights of the Crown.

Several classes.

19. The two former classes being of uniform size were bound from time to time in volumes of fifties, the accruing series being kept in portfolios. Since the transfer to this office, the cost of binding has been dispensed with, the instruments being well adapted for deposit in trays, similarly to the Chancery Pleadings.

The Quit and Crown Rent, and Crown-grant series, ready for deposit.

20. The disposal of the miscellaneous instruments of title has been less easy. These are of various sizes, and were made up in eighty-two bundles, kept in twenty-three drawers. In view of the probability of this office having ultimately to take in very much larger deeds-collections from other over-crowded repositories, it was considered advisable to make trial of the method of tray-deposit in the case of this class of instruments. A space in bay 3 D was allocated for this purpose, and provided with fittings of the same dimensions as those employed for the Chancery Pleadings. The deeds were opened, and re-folded to

Miscellaneous Public Title Deeds, in part arranged and placed in tray-deposit.

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the prescribed size, and made up into books similarly to the Pleadings. One tray was found capable of receiving forty-five of these *fasciculi*, containing three hundred deeds. The operation of folding and preparing a large collection would involve a considerable expenditure of labour, but the economy of space would much more than countervail that outlay.

Advantages of uniformity of size.

21. All expenditure of this nature would be avoided in the future, and the process of transferring the Records to their ultimate place of deposit would be one of the greatest ease and simplicity, if the instruments themselves were of uniform dimensions. Highly beneficial rules for this purpose have been prescribed in respect of large classes of modern Records by the Superior Courts of Law and Equity, and are now in operation; but the system is capable of advantageous expansion, and might be made to comprise almost all instruments of whatever nature destined for ultimate deposit at this office.

Appendix II.

22. Seeing the facility with which such uniformity might be secured in the case of documents prepared for Public Departments, the Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls was pleased on my recommendation to issue a memorandum, dated the 7th of May, 1870, for the information of the Solicitors of the several Departments desiring to use the Record Treasury here as a place of deposit for Deeds affecting the rights of the Crown, prescribing the dimensions of all Deeds of that nature to be executed after the 1st of August last; and I have to thank the heads of the several Departments who received his Honor's circular for their obliging co-operation in this desirable measure.

Inventions-Patents, in completion of 1868, bound.

23. The Assortment of Inventions-Patents has proceeded uninterruptedly. The increments during the last year, so far as they complete the portion of the series up to the end of 1868, have been interpolated into the places reserved for them in the previously unbound bundles for that year. These bundles have been bound uniformly with the earlier portions of the collection, in forty bound volumes of Specifications, and forty volumes of Drawings, comprising 3,999 Specifications, with the corresponding Drawings. It will be borne in mind that the process of patenting an Invention involves several successive stages, which may be extended over a considerable range of time at the discretion of the applicant, so that the preliminary steps alone may be taken in some, where the whole process will have been completed in others. Hence it results that a year's collection cannot in general be made up in a complete form of deposit until about the second year after. The receipts during the year 1870 having completed the volumes for 1868, there remained the rest of the current increment for 1869, 1870, comprising 3,991 Specifications with their Drawings. These have been cast into their series and made ready, as soon as the accruing receipts shall complete the sets, for the process of deposit, now substituted for the former and more expensive process of binding.

Causes of delay in completion.

Residue of Patents received in 1870 serialized for future completion and tray-deposit.

Indexing and calendaring Chancery Reports.

24. In indexing and calendaring, the work in progress at the close of 1869, has been prosecuted in the intervals of other engagements, and is still in progress. The Draft Index to the Chancery

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Reports, arranged in years, according to the initial letters of their causes, has been proceeded with as far as the year 1826 of the letter C, and refers to 6,336 Reports. The documents themselves have been numbered according to their years, and placed in dictionary order up to the end of the letter L.

Chancery General Index.

25. The general detailed Index to the Records of the Court of Chancery has been completed to page 602.

Equity Exchequer Bill Books.

26. Fifty-five volumes of the Equity Exchequer Bill Books (1727–1783), which were falling to pieces, have been re-bound. In forty-eight of these, paper has been introduced for new Indexes, the old ones being now much torn, and nearly obliterated from constant use. The new Indexes have been transcribed into the volumes for 1782, and for 1779, Easter, to Hilary, 1780. Twenty-five of these volumes, which were more or less torn, have been carefully repaired with transparent paper, and they have all been bound in rough calf, with cloth sides.

Equity Exchequer Maps.

27. The maps connected with the Awards of the Equity Exchequer have been cleaned, flattened, and arranged in portfolios; and an index has been made to them in the names of their causes.

Equity Exchequer Decrees.

28. The Draft Index to the Equity Exchequer Decrees has been collated with the originals, and fairly engrossed for public use down to the year 1820.

Manuscript materials for Indexes in the Irish Record Commission Collection.

29. At the time of the termination of the Irish Record Commission, there were in course of preparation several manuscript indexes, the materials of which have been transferred to this office from the Record Tower. These have been carefully examined with a view to ascertain how far they may be utilized in facilitating access to the contents of the unindexed printed calendars and MSS. transcripts left by the Commissioners.

To what extent available for Calendar to Rolls of James I.

30. The Calendar to the Patent and Close Rolls of Chancery of the reign of James I., prepared and printed by the Commissioners as far as page 372, and continued to the end of that reign by the late Mr. George Hatchell, was printed without any index, a want that materially detracts from the value of this very useful work. This want has been, in part, supplied by the MS. index prepared by Mr. Lestrange, and copied for this office; but, as the larger land denominations only are included, that index affords only a partial and circuitous key to the information most in request. It is found that the late Commissioners have left the materials in manuscript of a Draft Index Nominum as far as page 102, and a Draft Index Locorum, including all names of places, as far as page 167 of this Calendar, on the same plan as the Index to the first volume of their Calendar of Patent and Close Rolls. There are also like Draft Indexes of names and places to the transcripts of some of the Inquisitions which had been of record with the Chief Remembrancer of the Exchequer, comprising Nos. 1 and 2 of "The County of Connaught," No. 1 to 61 of the County of Galway in the reign of Elizabeth; and No. 1 to 107 of the County of Galway in the reign of James I. These, although not complete or perfect in themselves, render the transcripts left by the Commissioners somewhat more accessible, but will require careful collation if they be included in a general index to be made public.

For transcripts of Inquisitions from office of Chief Remembrancer.

Continuation of Index to Calendar of Rolls of James I. recommended,

31. The continuation of the Index to the Calendar of James I. is a work which I would respectfully submit should be prosecuted with a view to being printed and incorporated with the remaining unbound copies.

notwithstanding defects in Calendar,

32. I make this recommendation, although aware that the names of places in this Calendar (although not practically misleading) cannot, in all instances, be relied on as exact transcripts of the names on the Rolls. On a careful comparison of an average folio (73) with the original, twelve names of places were, in an early examination conducted by Mr. La Touche and Mr. Hennessy, found in a greater or less degree erroneously transcribed, without counting mere misprints. Nevertheless, although the general character of the words has been so far preserved as not to detract appreciably from the working value of the Calendar as a means of reference, the detection of these discrepancies has led to what I trust will prove a beneficial precaution. It appearing that the errors in question had arisen mainly from ignorance of the meanings of the words, as local designations, in the Irish language, it was thought advisable by the Right Honorable the late Master of the Rolls, that, in qualifying for admission to this office, some knowledge of the Irish language—enough, at least, to inform the transcriber of certain laws of orthography, affording a clue to the right reading of ambiguous groups of courthand characters—should be secured in the officers of this department whose duty it is to make and give certified copies of instruments containing such matter. On his Honor's recommendation an elementary knowledge of Irish, to the extent of understanding the rules which govern the composition of nouns in local names, was required as one of the conditions of examination for this office. Since then, a uniform course of examination has been assigned for all departments, in which, of course, this exceptional qualification does not appear; but provision has been made for the acquisition of exceptional branches of knowledge required in particular departments by subsidiary examinations, under which the requisite information in this respect may be secured in future admissions to this branch of the service.

resulting from want of knowledge of the Irish language.

Precautions to secure the necessary knowledge in future appointments.

Calendar of Disentailing Deed Rolls.

33. The increase of business in the Search Room, and the necessity for the continuous presence there of the officer to whom the continuation of the Calendar of the Disentailing Deed Rolls had been first committed, has caused that work to proceed slowly. It has now been brought down to Deed 1350, enrolled 20th March, 1843.

Work undertaken in the year 1870.

34. The work undertaken within the year may be arranged as—

Intern.

a. Construction of bays and erection of fittings in north-western section of Record Treasury, *post*, 35, 36.

b. Arrangement of Equity Exchequer Documents out of series, *post*, 37.

Extern.

a. Preparation for the transfer and part removal of the Records in the charge of the Master of the Court of Exchequer, *post*, 38–45.

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b. Preparation for transfer and part removal of the Records in the charge of the Master of the Court of Common Pleas, *post*, 46.

c. Preparation for transfer and part removal of the Records in the charge of the Master of the Court of Queen's Bench, *post*, 48–50.

d. Preparation for transfer and part removal of the Records in the charge of the Receiver Master of the Court of Chancery, *post*, 51.

e. Removal of accruing Records from office of Registrar of Court of Chancery, *post*, 52.

f. Preparation for transfer and removal of the Testamentary Collections in the charge of the District Registrars of the Court of Probate at Cavan, Tuam, and Ballina, and in the charge of the Diocesan Registrar for the Diocese of Meath, *post*, 53–67.

Internal division of Record Treasury into 120 bays, completed by construction of 24 bays in north-west section.

35. At the time when the Record building was delivered to the Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls for the purposes of the Act, the internal construction of the bays had been carried through six-tenths of the interior only. The remaining space was divided into four vertical sections at each side by iron lattice-bar partitions. During the year 1869 the flooring of perforated iron was introduced into the partitions, so as to complete the frame-work of twenty-four bays at the eastern side. It remained to introduce similar flooring into the corresponding western divisions. This operation was performed in a satisfactory manner during the early part of the past year, and completes the full number of one hundred and twenty bays, accessible from the ground floor and the five tiers of galleries surrounding the hall.

Four of best lighted bays allotted to Testamentary Collection.

Fittings for wills commenced in 4 R.

36. The fourth and fifth stages from the ground being those in which the window-space is largest, it was thought desirable to select the fourth floor, comprising 4 R, 4 S, 4 T, and 4 U, for the deposit of the Testamentary Collections, as requiring the greatest amount of light in the process of searching. The fittings for the reception of the Wills, &c., from the District Registries already transferred, were commenced during the winter; and at the close of the year had been completed through one-half of 4 R, affording space estimated for the deposit of about one hundred and fifty thousand testamentary instruments, and about six hundred volumes of Will Books, Act Books, &c.

Arrangement of Equity Exchequer documents out of series commenced, and still in progress.

37. Amongst the documents of the Equity Exchequer brought from various depositories are several collections still requiring arrangement, before they will be in a condition for introduction among the other parts of the series to which they belong. It was necessary that all should be brought together, and reduced to sizes uniform with the bulks of their respective sets. This labour was undertaken in the spring, and has been continuously in process during the year. The documents, being first cleaned and sorted, have been flattened and folded to uniform sizes, and made up in portfolio-bundles. Eight hundred and eighty-one such pieces, containing about two hundred and eighty thousand separate instruments, have been so arranged. The principal classes are Affidavits, Affidavits of Service, Barons' Reports, Chief Remem-

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brancers' Reports, Consents, Costs, Decrees, copies of, House of Lord's Orders, Injunction Orders, Notes on Hearing, Orders, Petitions, Petitions for Receivers, Reports of Sale, Submissions.

Preparation for transfer and part removal of Records of Court of Exchequer.

38. The preparation of the Records in charge of the Master of the Court of Exchequer was commenced in April last, under the superintendence of Mr. Overend, formerly of the Exchequer Office. It is a large collection, and was distributed through 364 presses in thirteen rooms, including a very complete vaulted record-room, over the arched passage of the eastern quadrangle of the Four Courts. I refer to Mr. Overend's Report of the progress made, which would have comprised the removal as well as the preparation for transfer of the whole collection, but for the circumstance to which I beg leave to solicit your Excellency's particular attention.

Appendix III.

Operation not completed, owing to difficulty as to performance here of duties consequent on removal; required in course of ancient practice, or by particular statutes.

39. The Act contemplates the removal of all the ultra-vicesimal Records of the several Courts. The arrangements made for transferring the Exchequer and Common Pleas collections would have sufficed to complete their removal during the last autumn; but owing to a difficulty as to the performance here by the Court Officers of certain duties in respect of particular classes of those Records, the operation of removal has been left incomplete.

40. These duties principally affect the Judgment Rolls, and are either at common law, as incident to the ancient course of practice, or statutable. When a judgment has been satisfied, or in part paid, or revived by suggestion, an entry is made on the Roll, of such satisfaction, part payment, or revival, in the ancient regular course of practice. When a judgment has been duly assigned, an entry of such assignment is made upon the Roll, under the 9th Geo. II., c. 3, the officers being bound to see that the requirements of that and the amending Act of the 25th Geo. II., c. 24 have been complied with. Recourse to the Roll must again be had under the Act 11 and 12 Vic., c. 120, in cases of certificates authorizing the Registrar of Judgments to make memoranda of satisfaction, &c., in his books, the Officer examining the Rolls for this purpose having to satisfy himself of the validity of the satisfaction. In these and other similar cases—especially in verifying the title in cases of assignment and satisfaction—repeated access to the Rolls is necessary. Other Rolls and Records require the performance of like duties from time to time.

For which no authority in officers of this department.

41. There being no authority in any of the officers of this Department, to alter a record or to judge of its legal effect or operation, it was foreseen that on the removal of this class of Records last referred to, officers should attend from the several Courts, for the purpose of performing the duties in question, at the Record House, and a suitable apartment was prepared for their reception. With the same view, an order prescribing the duties of the officers of this Department in producing the Records, permitting the necessary entries to be made upon them, and keeping the record of such proceedings, was prepared by the Right Honorable the late Master of the Rolls, but as already reported, that order remained unperfected. The Right Honorable the now Master of the Rolls having resumed the consideration

Provision made for reception of officers attending on such duties.

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of these arrangements, and re-considered the form of order for the guidance of this office, was pleased on the 14th of May, 1870, to transmit copies of it to the several learned Judges, with a view to having provision made for the performance here of the duties of entering satisfaction, giving certificates, &c., by the officers, or an officer of the several Courts.

Appendix IV. In expectation of arrangements being made for their attendance here.

42. No arrangements having been as yet made for the performance of these latter duties, it has appeared to the Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls that although inconvenience to this department would arise from a separation of the Records in question, yet that in presence of a more serious inconvenience to the public, it would be inexpedient at present to remove them; and, accordingly, although they have been duly entered, labelled, and marked with their destinations here, they remain in their former repositories. One of the resulting inconveniences is, that large classes of the Records removed are here without any index; the Final Judgment Books which constitute their indexes being also the indexes to the Judgment Rolls, and necessarily remaining with them.

Arrangements not having been made, Rolls left in their former repositories.

43. In the case of this, as of every other large collection, a chart or plan of the repositories, indicating by numbers the position of the several presses, was prepared as a preliminary step to the transfer. Each piece being labelled with the number of its press and shelf, these plans in effect constitute Records of the local position of the several contents, prior to removal; and in this respect have been found of considerable utility in tracing the new places of deposit of exceptional lots and documents included in larger pieces. They have also served as progressive Records of the work of transfer and removal, the labelled and emptied presses being marked off as the operation proceeded. The Plan of the record repositories of the Court of Exchequer, in the Appendix, is reproduced from the original drafts prepared by Mr. Overend on commencing the work of transfer in those rooms. The tinted portion represents the extent to which the removal of the contents had been effected at the close of the year.

Plans prepared showing progress of work.

Appendix V.

44. In the deposit of this collection, it has been necessary to interpolate in several of the series brought from the office-presses other parts of the same series which had been deposited in the sacks brought from the vaults of Benchers' Building. The contents of 305 of these sacks had been carefully bundled, labelled, and indexed by the late Mr. James Frederick Ferguson, so as to render the task of introducing them into their respective series comparatively easy of accomplishment. But there remain 45 sacks of fragmentary pleadings and documents, the arrangement of which cannot be undertaken until the officers shall be more at leisure. The process of interpolation and supplementing at the close of the year had been effected in the case of 2,122 pieces.

Deficiencies in Law Exchequer series supplied from sacks brought from Benchers' Building.

45. Thirty-eight volumes of MS. compilations, by the late Mr. James Frederick Ferguson, supposed to contain, amongst other valuable matter, complete indexes to the Memoranda Rolls, formed part of the collection. On examination, their value appears to

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Appendix VI. have been over-estimated. The detail of their contents will be found in Mr. Hennessy's Report.

Removal of Records of Court of Common Pleas.

46. The principal repositories of the Court of Common Pleas occupy the floor above those of the Court of Exchequer, and present a like arrangement of a vaulted record room, separated by a

Appendix VII. corridor from the principal offices. The annexed Plan, reproduced from the original drafts prepared by Mr. Lopdell, exhibits the general arrangement and the extent to which the presses had been cleared at the close of the year.

Contents of vaults of Common Pleas.

47. Besides these repositories, there were two vaults in the basement, and one upper apartment: in the vaults were deposited 160 sacks of other Records of the Court of Common Pleas. These sacks contained about 2,500 bundles belonging to series of which the residues existed in more or less continuous order in the office presses. On their removal it was found necessary to expose them for some time to the open air. The contents were found in some instances altogether decayed, and in many cases injured by damp. Eighty-six of these sacks have been emptied, and their contents, comprising 1,319 bundles, have been catalogued and spread on the temporary flooring of the newly-constructed bays, from which Mr. Mills has begun the process of transferring them to their places in, and supplementary to, the corresponding series This operation has been facilitated by an Index to the contents, prepared, under the direction of the Master of the Court of Common Pleas, who had caused the contents to be bundled and labelled. At the close of the year, 237 pieces had been interpolated, so completing the continuity of the series deposited from the office presses. The residue belong in general to earlier portions of the several series, but have still to be brought into

In part interpolated in their series.

Appendix VIII. continuity among themselves. The detail of these operations will be found in the Report of Mr. Mills on the Common Pleas Collection.

48. The same causes which occasioned the non-removal of the Records remaining in the repositories of the Courts of Exchequer and Common Pleas, have also led to the continuance in their former places of deposit of a large part of the Judgment Rolls of the Court of Queen's Bench. These have been prepared for transfer, and provision has been made here for their reception since the month of May, 1869. In September, 1870, in order to expedite certain internal alterations, a portion of the collection consisting of 336 Case, and 115 Memorial Rolls, was, at the request of the officers in charge, received here on the understanding that such duties as might arise in respect of them, would be performed here by the proper officers provisionally. The class of Records in question does not require any but very rare reference for purposes of this kind.

Rolls of the Court of Queen's Bench not removed,

save certain Case Rolls.

Part of the Records and Pleadings Collection of the Queen's Bench removed.

49. The same pressure for space which led to the removal of the Case Rolls, induced the officers of this Department to proceed with the removal of the portion of the Records and Pleadings collection of the Court of Queen's Bench contained in the offices in the western quadrangle, the residue of which are deposited in the dome over the hall of the Four Courts. It had been considered

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more expedient to leave the collection in bulk, until the completion of arrangements for performing the duties consequent on removal; but in this, as in other cases, the convenience of the officers in charge has been consulted in preference to the general scheme of removal.

50. The collection so removed comprises 1,415 pieces, and is fully analysed and described in the detailed report of Mr. Berry, by whom the operation was conducted. I am also indebted to Mr. Berry for Reports on the further transfers effected under his direction from the offices of the Receiver Master, and of the Registrar of the Court of Chancery respectively. Appendix IX. Appendix X.

Equity Exchequer Records from offices and vaults of Receiver-Master in Court of Chancery.

51. The offices and vaults of the Receiver-Master of the Court of Chancery served as one of the five several sets of repositories of the scattered Records of the Court of Equity Exchequer. By the transfer and removal effected during the last autumn, the lately dispersed series have now been substantially re-united and completed in material, though not yet fully serialized, in this office. The collection includes a considerable mass of Exhibits and documents lodged in Court in the progress of causes which will be dealt with as the like series, coming from the offices of the other Masters of the Court of Chancery. It is observable in these as in the other similar collections, that there rarely exists any indication on books of account, of which there are now several tons weight in the Treasury, to show to whom they belonged or in what cause brought in. No authority exists warranting their destruction; and when it is considered that every cubic foot of space which they occupy, represents a considerable money outlay, the expediency of providing some uniform rule for their labelling on first deposit in Court, and for their return to the depositors on the winding up of the Causes will be apparent.

Want of indications of ownership on books of account and other exhibits, from various offices.

52. The accretions for the years 1869-70, from the late Registrar's office of the Court of Chancery, have been removed and deposited in continuation of their respective series. The system introduced in a great degree by Lord St. Leonards, of requiring the Records to be written on material of uniform size, capable of being bound in books or portfolios, has given greatly increased facility to the operations of this office, on collections of modern date.

Accruing Records from office of Registrar of Court of Chancery capable of easy deposit.

53. The transfer to this office of the Testamentary Records, from the Central and District Registries of the Court of Probate, has been entered on and in part completed. The Act vests in the Master of the Rolls, for the purposes of preservation here, all the ultra-vicesimal Records of the Court of Probate, and late Court of Prerogative, and all original Wills of which probate may have been granted for more than twenty years. Under the conjoint operation of these enactments, all the ultra-vicesimal Records, Books, and Documents in testamentary causes and matters of whatever kind, (except, perhaps, unproved original Wills), appear to be included, and this office became chargeable with their removal and deposit. A further duty is cast on this office, by the prospective operation of section 4 of the Act, which vests in the Master of the Rolls for like purposes, the Records of all Courts and offices thereafter ceasing to exist. On the passing

The Testamentary series; under "Public Records (Ireland) Act, 1867."

Prospective custody from 1st January, 1871, of

Diocesan, and other ecclesiastical Records, save those relating to Church property during continuance of Church Commission; with further exception of Records of Causes and Matters Matrimonial.

of the Irish Church Act, this enactment attached the several Diocesan and Official Ecclesiastical Records, as from the first day of the present year, with the exception of those relating to Church property, which, although destined ultimately to be deposited here, are for the present placed under the control of the Irish Church Commissioners.

54. The range of duty so extended has again undergone a contraction under the provisions of "The Matrimonial Causes and Marriage Laws (Ireland) Amendment Act, 1870," by which (s. 22) all Records, &c. relating to causes matrimonial are to be transmitted from the several Ecclesiastical Courts to the principal registry of the Court for Matrimonial Causes and Matters.

Difficulties of detail arising on the new enactments.

55. This tripartite division as to places of deposit, with its subordinate division into ultra-vicesimal and infra-vicesimal, as to the ages of the Records, involves some discrepancies in detail which will render a literal compliance with the directions of the legislature difficult in practice. The same books in many cases contain matter matrimonial and testamentary, and matter infra-vicesimal as well as ultra-vicesimal. In some cases the different classes of entries are not capable of separation; in others the separation would involve the breaking up and rebinding of the volumes. I have no reason however at present to apprehend difficulties so arising which may not be adjusted by mutual arrangement among the several officers charged with the new custody, or by exercise of the powers reserved to your Excellency and the Judges by the Irish Records Act, 1867.

Record Office, during 1870, charged only with Testamentary series,

56. None of the enactments in question, save those relating to the Testamentary Collections, having been in operation during the past year, it would have been premature, prior to 1871, to take any steps in respect of other than Testamentary Records. These, at the time of the coming into operation of the Public Records Act (Ireland), 1867, were governed as to their custody and disposal by the provisions of the Court of Probate Act, 20th and 21st Vic., c. 79. By this enactment the ancient ecclesiastical course of testamentary jurisdiction was abolished, and new divisions of a civil character, partaking partly of county and partly of barony boundaries, were substituted for the former Diocesan Registries. The Diocesan Registries, as then existing, had themselves been substituted for older and more numerous ecclesiastical divisions of the same nature. Each Diocesan Registry had thus the records of its own administration, subsequent to the passing of the Irish Church Act of 3 & 4 Wm. IV., c. 37, as well as the records of each of its constituent Registries, previous to that date. These Records having been kept according to the course of practice in each diocese, and with different degrees of care, were at the passing of the Probate Act, much wanting in uniformity of arrangement, and were of very different degrees of completeness in themselves.

previously regulated by Probate Act, under which District Registries substituted for Diocesan Registries.

Wills, &c., in Diocesan Registries kept in various modes of deposit, and with more or less care.

57. The change from the ecclesiastical to civil divisions effected by the creation of the District Registries of the Court of Probate, was accompanied by a transfer of the United Diocesan Records into the custody of the District Registrars. To avoid the inconvenience of dividing the Diocesan collections, these transfers

District Registries the depositories of Diocesan Collections.

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were made irrespectively of the new divisions, where these happened to be non-conterminous with the ecclesiastical boundaries. It has thus happened that in some of the District Registries were to be found the earlier Wills made in extern localities, while other Wills of inhabitants of the included localities, had to be sought for in an adjacent District Registry. The District Registrars, then, beginning a new administration not conterminous with either of the preceding, the several collections in their new places of deposit have come to comprise a variety of arrangements, representing distinct epochs of jurisdiction, and affecting three or more several civil and ecclesiastical divisions.

Diocesan arrangement preserved where areas non-conterminous. Resulting anomalies.

58. To obviate the confusion likely to arise from these divergences in the areas of jurisdiction, a map of the District Registries of the Court of Probate has been prepared, which shows in distinguishing colours the County, Diocesan, and District Registry divisions; so that the date and locality being given, the inquirer may know under what head of a District Registry or United Diocesan or ancient Diocesan Registry, the Record should be searched for.

Appendix XI.

59. It was deemed necessary before entering on a uniform plan of transfer, that the collections in their respective places of deposit should be inspected, and their bulk, modes of arrangement, and adaptability to the Record Treasury fittings, ascertained. It was also desirable to know how far each collection was secured from fire, so as to judge of those which it might be expedient to remove in the first instance. The several District Registrars were apprized of the intention to make such inspection by circular of the 21st May, 1870.

Inspection of District Registries.

60. As regards the collections at Londonderry, Belfast, and Armagh, it was considered that such inspection, having regard to previous knowledge of their condition, might be deferred, and the inspection was confined to the Midland, Western, and Southern Districts. It was found that in all cases excepting the Diocese of Meath, the old Diocesan and sub-diocesan collections of Testamentary Records, with a few exceptions, had been brought into the new Registries. These exceptions existed in the case of mixed documents of the character above adverted to, which in some cases were retained by the Diocesan Registrars as comprising other Consistorial matter, besides Testamentary. The abolition of the Ecclesiastical Courts has removed this ground of difficulty, and any outstanding Records of this character will, it is expected, be brought in without objection. In the case of the District Registry of Mullingar, it appeared that the transfer intended by the Probate Act had not taken place. This arose from the peculiar local situation of the Diocese of Meath, which in the allocation of the District Registries had, so far as it embraced King's County and Westmeath, been given to the Mullingar Registry; but, so far as it included Meath County, was part of the Principal Registry. To have separated the Wills according to the local residences of the Testators, would have been an operation of great labour and nicety; and to have transferred all to either Registry would have occasioned a more extensive anomaly

save Londonderry, Belfast, and Armagh.

Collections in their proper registries, save in case of Diocese of Meath; with exceptions, where entries mixed.

District Registry of Mullingar alone found without the earlier Collections, owing to peculiar position of Meath diocese.

than in any of the other cases where that mode of reconciling the divergent areas had been adopted. At Mullingar, accordingly, are to be found the Testamentary Records for Westmeath and King's County, from 1858 only, those for the previous period, as well for these counties as for the residue of the Diocese of Meath, having remained in the custody of the Diocesan Registrar. These latter had been deposited in the Sessions Court House at Navan, until recently, when their longer continuance there being objected to, the Registrar had them removed for preservation to his private residence at Clongill Rectory. With this exception, the intentions of the Probate Act appeared to have been substantially carried into execution under regular warrants in the several District Registries.

Wills, &c., of Diocese of Meath brought from former repository at Navan to Clongill Rectory.

61. It is unnecessary to particularize the different modes of deposit, indexing, and arrangement, especially in the earlier portions of the collections, in use in the different Registries. The Records found in these repositories fall under the principal heads of—

1. Original Wills, and vouchers for such as have been transmitted to the Central Registry or other lawful place of deposit.
2. Renunciations, Inventories, and Administration Bonds.
3. Act Books, recording grants of Administration and Probate.
4. Will Books, containing transcripts of Probates granted.
5. Citations, Monitions, and other proceedings in Testamentary causes, included under the general head of "Cause Papers."

Intermixed with these, and often inseparable from them, were found matrimonial, baptismal, and miscellaneous matters in causes ecclesiastical. In all, the Records were found in good present preservation, and consultable order, and capable of being brought into a uniform course of preparation for transfer. The observations made have led to concerted action on the part of this office and the Court of Probate, which will probably result in considerable simplification of future transfers.

Wills, &c., in all the Registries inspected, found in consultable order. Steps taken to secure future uniformity.

62. Strong rooms exist in Londonderry, Belfast, Armagh, Kilkenny, Waterford, Cork, Limerick, and Tuam. Ballina and Cavan alone are unprovided with these necessary places of security. At Tuam, the recent construction of the strong room had not admitted of the removal into their new receptacles of the contents of the presses. It was therefore considered expedient to proceed in the removal of the three last-mentioned collections, and of that at Clongill, in the first instance, and without waiting for the erection of any special fittings for their reception.

Strong rooms at the several District Registries, save Ballina and Cavan.

63. The Cavan collection includes the Testamentary Records of the Dioceses of Kilmore and Ardagh, which, although ecclesiastically united for a long period, had preserved their separate Registries. It included original Wills from 1682, with Will Books and Act Books in broken series, from 1693. It was removed to this office on the 12th November, and has been temporarily deposited on the wooden shelving of 4 Q, pending the erection of special iron fittings in 4 R. It had only recently

Removal of Cavan District Collection.

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come to the hands of the present Registrar, and bore marks of former exposure to damp.

Removal of the Clongill Collection, including the infra-vicesimal portion.

64. The Testamentary Records of Meath Diocese, preserved at Clongill, under the circumstances above mentioned, were in a state of more completeness. The Wills extended from 1664, and the Will Books, in continuous series, from 1667 to 1858. The last seven years of the series being within the age of twenty years, and the removal of the entire collection being a matter of urgent expediency, the Judge of the Court of Probate, in exercise of the power conferred by the 14th section of the Records Act, requested that the infra-vicesimal portion should be removed to this office, whereupon the Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls issued his warrants for the removal of both series respectively, by virtue of which the entire collection was brought from Clongill, and deposited here.

Removal of the Ballina Collection.

65. At Ballina, the collection had but recently come into the hands of the present Registrar. It had previously been in a state of great disorder, and some of the older Wills were considerably injured. These injuries are supposed to have been sustained during the French occupation in 1798, of Killala, where the collection had been originally deposited. The Wills commence from 1698, the Will Books from 1799, and the Grant Books from 1798; but in irregular sequence, and intermixed with various other matter, matrimonial and consistorial. The current Will Book, commencing in 1823, was left in the hands of the Registrar.

Removal of the Tuam Collection.

66. At Tuam, the collections for Tuam, Clonfert, and Elphin, were found in good order in separate series, for the respective dioceses. The Wills and Will Books (the latter in imperfect series), commence from 1641. Many of the Records in this collection comprised mixed testamentary, matrimonial, and general consistorial matter. The current Will Book, commencing in 1861, was left in the Registry.

All provisionally deposited, pending completion of fittings.

67. These several collections having been removed to this office were temporarily placed in 4 Q, adjoining to which the fittings for the reception of the general Testamentary Records had been commenced. These fittings were completed through one-half of 4 R, and were in progress throughout 4 R, 4 S, 4 T, 4 U, at the close of the year.

Tabular abstract of pieces removed.

68. The general nature and extent of the collections removed to, and placed in consultable order in the Record Treasury during the year 1870, will appear from the following Table. The quantity of work, of this nature, falls short of that performed in 1869. This is accounted for by the increased work of intern transfer and searching, and by the more desultory course of operation imposed on this office by the delay in arranging for the performance of duties consequent on transfer. In addition to these drawbacks, I have to observe that during the whole of the year, one vacancy, and during the last quarter two vacancies existed in the staff of the office; and that the practice of allowing gratuities to extern workmen, stated in my former Reports, has been discontinued.

Former Repository.	Classes of Documents.	Number of Pieces.
RECORD TOWER, DUBLIN CASTLE.	Journals of the Houses of Lords and Commons of Ireland, . vols.	149
	Statute Rolls, Public, . . rolls,	1,992
	,, Private, . . ,,	331
	Sessional Papers, . . bundles,	1,635
Offices of the COURT of EXCHEQUER.	Connaught Certificates, . . rolls,	7
	Adventurers', ,, . . ,,	27
	,, ,, (Repertory), book,	1
	Decrees for Innocents, . . rolls,	9
	,, ,, (Repertory), book,	1
	The Forty-nine Lots, . . rolls,	2
	Pipe, ... ,,	2
	Originalia, ... ,,	10
	Memoranda, ... ,,	301
	Decree (Continuation of Memoranda Rolls), . . . ,,	70
	Repertories and Indexes to Mem. and Decree Rolls, books,	12
	Communia, ... rolls,	156
	,, (Repty. and Index), books,	2
	Inquisitions, . . . portfolios,	32
	Repertories and Indexes to Inquisitions in Portfolios, books,	8
	Quit-rent Reducements, . . rolls,	7
	Memorial, ... ,,	100
	Memorials, . . . bundles,	142
	Negative Searches, . . books,	31
	Bail, ... ,,	8
	Docket, ... ,,	28
	Satisfactions, . . . bundles,	53
	,, (Indexes), . books,	9
	Warrants, . . . bundles,	62
	,, . . . books,	7
	Inquisitions, . . . bundles,	27
	Recognizances, . . books,	68
	Crown Bonds, . . . ,,	40
	Informations, . . . bundles,	15
	Writs of Appraisement, . ,,	10
	Petitions, . . . ,,	41
	Exemplifications, . . ,,	8
	Scire facias, . . . ,,	10
	Declarations, . . . ,,	52
	Pleas, ... ,,	64
	Posteas, ... ,,	13
	Consents, ... ,,	89
	Pleadings, . . . ,,	48

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Former Repository.	Classes of Documents.		Number of Pieces.
Offices of the COURT OF EXCHEQUER—*con.*	Pleadings (Indexes),	books,	87
	Executions,	bundles,	119
	„ (Indexes),	books,	19
	Affidavits Redocketting,	bundles,	18
	„ Debt,	„	54
	„ in Ejectment,	„	105
	„ Common,	„	65
	„ of Service,	„	202
	„ (Indexes),	books,	28
	Cognovits,	bundles,	297
	Judgment Pleadings,	„	251
	Miscellaneous Rolls,	rolls,	25
	„	books,	106
	„	bundles,	133
COURT of COMMON PLEAS,	Judgments,	rolls,	451
	Deeds and Recoveries, 1821–1834,	rolls,	25
	Remembrance Rolls of Recoveries,	„	19
	Indentures of Fines,	portfolios,	202
	„ (Duplicates),	bundles,	40
	Writs of Covenant, Precipes, and Concords,	„	172
	Certificates of Acknowledgments of Deeds,	portfolios,	32
	Summaries of Judgments,	„	6
	Affidavits,	„	38
	Memorials of Assignments of Judgments,	bundles,	33
	Memorials of Assignments of Judgments,	portfolios,	109
	Memorials of Assignments of Judgments,	rolls,	37
	Cognovits,	bundles,	306
	Bonds and Warrants of Attorney to satisfy Judgments,	„	23
	Warrants of Attorney to confess Judgment,	„	24
	Satisfactions,	„	38
	Declarations,	„	118
	Pleas,	„	58
	Copied Pleadings,	„	79
	Ejectments,	„	131
	Interlocutory Judgments,	rolls,	29
	Judgments in Dower &c. (Filazers'),	„	2
	Writs of Entry and Warrants of Attorney,	bundles,	48
	Quare Impedit Declarations,	„	7

Former Repository.	Classes of Documents.	Number of Pieces.
COURT of COMMON PLEAS —*continued.*	Quare Impedit Pleas, . bundles,	5
	Replications and Pleas, . „	1
	Non Pros Judgments, &c., „	5
	„ Executions, . „	1
	„ Affidavits, . „	1
	Pleadings of Final Judgments, „	264
	„ Ejectments and Scire Facias, . „	76
	„ Scire Facias and Inquisitions, . „	95
	„ Issues and Judgments by Default, „	72
	„ Issues, . . „	22
	„ Interlocutory Judgments, . „	30
	Posteas, ... „	64
	Posteas and Inquisitions, . „	22
	Inquisitions, . . . „	4
	Affidavits (Common), . „	187
	„ in Ejectment, . „	192
	„ to ground marked Writs, . „	83
	„ of Service of Process, „	104
	„ in Outlawry, . „	29
	„ Redocket, . „	27
	Writs returned, . . „	124
	Scire Facias, . . . „	3
	Outlawries, . . . „	20
	Process to outlaw, . . „	12
	Ca. Sa. to outlaw, . . „	7
	Exigents, . . . „	23
	Capias Utlagatum, . . „	68
	Writs of Entry, . . „	14
	Writs of Dedimus and Warrants of Attorney, . „	2
	Writs of Error, . . „	4
	Records in Error, . . . roll,	1
	Essoigns, ... bundle,	1
	Venire Facias and Panels, bundles,	76
	Writs and Executions, . „	26
	Rule Books, Peremptory, books,	226
	„ Judicial, . „	86
	Court Books, . . . „	65
	Requisitions for Entry of Rules, ... bundles,	24
	Consents, . . . „	7
	Notices of Motion, . . „	6
	Certificates of no Appearance, „	7
	Issues and Verdicts, . „	14
	Judges' Fiats, . . . „	18

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Former Repository.	Classes of Documents.	Number of Pieces.
COURT of COMMON PLEAS —*continued.*	Insolvent Papers, . . bundles,	3
	Rule Books for Insolvent Matters, . . . books,	2
	Counsels' Certificates, . bundles,	4
	Attorneys' Petitions, . „	6
	„ Register, . books,	32
	Entries of Attorneys' Apprentices' Indentures, . . „	1
	Indentures of Apprentices, bundles,	2
	Appearance Bail and Defence Books, . . . books,	102
	Appearances, . . . „	49
	Fines and Applications, . „	2
	Submissions and Awards, bundles,	21
	Judges' Reports, . . „	9
	Requisitions to mark Judgment, „	7
	„ to enter Judgment on Cognovit, „	1
	Bills and Writs against Peers, &c., „	12
	Certificates of sum due, . „	8
	Office Account, . . books,	18
	Incidental Expenses, . „	117
	Judgment Books, . . „	44
	„ Interlocutory, . „	32
	„ Docket Books, . „	33
	Indexes to Recoveries and Deeds, „	26
	„ Fines, . . „	24
	„ Certificates of acknowledgments, „	2
	Commissioners' Names, . . „	1
	Receipts for Deeds, . . „	1
	Pleadings, . . . „	87
	Postea, ... „	3
	Index to Warrants of Attorney, Assignments and Satisfactions, . . . „	13
	Index to Consents and Submissions, . . . „	6
	„ (Clerk of Juries), . „	3
	„ to Affidavits, . . „	41
	Writs and Seal Books, . „	73
	Outlawry Books, . . „	33
	Clerks of Errors' Index Book, „	1
	Writs of Entry Book, . „	1
	Summons Books, . . „	2
	Seal Books, . . . „	2
	Miscellaneous, . . . bundles,	10
	„ . . . books,	7
	Attorney Oaths and Others, bundles,	3
	Sacks, ... sacks,	169

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Former Repository.	Classes of Documents.	Number of Pieces.
	Tipperary Records.	
COURT of COMMON PLEAS —*continued.*	Writs, Pleadings, &c., . bundles,	35
	Records of Recoveries, . „	3
	„ of Fines, . . „	2
	Rule Books, . . . books,	25
	Appearances and Entry Books, „	8
	EQUITY EXCHEQUER RECORDS.	
RECEIVER-MASTER'S OFFICE.	Affidavits, . . . bundles,	198
	„ of Service, . „	64
	Receivers' Accounts, . „	43
	„ Statements, . „	13
	Draft Conveyances, . „	16
	Charges and Discharges, . „	49
	Cause Papers, . . . „	86
	Reports, ... „	32
	Depositions, . . . „	21
Vaults, . .	„ (Sealed), . sacks,	34
Office, . .	Cant Books, . . . books,	30
	Ch. & 2nd Rem.s' Summons Books, „	25
	„ Entry Books, „	12
	Miscellaneous, . . . „	43
	„ . . bundles,	33
Vaults, . .	„ . . sacks,	5
	Deeds, ... boxes,	35
	Estreats, . . . bundles,	63
	Fines and Sheriffs' Accounts, „	18
QUEEN'S BENCH: (Civil Side).	Judgment Rolls (Case), . . rolls,	336
	Memorial Rolls, . . . „	115
	Warrants to enter Judgment, bundles,	73
	Satisfactions, . . . „	50
	Memorials, . . . „	108
	Affidavits (Common), . „	102
	„ (Ejectment), . „	109
	„ (Redocketting), „	17
	Cognovits, . . . „	219
	Indexes to Warrants, . . vols.	14
	Satisfaction Entry Books, . „	11
	Indexes to Affidavits, . . „	18
	Interlocutory Judgment Books, „	57
	Requisitions, Writs, &c., . sacks,	10
	Miscellaneous, . . bundles,	176

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Former Repository.	Classes of Documents.	Number of Pieces.
RECORD AND WRIT OFFICE.	Accounts (Receivers'), . . vols.	45
	Attachments, ... „	2
	Certificates, ... „	5
	Consents and Consent Motions (Rolls), ... „	13
	Decrees, ... „	9
	Deeds Rolls, ... rolls,	6
	Exceptions, ... vol.	1
	Hearings Books, . . . vols.	7
	Incumbered Estates, Certificates for sale, ... „	3
	Motion Books, ... „	27
	Order (or Full Entry) Books, . „	37
	Patent Rolls, ... rolls,	5
	Petitions, ... vols.	23
	Petition Hearings (Rolls), . „	11
	Reports, ... „	34
	Rule Books (Side Bar), . . „	6
DISTRICT REGISTRIES OF COURT OF PROBATE :— Cavan.	Original Wills of Dioceses of Kilmore and Ardagh, bundles,	73
	Inventories, Bonds, Renunciations, &c., ... „	37
	Will Books, Grant Books, Indexes, &c., ... vols.	17
Ballina, .	Original Wills of Dioceses of Killala and Achonry, . bundles,	38
	Inventories, Bonds, Renunciations, &c., ... „	20
	Will Books, Grant Books, Index Book, ... vols.	4
Tuam, . .	Original Wills of Tuam Diocese, bundles,	34
	Inventories, Renunciations, &c., „	30
	Will Books, Grant Books, and Indexes, ... vols.	10
	Original Wills, Diocese of Clonfert, . . . bundles,	14
	Inventories, Renunciations, &c., „	17
	Registry Book and Index, . vols.	2
	Original Wills, Diocese of Elphin, ... bundles,	27
	Inventories, Renunciations, &c., „	30

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Former Repository.	Classes of Documents.	Number of Pieces.
DISTRICT REGISTRIES—*continued.*	Original Wills, Diocese of Meath, bundles	22
	Index, ... vol.	1
Clongill, Navan, .	Unproved Wills, Diocese of Meath, and Index, . bundle,	1
	Documents in Intestacy (without Index), . . „	1
. .	Will Books, Court Books, Note	
. .	Books, &c., ... vols.	19
. .	Mixed Administrations and Marriage Licences, . . vol.	1
		15,277

69. I append a similar table of the number of pieces deposited, in the way of intern transfer, during the past year:—

Late place in Record Treasury.	Description of Documents.	Number of Pieces.
2 M, 2 N, 2 O, 2 P, 3 M, 3 N, 3 O, 3 P.	Answers in Chancery, *fasciculi*, .	16,515
2 L, 3 L,	Rolls, Close and Patent, . . .	1,255
	„ Deed, ...	32
	„ Statute, ...	111
	Public Title-deeds, *fasciculi*, . . (Transfers from sacks included in first table.)	45
		17,958

70. I annex, as in my former Reports, a printed diagram, representing the lower part of the Record Treasury in plan, and the north and south sides of the upper hall in section. The work completed up to the beginning of 1870 is shown in black; the work performed during 1870 in red ink. A reference to the corresponding diagram for 1869 will show the general nature of the internal changes which have taken place during the past year.

71. The fees received in the Search and Transcribing Department of the office during the year 1870 amount to £281 17*s.* 6*d.* The details of the work appear by the annexed Table, the charges at 1*s.* per folio, indicating the transcription of documents of dates prior to the reign of George III. It will be seen that while the amount of transcription has not been so great as in 1869, the number of inspections shows a considerable increase, due to the influx of new classes of documents.

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State of Bays on East Side of Record Treasury, 31st December, 1870.

(Work since last Report shown in Red.)

6 A Vacant.	6 B Vacant.	6 C Vacant.	6 D Vacant.	6 E Custom House. Collectors' Accounts Deputations.	6 F Custom House. Collectors' Accounts Miscellaneous.	6 G Custom House. Collectors' Accounts Audit Drills, &c.	6 H Vacant.	6 I Vacant.	6 K Ex. Exchq. Affidavits, &c., from Chancery Masters' Offices.
5 A Do.	5 B Do.	5 C Do.	5 D Do.	5 E Benchers' Receipts of Revenue Exchequer.	5 F Law Exchq	5 G	5 H	5 I	5 K Vacant.

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To face page 28.

STATE OF BAYS

ON

EAST AND WEST SIDES OF RECORD TREASURY,

31ST DECEMBER, 1870.

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FEES RECEIVED in the YEAR to 31st DECEMBER, 1870.

Date.	Inspections.	Traces.	Folios at 1s.	Folios at 6d.	—	—
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1870.						
January, .	21	–	–	–	1 1 0	
	–	–	280	–	14 0 0	
	–	–	–	671	16 15 6	
						31 16 6
February, .	57	–	–	–	2 17 0	
	–	3	–	–	1 7 6	
	–	–	67	–	3 7 0	
	–	–	–	409	10 4 6	
						17 16 0
March, . .	33	–	–	–	1 13 0	
	–	2	–	–	0 15 0	
	–	–	234	–	11 14 0	
	–	–	–	403	10 1 6	
						24 3 6
April, . .	29	–	–	–	1 9 0	
	–	–	55	–	2 15 0	
	–	–	–	278	6 19 0	
						11 3 0
May, . .	41	–	–	–	2 1 0	
	–	2	–	–	1 7 6	
	–	–	365	–	18 5 0	
	–	–	–	457	11 8 6	
						33 2 0
June, . .	68	–	–	–	3 8 0	
	–	2	–	–	1 15 0	
	–	–	73	–	3 13 0	
	–	–	–	499	12 9 6	
						21 5 6
July, . .	33	–	–	–	1 13 0	
	–	1	–	–	0 5 0	
	–	–	601	–	30 1 0	
	–	–	–	321	8 0 6	
						39 19 6
August, . .	23	–	–	–	1 3 0	
	–	–	113	–	5 13 0	
	–	–	–	101	2 10 6	
						9 6 6
September, .	19	–	–	–	0 19 0	
	–	–	38	–	1 18 0	
	–	–	–	140	3 10 0	
						6 7 0
October, .	22	–	–	–	1 2 0	
	–	–	75	–	3 15 0	
	–	–	–	372	9 6 0	
						14 3 0
November, .	77	–	–	–	3 17 0	
	–	3	–	–	0 17 6	
	–	–	122	–	6 2 0	
	–	–	–	1,340	33 10 0	
	–	–	(1 Attendance.)		2 2 0	
						46 8 6
December, .	75	–	–	–	3 15 0	
	–	2	–	–	0 12 6	
	–	–	201	–	10 1 0	
	–	–	–	476	11 18 0	
						26 6 6
	498	15	2,224	5,467	—	£281 17 6

72. The literary inquiries during the year embraced:—Documents of Genevan Commission, Philadelphia State Papers, Acts relating to the Irish Church, Patent Roll, 7th Edward VI., Down **Literary inquiries.**

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Survey, Books of Enrolments of Deeds of Auditor-General's Office, Convert Rolls previous to 1734, Roll of Statutes, Documents connected with the Families of Alexander and MacCarthy, Exchequer Inquisitions, Certificates of Court of Claims, and under Acts of Settlement and Explanation, Documents connected with Coinage in Ireland, Books of Survey and Distribution, Transcripts of Carte Papers, Roll of Adventurers.

Donations. I have to acknowledge the following donations during the year 1870, to the Department :—

From the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury—
Transcripts of Carte Papers. Three volumes.
National MSS. of Scotland, Part II.
From the Master of the Rolls, England :—
232 volumes of Record Publications.

73. The office of Keeper of the Public Records in Ireland, vacated by the demise of the Right Honorable John Edward Walsh, was filled by the appointment of the Right Honorable Edward Sullivan, to the office of Master of the Rolls in Ireland, on the 12th January, 1870.

74. I beg leave to express my continuing obligations to the Commissioners of Public Works, and their Architect, and my satisfaction generally, in the zeal and assiduity of the officers of this Department.

All which is humbly submitted to your Excellency.

Dated at the Public Record Office
of Ireland, Four Courts, Dublin,
this 15th day of March, 1871.

(Signed), SAMUEL FERGUSON,
Deputy Keeper of the Public Records in Ireland.

I humbly certify to your Excellency, that this Report is made by the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records in Ireland, under my direction, pursuant to the Statute.

(Signed), EDWARD SULLIVAN, *M.R.*

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APPENDIX.

Appendix 1.

To the Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls.—The Third Report of Sir John Bernard Burke, C.B., Ulster, Keeper of the State Papers in the Record Tower, Dublin Castle, dated 1st February, 1871.

Sir,—I proceed to place before your Honor my annual statement of the work that has been done in this Department during the past year, from 1st February, 1870, the date of my second Report.

I will classify my remarks under the three divisions observed in that Report, viz. :—

1. Transfer of documents.
2. Reception of State Papers.
3. Arrangement, classification, indexing, &c., of the State Paper Department.

I.—Transfer of Documents.

1. The Parliamentary Records contained in "Parliamentary Record Room," described as "No. V" in the Record Commissioners' printed Report, have been transferred to the Public Record Office.

This collection comprises 149 volumes of original fair manuscript copies of Journals of the Houses of Lords and Commons, 1,992 Original Statute Rolls (Public), commencing 1634, and ending 1800, and 331 original Statute Rolls (Private), commencing 1660 and ending 1800.

Before these documents were transferred they were arranged, papered, labelled, and adjusted to the spaces in the Record Treasury, Public Record Office.

2. The Parliamentary Records contained in "Parliamentary Record Office," described as "No. 6" in the Record Commissioners' printed Report, have also been transferred. This collection comprises 1,635 bundles of Accounts, Appeals, Bills, Public and Private, Committee Books and Papers, Original Journals of the House of Parliament, Oaths and Declarations, Orders, Patents and Grants, Claims to Peerages, &c., Petitions, Proclamations, Reports, Returns, Suffering Loyalists' Books, &c., and various other subjects of public interest. These documents have been arranged, labelled, adjusted to the spaces in the Record Treasury, and removed to the Public Record Office.

II.—The Reception of State Papers.

1. A quantity of Miscellaneous Papers, as well as some MS. Books of Entries, have been transferred to this Department from the Council Office.

The Papers principally consist of Miscellaneous Letters, 1839 to 1852 (with the exception of 1851, not included), of Unions of Parishes, &c., Lists of Fees of various years, Quarantine Papers, Returns to Orders of Parliament, &c., &c.

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The Books are chiefly Money Warrants, Entries, &c. One, however, is entitled a "List of persons professing the Popish Religion who have taken and subscribed the Oath of Allegiance, 1775."

This mass of documents has been papered, endorsed, and placed in presses preparatory to being carefully examined, classified, and catalogued.

III.—ARRANGEMENT, CLASSIFICATION, INDEXING, &c., OF STATE PAPER DEPARTMENT.

1. A CHRONOLOGICAL SERIES OF KINGS' AND QUEENS' LETTERS has been formed. These important Letters were found in this Tower, dispersed amongst the masses of documents herein deposited, and have been supplemented by additions from the Chief Secretary's Office. These Royal Letters, heretofore scattered about, useless for reference, and unavailable for public purposes, are now for the first time brought together. They have been repaired, arranged chronologically, numbered, placed in cartons, and carefully catalogued and indexed. The series extends to more than 6,000 Royal Letters, commencing in the year 1649, and ending in the year 1852. Previously to the year 1697 the Letters are few, but from the latter date (1697) the series appears to be continuous.

These documents form a most important body of State Papers for public, historical, genealogical, and other purposes.

The first of what may be considered the continuous series of Royal Letters is a Letter of the King's, dated at Kensington, 22nd April, 1697 (Carton 159, No. 11), granting a free pardon to James [Power] Earl of Tyrone, grounded on the Report of the Attorney-General (dated 21st May, 1696), on the Earl's petition. The Report finds that His Majesty, on the Earl's coming over to His Majesty at the surrender of Waterford, had promised him a pardon, and that the Earl is a Protestant, not indicted or outlawed, and then (A.D. 1696) Governor of the county and city of Waterford. The Report further sets forth two certificates, dated 4th October, 1690—one, of the Bishop and Dean of Waterford, the Mayor and Corporation, and several gentlemen of the county of Waterford, testifying to the Earl's kindness during King James's Government; the other, of the magistrates, clergy, and gentry of the city and its neighbourhood, dated 18th November, 1693. Also the Duke of Ormonde's Letter, stating that the Earl, at the surrender of Waterford, quitted the enemy, and came over to His Majesty, though his father and regiment went to Cork and continued in King James's service; that the Earl was forced into that service by the severity of his father, but always had an inclination to desert them.

The next Royal Letter is one dated 23rd April, 1697 (carton 159, No. 12), granting William Spencer [grandson of Edmund Spenser, the poet] the forfeited estate of Hugolin Spencer [another grandson of the poet's], outlawed for high treason, to whom the petitioner was next Protestant heir.

A few numbers on is a Royal Letter, dated from Loo, 25th September, 1697 (Carton 159, No. 15), granting to William [Bentinck] Earl of Portland, the forfeited estate of Donogh, late Earl of Clancarty, reserving a portion of the revenues to the Countess Dowager of Clancarty, and Margaret Countess of Fingall [the Earl's aunt], for their lives.

These extracts from a few of the early Letters are characteristic of this portion of the series. In later years the Royal Letters refer more

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especially to appointments, ecclesiastical, legal, and civil; creations of Peers, Baronets, and Knights of St. Patrick, changes of name, appointments of Bishops, Deans, &c.; charters of incorporation to various institutions and societies, pensions, pardons, grants of pre-audience at the Bar, inventions, &c., &c.

The whole collection being now easy of reference, will, I have no doubt, prove of considerable advantage to the public.

2. THE CALENDAR OF THE BRITISH DEPARTMENTAL CORRESPONDENCE, being the correspondence of the Departments in England with the Lord Lieutenant's and Chief Secretary's Departments in Ireland, commencing in 1683, to which I referred in my last Report as having been continued to the year 1721, has during the past year been carried down to the end of the year 1727; and a portion of it, 1712 and 1713, has been fair-transcribed, which completes the first Volume of this Calendar.

3. A COMPREHENSIVE INDEX to the Council Books of the Commonwealth, a list of which was appended to my second Report, has been begun, and will, when completed, render the collection much more available for general reference. I have recently discovered among the State Papers a volume of this series entitled "Money Issues, 1656–57," and marked "A 23" by the Record Commissioners, which was missing at the date of my last Report.

The whole series of the Books of the Commonwealth and the Books of Entries (Miscellaneous) of Charles I., Charles II., James II., and William and Mary, comprises seventy volumes.

4. LICENCES TO CARRY ARMS, 1692–1780, have been arranged and placed in a carton.

5. LISTS AND RETURNS, MISCELLANEOUS, 1626–1813, have been arranged and placed in cartons.

6. MAGISTRATES ELECTIONS, CERTIFICATES, and other papers connected therewith, 1711–1816, have been arranged and placed in cartons.

7. MEMORANDA, &c., MISCELLANEOUS, 1685–1815, have been arranged and placed in a carton.

8. ORDERS OF THE IRISH PARLIAMENT, 1705–1799, have been arranged and placed in cartons.

9. PETITIONS, MISCELLANEOUS, and other papers connected therewith have been arranged and placed in cartons.

10. PRISONERS' CERTIFICATES and other papers respecting them, 1702–1789, have been arranged and placed in cartons.

11. RACE COURSES' PAPERS, 1712–1777, have been arranged and placed in a carton.

12. REVENUE CORRESPONDENCE, 1701–1800, has been arranged and placed in cartons.

13. SALVAGE CLAIMS, 1783–1804, have been arranged and placed in a carton.

14. SHERIFFS' NOMINATIONS, 1701–1764, have been arranged and placed in a carton.

15. SPECIAL STATE PAPERS, 1702–1797, have been arranged and placed in a carton.

Besides the foregoing Documents, the following, being unsuitable for the cartons, have been papered and indorsed, and are now ready for transfer to the Public Record Office, viz.:—

1. ROUTES, MILITARY, 1727–1764.
2. ACCOUNTS OF PRINTING AND STATIONERY, 1702–1793.
3. TRADESMEN'S ACCOUNTS, and other papers connected therewith, 1702–1795.
4. DRAFTS OF LETTERS OF IRISH PARLIAMENT, transmitting Bills to England, 1725–1800.

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5. Heads of Bills of Irish Parliament, 1711–1782.
6. Miscellaneous Papers respecting Bills, &c., of Irish Parliament.
7. Transmisses of Bills of Irish Parliament, 1753–1780.
8. Accounts of Public Works, State Messengers, &c.

Your Honor will perceive, from the foregoing report, that I have this year completed, as required by the Public Record (Ireland) Act, 1867, the transfer to the Public Record Office of the contents of the three depositories, viz. :—

I. The Bermingham Tower Record Room.
II. The Parliamentary Record Room, No. V., and the Parliamentary Record Office, No. 6.
III. Record Commission Department.

The transferring of these Records was greatly facilitated by the arrangements made for the reception of the documents at the Public Record Office by Dr. Ferguson and by a system of Transfer Books he has designed.

Having thus accomplished the removal of the contents of these depositories, I will add a few general remarks with reference to the State Papers.

The Carton System, as applied to the proper keeping of these important papers, has to the fullest extent answered expectations. By it I have been enabled to remove the documents from darksome recesses, where they were kept tied up in dirty and inconvenient bundles, and to place them in layers in chronological series—each paper numbered in the cartons, and each carton having also its own proper number. By this means the several documents are readily accessible, and having been thoroughly cleaned and dusted, will be for the future kept in good and safe condition.

The Kings' and Queens' Letters, which I have already described, fill forty-two cartons.

Carrying out this system I have had the room No. V. (lately used for the Parliamentary Records), re-adjusted for the reception of cartons, in which I am now arranging a very important collection of miscellaneous State Papers, heretofore placed in parcels, four rows deep, most inconvenient for reference. When the classification in the cartons is accomplished, this inconvenience will be wholly removed, and easy access afforded.

This collection concerns the late and present centuries, and contains a vast number of papers of the greatest importance, referring as they do to almost every subject of public interest.

Another work of importance—the Cataloguing and Calendaring the State Papers—has occupied much of my attention during the past two years, and the first folio volume of the Calendars begun in 1868, is now completed. It comprises—

A Calendar of Church Papers, Miscellaneous, together with an Index of names; and also

A Calendar of the British Departmental Correspondence, beginning with a letter of the Duke of Ormonde, dated 3rd of March, 1683/4 [*Carton* 2, *No.* 1], and ending with a letter of Edward Southwell to Joshua Dawson, dated London, 23rd March, 1713/14 [*Carton* 6, *No.* 2,104].

In this collection will be found letters from James, second Duke of Ormonde; Francis Gwyn; Right Hon. Edward Southwell, Secretary of State for Ireland; Sir William Robinson, bart.; Henry St. John,

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Viscount Bolingbroke; the Lord Treasurer Godolphin; the great Duke of Marlborough; Brigadier Cadogan; Laurence Hyde, Earl of Rochester; Isreal Fielding; Richard Powys; Sir Stephen Fox; Sir Cyril Wyche; Charles, Earl of Sunderland; Thomas, Earl of Pembroke; George Dodington; Right Hon. Joseph Addison; Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford; Sir John Stanley; Brinsley Butler; Samuel Dopping; J. Pulteney; Agmondisham Vesey, &c., &c.

Many of these letters, though written on public affairs, have the character of private correspondence, for they deal fully as much with the ordinary occurrences of the day as with public business. The correspondence between the Right Hon. Edward Southwell, Secretary of State, and Joshua Dawson, Secretary to the Lords Justices, is continued throughout many years, and contains some very interesting public intelligence, and a great number of traits of social life and manners. The same remark applies to the correspondence of Mr. J. Pulteney, Mr. George Dodington, Mr. Brinsley Butler, and Mr. Dering.

Throughout the correspondence there are continued references to and description of the events of the wars in Flanders and Spain.

Edward Southwell when re-building the house at Kingsweston, in Gloucestershire (purchased by his father, Sir Richard Southwell, about the year 1680), after the plans and under the inspection of Vanbrugh, writes frequently to Joshua Dawson, who had been some time before engaged upon his Mansion House in Dawson-street, since occupied as the residence of the Lord Mayor of Dublin.

From the following letter of Edward Southwell, dated 5th March, 1712/13 [*Carton* 6, *No.* 1,870], it would appear that Mr. Dawson's house was amongst the first to bring the south side of Dublin into fashion. "I am very glad" (says Mr. Southwell) "to see your side of the water begin to take; and if you have so fundamental a reason as a dry foundation, you certainly must carry it if you could add the conveniency of a wooden bridge at Vanhumrys [Ferry, qy.] for coaches to go over; it would carry everything to your [side]." In the same letter is the following passage:—"I am solicited by the Elector Palatine's Minister for a pair of moose deer's horns for the Elector; and I wish I knew where to get them, I would willingly pay for them."

Several of the letters refer to the obtaining of French wine from Dublin. French wine imported into Ireland seems to have been an object of great desire amongst the official persons in England, and there are constant requests from Addison, Francis Gwyn, and others to Mr. Joshua Dawson to contrive to send hogsheads of it to England—Irish usquebaugh was also in requisition.

In a letter of Mr. Pulteney to Joshua Dawson (dated 16 September, 1712) [*Carton* 6, *No.* 1,763]. He informs him that fifty bottles of Irish usquebaugh are required for a friend of his at the Court of Denmark, who sends £20 to be laid out in the purchase. If it cost less (and the best as I am informed are sold for six shillings per bottle), you are to buy as many more bottles as shall come within that sum of £20, to be consigned to Hamburg, Elsinor, or Copenhagen. Enclosed in this letter is a scrap of paper with the following words:—"The William of Dublin, George Russell, master, for Hamburg, shipped five dozen and four bottles of usquebaugh on board y^e^ above ship, and consigned to Mr. Charles Gore, merchant in Hamburg, for Daniel Pulteney, esq., Envoy to Denmarke, this 27 November, 1712."

The following extracts from this volume of the Calendar will explain not only the system of the Calendaring, but also the nature of the documents.

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EXTRACTS FROM CALENDAR NOW IN PROGRESS.

Carton 2, *No.* 184.—*Duke of Ormonde to Lords Justices.*—Designs in France as to invasion of Scotland or Ireland—Privateers taken by the Seafort—Trim prisoners to be reprieved and transported—Great number of privateers on the western coast: Admiralty's precautions: negligence of the "Feversham"—Half-pay officers—Charges of Parliament not fully set forth—Embarkation of clothing. London, 2 May, 1704.

Carton 2, *No.* 206.—*Sir William Robinson to Mr. Dawson.*—Refers to his not having been lately with Sir John Temple—Still declines to pay the charge of £12 16*s.* for the postage of Van Homrigh's book—Complains that Lord Walden has been disobliged by the frigate's not being sent to receive him, and that "our mighty speaker and Lord Blessedtown" have been given the warrant instead. London, 24 June, 1704.

Carton 2, *No.* 210.—*Sir William Robinson to Joshua Dawson.*—The book of Van Homrigh released from Posthouse for moiety of the demand—Irish Accounts—Disinclination of "people of money to meddle with any security in Ireland, especially towards Ulster, it being, as they say, too nere Scotland"—Sir William's approaching visit to "Que" [Kew]. London, 4 July, 1704

Carton 2, *No.* 287.—*R. Warre to Joshua Dawson.*—Encloses letter from Lisbon; no news received from Gibraltar—English troops preparing to march into Alentigo—Dutch letters give accounts from Paris, which confirm the success before Gibraltar in the action of the 17th, wherein the French and Spaniards were repulsed with very great loss, and further that there was a report in Paris that the siege was raised.—No progress made by the French before Verrue. Whitehall, 1 March, 1704–5.

Carton 3, *No.* 336.—*J. Burchett to Joshua Dawson.*—Convoy asked for the Unity Flyboat laden with stores for Her Majesty's naval service from Milford to Kinsale; afterwards from Kinsale to Dublin, where "she is to go for a lading of black Irish marble for St. Paul's Cathedral," and finally back to Milford or Bristole. Admiralty Office, 25 August, 1705.

Carton 3, *No.* 391.—*Duke of Ormonde to Lords Justices.*—Death of Lord Ch. Baron Donellan: The Lord Treasurer leaves the new appointment entirely to the Duke; the Duke's suggestion thereon: Baron Echlin too infirm of body: Mr. Attorney-General having a great estate and married into a titled family, might accept the title of Baron and Peer of Ireland, but if not he cannot be refused the vacancy, and then Sir R. Levinge would be Attorney-General, and Mr. Bernard Solicitor-General; a favour might be done to Baron Echlin's son: Mr. Keightly to act in the matter confidentially and intermediately. London, 5 January, 1705

Carton 3, *No.* 562.—*R. Powys to Joshua Dawson.*—Warrant ordered to be prepared as to a matter between the Countess of Dorchester and Lady Russell, as to their several Letters Patents as "Lady Russell is too powerful a Teizer" to be delayed—Memorial of his Grace [Duke of Ormonde] to be referred to Commissioners of the Revenue, desiring his contract of £3,500 a year for the Butlerage to be made up fifteen years—Union passed the Scotch Parliament. Whitehall, 23 Jan., 1706-7.

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Carton 3, *No.* 600.—*R. Powys to Joshua Dawson.*—Refers to a subject on which Mr. Southwell having offered a letter of the Lords Justices to the Duke of Ormonde, his Grace said it would be time enough for doing "that matter" when he was in Dublin: surprised at Mr. Southwell's hesitation on this affair: Neither his Grace ("great a general as he is") or Mr. Southwell, nor the Lords Justices "had courage enough to attack soe formidable an enemy as my Lady Dorchester." Whitehall, 20 March, 1706-7.

Carton 3, *No.* 780.—*Sir W. Robinson to Joshua Dawson.*—(*Seal*, a chev.: between three bucks trippant. *Crest*, a stag's head erased)—Lord Ranelagh's thanks—Downfall of Vanburgh, the banker, in London—The Upper House and the Commons engaged with Lord Peterborough's business: "some people of opinion that my lord is like to have but y^e^ second best, as any may judge when they say that Spaine was rather lost by the transactions of 1706 rather than in 1707: that party called the Whiggs are his enemyes, and the other party his friends: there's a paradox for you and your Royal Society to unfold." London, 17 January, 1707–8.

Carton 3, *No.* 796.—*B. Butler to Joshua Dawson.*—Alterations at Court: the chief manager thereof, Mr. Secretary Harley: "it was some time before the Duke of Marlborough got the better of him" . . . "'tis sayd her Majesty is very uneasy, and that her indisposition proceeds more from her minde than body"—Details of the ministerial changes: Harley will come into play again before long, "for the elections will certainly be more with the Torys than Whiggs."—Mr. Escourt's play—Her Majesty's birth-day celebrated with more pomp at the Castle of Dublin than in London—Ministerial surmises—"There is a story in town, how true I can't tell, you shall have it; that at the councill, when Ld. Marl [borough] sayd he could not serve any longer, severall of the lords gave their opinions that if my ld. layd down his commission, that we had none able to command the forces, nor none that had such interest with they allies as his Grace, on which Lord Wharton shud say that he thought there was one as able and every way as well qualified to head the English army, and one who he thought should be better known to the English, and that he was not ashamed to name him, which was the Elector of Hanover: this they say made everybody there mute." London, 14 February, 1707–8.

Carton 4, *No.* 863.—*George Doddington to John Pratt.*—Details of the battle of Oudenarde, with "some circumstances of this truly great and glorious victory, which are not in the prints, but are such as I have very good authority for"—Captain William Maritt, a French pensioner, to be one of the captains to serve in y^e^ Spanish establishment. 6 July, 1708.

Carton 4, *No.* 936.—*Charles Dering to Joshua Dawson.*—Death of the Prince [George of Denmark]—Particulars of his dying moments; "dyed in his chair; his face as black as a sloch two hours before he expired: the Queen upon her knees kissing his hand till she was put away, a quarter of an hour before his death by Lady Marlborough and Admiral Churchill into another room, that she might nott see him

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breath his last, and when he was actually dead they carried her down the back stairs, and putt her into Lady Marlborough's coach, the Duchess and Lady Hyde with her, and brought Her Maty to St. James's: H. M. has been mighty averse to the opening his body, butt the physicians assuring her that he could not keep without it she has att last consented to it"—Mr. Pulteney and allowance to Mr. Dawson his deputy—Squire Palmer. London, 29 October, 1708.

Carton 5, *No.* 1,478.—*Edward Southwell to Joshua Dawson.*—Guiscard's attempted assassination of Mr. Harley: This being the inauguration day there was a great deal of company at Court: the Queen had a touch of the gout, and did not see the company, only her own servants: Monsr. Guiscard, who was present, having been arrested, it is supposed for correspondence with France, drew a penknife and stabbed Mr. Harley; it pleased God that it hit against the middle bone of his stomach, so that the penknife broke short off, and left the piece in; the Lords drew their swords, and Mr. St. Johns "run him into the belly," and the Duke of Newcastle gave him another wound: Guiscard, who owns he meaut the stroke for Mr. St. John, and is sorry it happened to Mr. Harley, is sent to Newgate. London, 9 March, 1710-11

Carton 5, *No.* 1,601.—*J. Williams to Joshua Dawson.*—Prince Eugene arrived here on Saturday, and had on Sunday a private audience: our Court bent and resolved on a peace; believes it is out of the power of Prince Eugene, even with the Emperor's interest, to persuade Her Majesty to carry on the war, especially since Spain or any part of it seems so irretrievable by any other means than by a treaty —The "D. of M." in disgrace: is informed that the Elector of Hanover is to command the forces in Flanders; if so, it is hoped the Whigs will be contented, since they grumble much at the thoughts of the D. of Ormonde being sent thither. London, 8 January, 1711.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) J. Bernard Burke, Ulster.

Record Tower, Dublin Castle,
1st February, 1871.

Appendix No. 2.

Public Record Office of Ireland.

Instructions by the Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls, as to the duties to be performed in the Public Record Office, in relation to Deeds and Muniments of Title of Public Departments.

Deeds and Muniments of Title of Public Departments in Ireland may be received and kept at the Public Record Office, subject, unless by special order of the Master of the Rolls, to the following regulations:—

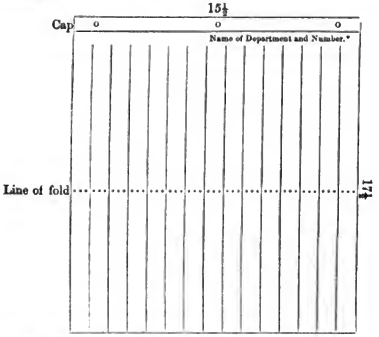
As to such Deeds and Muniments executed after the 1st of August, 1870;

They must be on parchment.

The sheets not to be less than 17 inches, nor to exceed 17½ inches in length, by 15 and not exceeding 15½ inches in width; to be engrossed lengthwise, as in diagram.

Where any Instrument consists of more sheets than one, it is to be capped across the width, as in diagram.

Each Instrument must bear the name of the department from which it comes, written or impressed, together with its current consecutive number at the top left hand corner (* in diagram) as, "Customs, Ireland, 1,"



A Specimen Deed may be inspected at the Public Record Office.

No Deed or Muniment lodged under this Order shall be taken out of the Public Record Office without the written order of the Master of the Rolls; nor shall the same be opened to inspection otherwise than on order of the Master of the Rolls, or on written requisition from the Head or Secretary of the Department to which it may belong.

A receipt shall be given by the Deputy or Assistant Deputy Keeper for each Instrument, in the following form:—

Received from the Department of Ireland, an Instrument, No. , for deposit in the Public Record Office, subject to the Regulations in the Instructions of the Master of the Rolls of the 7th of May, 1870.

Dated this 7th day of May, 1870.

EDWARD SULLIVAN, *M.R.*

Appendix No. 3.

Extract from the Report of John O. Overend, Esq., on the Transfer and Part Removal of the Records of the Court of Exchequer.

In conjunction with Mr. Berry, from whom I received the greatest assistance, I commenced, on the 5th of April, 1870, the actual arrangement and preparation of the Records and Documents of the Court of Exchequer for removal to this department. The collection was contained in thirteen rooms. Three of these were used for the purposes of the Consolidated Writ Office; but as there was a large number of Law Exchequer Records stored in them, I had the presses therein numbered consecutively with those contained in the other rooms. I continued the series from the Queen's Bench offices, commencing with press No. 1,205, and ending with No. 1,569, being in all 364 presses. For further facility of reference, I have had the names of the several offices given in the Transfer Book. The offices or rooms in which the Records were deposited were named, respectively,

The Rules office, two rooms; Record office, two rooms; Master's office, two rooms; Chief Clerk's office, one room; Pleadings office, one room; Revenue office, one room; Stamp office, one room; Consolidated Writ office, three rooms.

The Records which I have transferred from these repositories chiefly consist of the Law Exchequer collection, and some Records that were formerly preserved in the Equity side of the court, and placed in the custody of the Master of the Exchequer by order of 9th December, 1852. Mention is made, and a list given, of this latter class in the Appendix to your second Report, page 91.

There were also removed some documents belonging to the Revenue side of the Exchequer, but which must not be confounded with the casual Revenue Records, reported on in Appendix No. 9 to your last Report.

The Law Exchequer Records may be placed under three heads, namely:—The Pleadings, the Record, and the Rules departments.

The Pleadings department had the custody of all documents prior to the marking of judgment. The arrangement and removal of the Records connected with this department occupied a considerable time, as I had to dovetail the collection with the portion of the Pleadings brought from the vaults and rooms of Benchers' Building, and placed temporarily in the Treasury vaults. The most of the collection so removed had been arranged and labelled by the late Mr. James F. Ferguson, according to terms and years, tied in brown-paper parcels, and placed in sacks. The work of interpolation was very tedious, and cost a good deal of time and labour, as the contents of no less than 305 sacks were examined and interpolated. In Appendix No. 7 of your second Report, further information will be had with regard to these sacks.

The Record department had the charge of all documents consequent upon and dealing with Judgments. The Records belonging to this department were generally in good order, and easily removed. Although I have entered, labelled, and made all arrangements for transferring the Debt and Case Judgment Rolls, I have not yet actually removed them, as no arrangement has been come to with regard to assigning and satisfying the judgments entered thereon, and performing the other duties connected therewith, after removal, by the officers of the court. The

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Final Judgment Books—the indexes to these Rolls—have consequently not been transferred; and as they contain the references to the Judgment Pleadings, as well as to the Enrolments, the Judgment Pleadings remain here without Indexes.

The Records belonging to the Rules department were removed in the year 1869. A list of the collection was given in your second Report, page 15.

The documents of the Revenue department were in much disorder. Enrolments of "Deeds of Exchange of Glebe Lands," "Exemplifications," "Deeds," &c., that will require further arrangement, were found amongst them, and will be treated of in a future report. A number of affidavits that appeared to belong to the Equity side of the Exchequer, were brought from the Revenue office; I have handed them over to the Equity collection.

The Records connected with the Equity side of the Exchequer were in excellent order, having been carefully arranged and labelled by the late Mr. James F. Ferguson; these I have also handed over to the Equity collection.

I proceed to enumerate the principal classes of documents removed, in dictionary order, noticing under each head how far indexed.

Affidavits are of five classes, viz.:—Common Affidavits, Affidavits of Service in Ejectment, Redocketing Affidavits, Affidavits of Service of Writs, and Affidavits to Register Warrants of Attorney.

Affidavits Common, 1737–1850, form a very regular series, H. 1744 only being missing. Under the other classes will be given the dates at which different series were from time to time placed under this head. Indexed in Affidavit Books, 1808–1849. The book for 1850 was not transferred, as it contained later dates.

Affidavits, Contempt in, 1760–1806, from which latter date they were kept as Common Affidavits, except for Hil. 1837, when they were kept on a separate file, but with what object I am unable to state. No Index.

Affidavits of Debt, M. 1803–1840, Indexed in the Affidavit Books from 1808.

Affidavits for Redocketing Judgments, 1828–1844. The Redocketing of Judgments was abolished by the 7th & 8th Vic., c. 107. The Indexes to these are kept in the Judgment Registration Office, and have not been transferred.

Affidavits to register warrants of Attorney, 1840–4. There is only one file of these. The warrants in some instances are attached to the Affidavits. The Affidavits filed subsequently to 1844 have not been removed as they are on the same file with others of a later date than 1850. No Index.

Affidavits of service in Ejectment, 1733–1850. There are several files wanting prior to 1746, from which year they are arranged in terms. A paper copy of the Declaration served, is in all cases attached to the Affidavit. Indexed from 1808 in Affidavit Books.

Affidavits of service of Notices of persons tendered as bail at bar for Defendants; only one bundle, 1794–1801. No Index.

Affidavits of service of Rules for Judgment, 1793–1823. A regular series, Indexed from 1808 in Affidavit Books.

Affidavits of service of Subpœnas, 1760–1840. Irregular to 1805. From 1810 to 1832, they were filed along with the Affidavits of service of Writs: the series was continued in 1832. These were the proceedings against members of Parliament, &c., by Common Law Subpœna—Indexed from 1808 in Affidavit Books.

Affidavits of service of Writs, M. 1803–1850, of Capias ad Respondendum: attached to each affidavit is the Writ of Capias, and an affidavit made

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by the Plaintiff or his attorney, stating his knowledge of the Defendant, and that he believed him to be personally served. Indexed from 1808 in Affidavit Books.

Affidavits of Witnesses' Expenses, 1807–14. A solitary file. Indexed from 1808 in Affidavit Books.

Attorneys, Documents relating to the admission of, 1767–1850; were handed over to the custody of the Master of the Exchequer, on the abolition of the Equity Exchequer in 1850. They are made up in yearly bundles, and consist of the Stamp office certificate, certificate from Queen's Inns and other papers necessary for admission. There are a few gaps. From 1835 they contain the Petitions of Apprentices for admission. No Index.

Attorneys, Petitions of Apprentices to be admitted, 1713–1835, from which latter year they are placed with the Documents relating to the admission of Attorneys. No Index.

Roll of Oaths of 1776–1837. There is a gap from 1801 to 1829. The Roll subsequent to 1837, containing the oaths after 1850 has not been removed.

Yearly lists of 1734–1825 are in volumes. There are many missing.

Appearance Books, Rev. Ex. 1764–1850, 2 vols. containing the entry of Appearances of Defendants at the suit of the Crown.

Awards, see *Consents*.

Bail Books, 1802–1839.

Briefs, 1830–1849, lodged in cases along with other papers, for the purpose of facilitating the making up of orders of the Judges, &c. They properly belong to the parties leaving them, but never have been called for.

Case Judgments consist of all Final Judgments other than Debt. Up to the year 1835, they were arranged in the various classes mentioned below. From 1835 to 1844, they were entered in the following manner. The Attorney coming in to mark Judgment, lodged with the chief Clerks a sum of money necessary for stamp duty and fees. The officers then made up the Judgments, and at the end of the term, each officer gave in the Judgments marked by him for enrolment. The Pleadings were then labelled with the clerk's name, sending them in as "Stewart's Judgments," "Maguire's Judgments," &c. This system caused considerable confusion in their arrangement during that period. From the year 1844 the Judgments were all placed on one file, irrespective of class, and simply entitled Judgment Pleadings. In marking a case Judgment, all the Pleadings in the cause are taken off their respective files, and attached to the summary or certificate of Judgment, and an entry is made in the Pleadings Book of the date of their being taken off. Judgment Pleadings were enrolled at length up to 1850. Under this class fall Judgments—

On Confession and in Ejectment, 1764–1792. A gap from 1764 to 1786; from which year to 1792 they are tolerably regular. Indexed in the Final Judgment Books.

On Confession, H. 1769—H. 1835; are in very regular order, 1825 being the only year missing since 1800. Indexed in the Final Judgment Books.

By Default and on Confession, T. 1740–1830 run in very irregular order, a great many years and terms being wanting. Indexed in Final Judgment Books.

In Ejectment, H. 1756—H. 1835. These do not include Judgments where trial was had. (See *Judgments on Postea*.) Nor Judgments in Ejectment on Consent. (See *Judgments on Confession*.) Though the first file we have is for H. 1756, they don't commence as a regular series

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until 1790, from which year there are but a few terms missing. These Judgments were formerly indexed in books called "Plaintiffs' Books" afterwards, and until 1844, in the Interlocutory Judgment Books: from 1844 they are indexed in the Final Judgment Books. But at all times when the Defendant took defence, and Judgment was had on Postea or Consent, they were Indexed in the Final Judgment Books. None of these Indexes has yet been removed.

On Inquisition, E. 1771–1835. From E. 1771 to 1790 there are many years and terms wanting. From 1790, with the exception of 1823 and 1833, they are in regular order. Indexed in Final Judgment Books.

On Nil Dicit, 1745–1833. There are several breaks up to 1766, from which year to 1819 they run regularly. 1820–1, 1824–1827, 1829–30 are missing. Indexed in Final Judgment Books.

On Postea and Inquisition, 1753–1802. There are only occasional terms in existence prior to 1782: from that year to 1792 they are tolerably regular; there is one term for 1794, and one file for 1802: after this year they were kept on the *Postea* Files. Indexed in Final Judgment Books.

On Postea, 1743–1835, are the Judgments marked on the finding of a jury. They commence with a solitary term for 1743, from which year till 1794 there are only a few isolated bundles: from 1794–1810, they remain in an almost unbroken series; but from 1810 to 1815, there is a complete gap, as well from 1815 to 1817: 1824 is also missing: another hiatus occurs between 1825 and 1828: they finish as a separate series in 1835. They include Judgments in Ejectment where trial was had. Indexed in Final Judgment Books.

On Sci. Fa., H. 1743–T. 1846: commence with one Term for 1743; the next is for M. 1769: from 1771–1846, they are fairly regular, some terms being wanting; but 1837 is the only year absent. Indexed in the Final Judgment Books.

Case Judgment Pleadings, E. 1835–1850.—The Judgment Pleadings from E. 1835 to 1843 were placed together, under the names of the respective chief clerks in the office, by whom the Judgments were prepared. From 1844, when the offices were reconstituted under the 7th & 8th Vic., c. 107, all Judgments marked, with the exception of Judgments on Sci. Fa., were kept together according to terms, each Judgment being numbered as it was entered. Judgments on Sci. Fa. were kept separately. Indexed in Final Judgment Books.

Certificates to Plead Double Matter, 1822–1849.—Made up in yearly bundles. No Index.

Cognovits, H. 1750–1850.—The Cognovit was the first step towards marking Judgment on Bond; which Judgment was afterwards enrolled, and all subsequent action thereon, such as assignment, satisfaction, &c., taken upon the Roll, so that the Cognovit is seldom or ever referred to. They are indexed in the Final Judgment Books, the references to them being the same as to the Rolls.

Common Affidavits, 1737–1850. See *Affidavits*.

Consents, 1742–1850, form a very regular series, and are in good condition. They are arranged in yearly bundles. Submissions and Awards are kept and indexed with the Consents. There is no Index previous to 1840. The Index Book after 1847, containing entries subsequent to 1850, has not been removed.

Court Books, 1798–1850. See *Rule Books*.

Crown Bonds, Rec. Ex., 1715—14th May, 1850, are in fair condition; they are kept in guard books. Vol. I., containing the first forty-nine Bonds, is not forthcoming. They are indexed from 1731 to 1836. As

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the book from 1836 contained references to Bonds subsequent to 1850, it has not been removed.

Declarations, H. 1740–1850.—There are several years missing prior to 1784. From 1785 the series is complete. These are the Declarations in causes where judgment has not been marked; they do not include Declarations in Ejectment. See *Ejectments*. Indexed in Pleadings Books.

Declarations in Ejectment. See *Ejectments*.

Declarations, Second, in Ejectment, H. 1786–1849.—In causes not continued to judgment. From 1833 they are indexed in the Second Declaration Books, which are of a similar nature to the Pleadings Books, and contain the references to all defences and pleas filed to the Second Declarations. The indexes from 1845 to 1848 are not forthcoming.

Demurrers and Exceptions in Special Cases, 1830–1834.—No Index.

Demurrers. See *Pleas*.

Depositions, 1842–1849, of witnesses examined under a Commission, who were either unable from illness or distance to attend trials. Unindexed.

Deputations to Sub-Sheriffs, 1836–7, *Rev. Ex.*—From the High Sheriffs. No Index.

Ejectments, 1744–1850.—This series, though called and labelled "Ejectments," consists properly of "Declarations in Ejectment" where judgment has not been entered. In good order and sequence from 1782. A paper copy of the Declaration is attached to the Affidavit of Service in Ejectment. See *Affidavits*. Ejectments are indexed in Ejectment Books from the year 1822. Pleas to Declarations in Ejectment are entered in the Second Declaration Books. See *Declarations, Second, in Ejectment*.

Ejectment, Pleas in. See *Pleas*.

Ejectment, Affidavits in, 1733–1850. See *Affidavits*.

Estreat Book, Rev. Ex., 1849–1851, showing the fines imposed by every Court in each county.

Executions, returned, 1760–1850. The return of the Sheriff is on the back of each Writ. The Writs of Habere issued on Judgments in Ejectment were kept on these files, with the exception of those for 1838–1844, which were kept separately. See *Haberes*. They are indexed from 1825–1850.

Final Judgment Books.—Not yet removed.

Haberes, 1838–1844, with the return of the Sheriff on the back. They were kept on the Execution files before and after the above dates. See *Executions*. Indexed in Execution Books from 1825.

Indenture Books, 1770–1819, contain the entries of the Indentures of Attorneys' Apprentices. Unindexed.

Informations, Rev. Ex., 1828–1849, made at the suit of the Crown. Indexed from 1828.

Inquisitions, Rev. Ex., 1800–1850, taken in Revenue matters; they are not in very good order, and there is no Index.

Inquisitions, Rev. Ex., taken under the 14th Geo. III., c. 95, "An Act to provide for the defence and security of the realm." These Inquisitions refer to the purchase of various sites for the erection of Forts, Martello Towers, &c. They are principally for Donegal, Cork, and Galway. There is no Index.

Inquisitions, 1742–1850, returned to writs of inquiry issued upon Interlocutory Judgments for the purpose of assessing damages. From 1816 Scire Facias were kept with these Inquisitions. See *Sci. Fa.*

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Judge's Reports and Counsel's Certificates, 1823–1849, lodged sometimes with other documents in the Rules Office in new trial motions, prior to the argument of cases in term. No Index.

Judgments, Case.—See *Case Judgments.*

Judgments on Confession and in Ejectment; on Confession; by Default and on Confession; in Ejectment; on Inquisition; on Nil Dicit; on Postea and Inquisition; on Postea; on Scire Facias.—See *Case Judgments.*

Judgment Pleadings—See *Case Judgments.*

Judgments, Debt—See *Cognovits.*

Memorials, 1749–1850, of Indented Deeds of Assignments of Judgments. When a judgment was assigned, the deed of assignment was brought into the office along with the memorial. The deed and memorial were compared with the enrolment of the judgment to be assigned. The memorial was retained as a record in the office, but the deed was returned. A memorandum of the assignment was placed at the foot of the enrolment of the judgment, along with the date, term, and number of the memorial. A person making a search for a memorial must first search the Final Judgment Book for a reference to the judgment; and then, referring to the enrolment of the judgment, he will find the reference to the memorial. The earliest memorials are for the year 1749. There are occasional gaps down to 1770, from which year there are not any files missing. They were recently bound in book shape, which makes them much more easy of reference. For the enrolments of memorials see *Memorial Rolls.*

Memorial Rolls, 1736–1850, are the enrolments of the Memorials of Indented Deeds of Assignments of Judgments. They commence in the year 1736, while the original Memorials are in existence only from the year 1749. The only roll missing is that for the year 1788. The references to these enrolments are obtained in the same manner as to the memorials themselves; the number of each memorial on the roll being identical with that of the original. In a return made by the Clerk of the Alphabets of the Court of Exchequer to the Record Commissioners, which will be found in vol. i., p. 180, of their Reports, it is stated "that the enrolment of memorials commenced in 1736, but was discontinued in 1766, and that no reason could be given for such discontinuance." As I found the Memorial Rolls from 1766 in a different place from the rest, I apprehend they must have escaped his observation.

Negative Searches, prior to the year 1844. They are unindexed.

Nil Scire Facias, H. 1753–1822.—Process to reviving Judgments: very irregularly preserved. Unindexed.

Non Est Inventus, 1753–M. 1820.—Writs so returned, several gaps between 1753 and 1797. No Index.

Notices of Motion, H. 1835–1849, lodged with the Clerk of the Rules. Unindexed.

Office Books, 1811–1848.—See *Rule Books.*

Pleadings Books, E. 1715–1850. The volumes for the following dates are missing:—1724–1728, 1732, 1736, 1741–1746, 1750–1752, 1756–1758. For the years 1840–1 there are special books for the cases brought by Lewis & Co. ("Topographical Dictionary"). The Pleadings in each suit, with the exception of cases on Scire Facias and in Ejectment, which are entered in other books, are all indexed in these volumes. The declaration is entered first, the plea next, and the other documents filed in the nature of pleadings in the order of their dates. Posteas and Consents have always been entered in separate books.

Pleadings, 1741–1850, a miscellaneous collection, consisting of Decla-

rations, Pleas, Defences, and other Pleadings, in cases where judgment was marked as well as where judgment was not marked. There are many gaps, and the whole series has been very irregularly preserved. The Pleadings in cases brought by Lewis & Co. are kept separately. There are some parcels labelled "Pleadings off," which means Pleadings that were taken off the proper Pleadings File, for the purpose of having judgment marked, and judgment not having been entered were never returned. In many cases there are several series for the same period. The indexes to these Records are in the Pleadings Books above mentioned, except in cases where judgment was had, when the Final Judgment Books are the proper indexes.

Pleas to Declarations, 1835–1850.—The first year in which this series was kept separately is 1835, from which year they continue with regularity to 1850, when the procedure was altered. These contain only the Pleas to Declarations where judgment has not been marked, and do not include Pleas to Declarations in Ejectment. For indexes see *Pleadings Books*.

Pleas in Ejectment, 1776–1850, consist of all Pleas and Defences filed to Second Declarations in Ejectment; in fair order. There are but few years missing. Indexed in Second Declaration Books.

Pleas of Confession, 1744–1850; form a regular series from 1791.

Pleas to Scire Facias, 1696–1850.—A very irregular series. The only indexes are the Scire Facias Books from 1840–1850.

Posteas and Inquisitions, 1771–E. 1786.—There are only a few files of these. There are no indexes.

Posteas, 1745–1850.—Posteas are generally written on, or attached to the "Abstract for Nisi Prius." This series consists of the Posteas where judgment has not been entered. The earliest is for the year 1745, from which year they continue in reasonably good order, there being few gaps after 1781. They are indexed from the year 1825–1846. The index book from 1846 to 1850 has not been transferred, as it contains the references to Posteas filed after 1850.

Posteas, Rev. Ex., 1815–1850.—In Crown cases. There are no Indexes.

Recognizance Books, Rev. Ex., 1663–1788, contain the entries of Recognizances entered into by order of the Court, conditioned for the payment of rent to the Crown out of lands, on a custodiam, made out by the Clerk of the Pipe. Indexed.

Recognizance Books.—See *Sheriffs*.

Redocketing Affidavits.—See *Affidavits*.

Requisitions to enter Rules, 1846–1849.—Before a rule could be entered, the party concerned had to lodge a requisition on a stamped form. They are useless and fill two sacks.

Reports, 1804–1850.—On orders to *tot;* commence in 1804; there are many gaps to the year 1837, from which time they extend regularly to 1850. Unindexed.

Records issued and made out, 1826–1844, for trials at *Nisi Prius;* made up, generally in three or four parcels for each year. No index.

Rule Books, Rev. Ex., 1704–1850.—In cases at the suit of the Crown, there are some gaps to 1779, from which year to 1850 they are complete, and are indexed.

Rule Books, Law, consist of three classes, viz., the *Court Book*, E. 1798–1850; the *Rule Book*, 1658–1849; *Office Rule Book*, 1811–1848.

The *Court Book* is that in which the orders are taken down shortly in Court by the officer, as they are made by the Judge. The earliest is for E. 1798, there are some years and terms missing up to 1850. They are indexed.

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The *Rule Book* is that in which the orders are entered at length, on payment of stamp duty. Between 1638 and 1780 there are some gaps; from 1781 there is a volume for each term. They are indexed.

Office Rule Books contain the side bar orders of the court. They commence with one volume for 1811; from 1821 to 1844 they are in perfect order; and end with solitary books for 1846 and 1848. They are indexed.

Scire Facias, 1789–1802.—These are the writs in actions of Scire Facias not carried to judgment. From 1816 they were placed with the Inquisitions—see *Inquisitions*. During the interval between 1802 and 1816 they were kept with the "Pleadings"—see *Pleadings*. The only Scire Facias Books found, commence from 1840, and come down to 1850.

Second Declarations in Ejectment, 1786–1849—See *Declarations, second, in Ejectment*.

Sheriffs' Recognizance Books, Rev. Ex., 1789–1821, contain the entries of Recognizances to be accountable entered into by High Sheriffs.

Satisfactions, 1768–1850. The earliest is for 1768; they run in regular chronological order from 1814 to 1850. A memorandum of the satisfaction is placed at the foot of the enrolment of the judgment, and signed by an attorney. The indexes to them, being necessary for consulting the rolls retained, have not yet been removed.

Submissions and Awards—See *Consents*.

Suggestions, 1781–1850, of revivor, &c. Not indexed.

Warrants of Attorney, E. 1834–1850.—They commenced to be filed in E. 1834, under the 39th General Order of that year. Formerly the bond and warrant were merely produced by the attorney on entering judgment, who retained both in his custody. They are bound in volumes, and are indexed up to 1849. The book for 1850, containing references to warrants filed subsequently to that year, has not been transferred.

Writs and Indentures of Appraisement, Rev. Ex., 1828–1850.—Taken at the suit of the Crown previous to informations being made. No index.

Attached to this Report is a list of Miscellaneous documents, forming no regular series, a list of the Equity Exchequer Records, and a list of the MSS. collections of the late Mr. James F. Ferguson. I also beg to refer to the schedule annexed, showing the number of sacks emptied, and of pieces interpolated with those brought from the Benchers' Building.

I am very much indebted to the officers of the Court of Exchequer for the assistance and courtesy I received from them during the work of removal.

The following is an alphabetical list of miscellaneous documents removed, forming no regular series:—

Aghavoe Parish, Papers relating to, 1821–3.
Allegiance, Oaths of, under 13th and 14th Geo. III., 1820–8.
Attorneys, Roll of, 1762–6.
Attorneys, Roll of Oaths of, not to employ Popish Barristers or Apprentices under 7th Geo. II., 1777–1792.
Bond Book, M. 1691–M. 1730.
Deeds, 1 bundle, *circa* 1730, connected with Lord Palmerston, when Chief Remembrancer.
Docket Book, 1829–1830.
Estreat Book, 1849–1851.
Fine Books, 1797–1824.

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Judges' Report, Jagoe *v.* Hungerford.
Leading Orders, Book of, 1734–1739.
Letters, 1 bundle, belonging to Lord Palmerston, when Chief Remembrancer, *circa* 1730.
Law Arguments, Lists of,
Memorandum Books, 1821–1850—28 vols.
Oaths, Roll of, 1784–1843, taken by Public Officers.
Petitions for Reducement of Fines and Recognizances.
Records (special) Minchin *v.* Allen.
" " Lewis *v.* Dunne.
" not compared, 1 file.
Reducement of Fines, Entry Book of, 1812–37.
Rule Book, Ch. Rem., 1835–50.
Rule Book in Insolvent Cases, 1820–1.
Scire Facias and Levaris, on which renewals have gone out.
" on which judgments have been entered, 1775–8.
" Writs, 1697–1796.
" William IV.
" One file not acted on.
Sequestration Accounts, one file.
Sheriffs, Lists of, who have been sworn in at the Court of Exchequer from 4th February, 1786–1803.
" Abstracts of Writs issued to, 1849–50.
" Nominated, a List of, 1732–77.
" Account Book, 1844–50.
Special Jury Lists (struck by Master).
Summons Books, 1835–49.
Writs, Entry Book of, Rev. Cases, 1844–50.
" New Book of, H. 1732.
" Returned, Book of, 1722.

The following is a list of the Records connected with the Equity side of the Exchequer, transferred from the Master's office :—

Rolls of Adventurers' Certificates.
" Connaught Certificates.
" Decrees of Innocents.
" "Forty-nine Lots."
" Quit-rent Reducements.
Pipe Rolls, 45 & 46 Henry III.
Memoranda Rolls.
Decree Rolls (continuation of the Memoranda Rolls).
Communia Rolls.
Originalia Rolls, 35 Elizabeth to Charles II.
Originalia Writ, James II.
Estreat of Inquisitions, William III.
Inquisitions.
Repertory to Inquisitions, Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, Philip and Mary, Elizabeth (Ex. p. Rem.)
" to Inquisitions, James I. and Charles I. (Ex. p. Rem.)
Calendar of Inquisitions in Ch. Rem.'s office, 14–25 Henry VIII.
Repertory to Mem. Rolls, Edward I., II., III.
" " Edward VI., Philip and Mary, 30–7 Eliz.
" " 1–29 Elizabeth.
" " James I. and Charles II.
" " Charles II.

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Book of Sheriffs' Accounts, 1655–6.
Repertory to Com. Rolls, 1605–27.
Repertory to Originalia, indexed, 1603–26.
" " 1627–36.
" " 1637–41.
Alphabet of Decrees of Innocents and Certificates of Adventurers, Soldiers, &c.
Alphabet of Claimants' names, 1654–5.
Alphabet of Reducement of Quit-rents and of Connaught Certificates, 1690.
Book-Orders of Court of Claims, 6 June, 1654–10 March, 1654.
Book of Orders in Exchequer on Claims and English Pleadings, H. 1655–November, 1657.
Book Decrees of Court of Claims, 25 July–14 October, 1654.
" " 1655.
The fourth Journal of Commissioners under Act of Settlement (Ex. P. R.), 11 March 1666–13 December, 1667.
Order Book of Commissioners of Reducement, 1669–1709.
" " " 1679–97.
Book of Homage Fines, E. 1610–M. 1612.
A book of lands passed on surrenders of Connaught chargeable with respite of Homage, 1612–1632.
Book of Homage fines, E. 1627–T. 1629.
Part of Book of Homage Fines, 1629–32.
Book of Homage Fines, 1629–32.
Book of Respite of Homage Fines, 1625–6.
" " 1635–8.
" " 1639–41.
Book Entries of Acquittances for Homage, 1632–9.
Book of Lands for which Fines for respite of Homage were paid during the reign of James I.
Book of Fines and Amerciaments, 1656–65.
Inventory of Utensils in Custom Houses, 1663.
Appearances on Sci. Fa., 1690.
Book of Attainders (William and Mary), Ex. P. Rem.
Book of Subsidies, 1661–70.
Sheriffs' Accounts, 1666–93.
Valor Beneficiorum (Ex. p. Rem.)
Registers' Book: Commission of Ecclesiastical Causes, 1570–73.
"A Booke of Orders with the true answeringe of the Quene's Mat'. Revenue, 10th, in the Realme of Ireland, 1574"—16th Elizabeth.
Book of Entry of King's Letters and Orders of Council, Charles II.
Ancient Statutes and Ordinances, Tr. Rem.
Red Book of the Exchequer.
Black " "
Inquisition Indenture and Commission (Henry VI. and Charles I.)
Liber Tenurarum, Ultonia.
" " Momonia.
" " Lagenia.
" " Conacia.

The following is a list of MSS., collections of the late Mr. James Ferguson, transferred from the Master's Office with the above-mentioned Records.

Exchequer Records, Edward III.–Anne.
Eq. Exchequer Orders, 1604–1618.
" " 1618–1638.

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Eq. Exchequer Orders, 1638–1673.
Rev. Exchequer Orders, 1592–1657.
" " " 1657–1666.
Repertory, Mem. Rot., Edward III.–Richard II.
" Henry IV.–Henry V.
" Henry VI.
" Edward IV.–Henry VIII.
" Edward VI.–Elizabeth.
" Elizabeth.
" James I.–Cromwell.
" Charles II.
Index, to Mem. Rot., No. 1.
" " 2.
" " 3.
" " 4.
Repertory, Com. Rot.
Index, "
Repertory to Exchequ. Inquisitions, Counties, A–G.
" " G–L.
" " L–
Index to Exchequ. Inquisitions, Co. Dublin.
" " No. 1.
" " " 2.
" " " 3.
" " " 4.
Repertory, Adventurers' Certificates.
" Decrees of Innocents.

The eight volumes next mentioned were purchased by the Government from Mr. J. F. Ferguson's executrix, as appears by a printed memorandum pasted on the fly-leaf of the first volume:—

"These collections from the Remembrance Rolls of the Exchequer, in eight volumes, made by James Frederick Ferguson, esq., Secretary to the late Commission for arranging the Records of the Exchequer, were purchased at his decease, in the month of December, 1855, from his executrix, by means of a grant from the Lords of the Treasury, together with a complete series of Indexes to the Ancient Records of the Court, compiled by him. These collections comprise also some extracts from the Rolls by the late William Lynch, esq., author of 'Feudal Dignities in Ireland,' to whom Mr. Ferguson was some time assistant.

"(Signed), "Robert Hitchcock, Master, Exchequer.

January, 1858."

Vol. 1. Edward I., II., III.
" 2. Richard II., Henry IV., and V.
" 3. Henry VI., Edward IV., Richard III., Henry VII.
" 4. Henry VIII.
" 5. Edward VI., Philip and Mary.
" 6. Elizabeth, No. 1.
" 7. " " 2.
" 8. James I., Charles I. and II., James II., William III., Anne.

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LIST of the NUMBER of PIECES taken from the SACKS brought from the BENCHERS' BUILDING, and interpolated with the RECORDS brought from the Offices of the COURT of EXCHEQUER.

Sacks.	Documents.	Pieces.
8	Judgments on Postea,	53
16	„ on Inquisition,	101
9	„ in Ejectment,	90
7	„ on Sci. Fa.,	108
5	„ on Postea and Inquisition,	36
19	„ on Confession,	93
3	„ by Default and on Confession,	22
2	„ on Confession, and in Ejectment,	11
25	Nil Dicits,	183
3	Venires,	38
38	Declarations,	192
23	Pleadings,	151
1	Posteas and Inquisitions,	5
1	Inquisitions,	12
11	Ejectments,	126
9	Posteas,	64
2	Second Declarations,	11
9	Non Ests,	78
1	Levaris,	19
1	Nil Sci. Fa.,	9
1	Sci. Fa.,	11
1	Affidavits of Debt,	12
1	„ of Service of Subpœnas,	23
1	„ „ Rules for Judgment,	10
3	„ „ Capiases,	16
7	„ in contempt,	115
1	Writs,	12
1	Capiases,	10
16	Injured Filings (miscellaneous),	102
80	Unlabelled, containing Cognovits,	201
	Posteas,	25
	Ejectments,	22
	Nil Dicits,	26
	Judgments on Inquisition,	11
	Inquisitions,	17
	Common Affidavits,	60
	Ejectment,	38
	Miscellaneous,	9
305	Total	2,122

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APPENDIX No. 4.

Rolls Chamber, Dublin,
14th May, 1870.

The Master of the Rolls begs to call the attention of Her Majesty's Judges of the Courts of Common Law to the circumstance that many of the Common Law Records now about to be removed to the Public Record Office will, after their lodgment, from time to time, be liable to have entries made thereon; and that, inasmuch as the officers of the Public Record Office have no authority to alter any Record, provision will have to be made as to the mode in which necessary entries may hereafter be effected by the proper officers or officer of the respective courts.

The Master of the Rolls has power to make orders regulating the management of the Record Office; but it would appear to him that for framing a satisfactory order touching alterations in the Records of the Common Law Courts, the joint action of the Judges would be eminently desirable. The Master of the Rolls begs to enclose Draft Instructions (red ink), which would appear to him to be sufficient to insure the all-important object of having such alterations authoritatively made.

This Draft has been framed in analogy to the order of the late Master of the Rolls, regulating the practice as to the entry of vacates, &c., on Records of the Court of Chancery, which the Master of the Rolls is informed has been found to work satisfactorily, and of which a copy (black ink) is enclosed.*

It would appear to the Master of the Rolls that it will be for the Judges to determine who shall be the officer or respective officers of the courts whose duty it will be to attend at the Public Record Office, and make such authorized entries; and that this point being determined by the Judges, the suggested instructions might be adopted. A suitable apartment has been prepared at the Record Office for the reception of officers attending on such business.

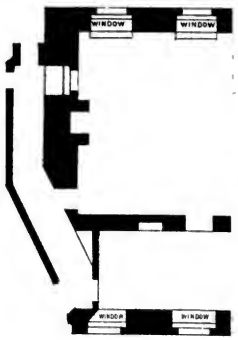
The urgency of this matter has been pressed on the Master of the Rolls by a most influential deputation of the Incorporated Law Society, who have pointed out the necessity of provision being made to ensure a regular practice in this respect, before the Records in question, now ready for removal, shall leave their present places of deposit.

INSTRUCTIONS, until further order, by the Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls in Ireland, as to the duties to be performed in the Public Record Office, in relation to entries on and fee-free Inspections of Records of the Superior Courts of Law.

When, in any of Her Majesty's Superior Courts of Common Law in Ireland, it shall be necessary to make any entry in writing upon any Record or other document of such court, deposited in the Public Record Office, on the proper officer of such Superior Court attending at the Search Department of the Public Record Office, and delivering to the officer there in charge an Entry Docket, in the form annexed, signed by or on behalf of the Master of such court, and on his signing the usual Office Requisition for such record or other document, the same and all proper books in relation thereto shall be produced to him, and he may thereupon make such entry, and also every proper entry connected therewith in any Index or other Book of Reference in said department; and books shall be kept in the Public Record Office, containing lists of all such entries, with the dates thereof, under proper heads. And also,

* See Appendix No. 4 to Second Report.

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PLAN OF RECORD
COURT OF EXCH

TINT. *Marks.—Presses emp*

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when and so often as any person shall desire to inspect any such record or document, which, by the practice of Her Majesty's said courts, might, if not removed, have been inspected free of charge in the record department of such court; on such person delivering an Inspection Docket in the form annexed, signed as aforesaid, and signing such requisition, the officer in charge of said Search Department of the Public Record Office shall permit such inspection to be had free of charge.

ENTRY DOCKET.

Court of

To

The Deputy-Keeper of the Public Records:

Mr.
the proper Officer of this Court is authorized to enter
on

Master.

Dublin, *of* 187

INSPECTION DOCKET.

Court of

To

The Deputy-Keeper of the Public Records:

Mr.
is authorized to inspect
free of charge.

Master.

Dublin, *of* 187

APPENDIX No. 5.

PLAN of RECORD REPOSITORIES of the COURT of EXCHEQUER.

APPENDIX No. 6.

REPORT of WILLIAM. M. HENNESSY, Esq., on the MS. Collections of the late JAMES FREDERICK FERGUSON.

These collections, at present retained in the Search Room for purposes of reference, comprise altogether thirty-eight MS. volumes of various sizes.

Of these, eight large folio volumes consist of collections, extracts, and notes taken from the Memoranda Rolls of the Exchequer.

The greater portion of these volumes is in the handwriting of Mr. Ferguson; but it is stated in a printed memorandum, prefixed to each volume, by authority of the late Master Hitchcock, that they also comprise extracts from the same Rolls by William Lynch, author of "Feudal Dignities." The value of these compilations is diminished by the want of an index.

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Three small folio volumes are lettered on the back, "Equity Exchequer Orders from 1604 to 1673;" but on comparing them with the "Order Books, *ex parte* Chief Remembrancer," included in the Revenue Exchequer Collection (*vide* your Second Annual Report, p. 99), I find they are only a collection of extracts from the latter volumes. They are not indexed; and do not comprise any selections from the Order Book for 1604–5.

Two volumes of the same size as the last are entitled "Revenue Exchequer Orders, 1592–1666." These constitute a complete, but not very full, calendar to the "Order Books, *ex parte* Second Remembrancer," for the period in question. They are not indexed.

Eight volumes of a similar size, but bound in white linen, are devoted to a "Repertory to the Mem. Rolls from the reign of Edward III. to that of Charles II. But this Repertory is merely a fragmentary collection of extracts.

Four volumes consist of indexes to the Memoranda Rolls. But they do not altogether constitute anything like one complete index. They seem to have been made up from notes taken by the compiler at different intervals, as the chronological order which is followed in some portions of the lists is inverted in others. They do not seem to include any names appearing in the Rolls previous to the middle of the reign of Edward III.

One volume, is entitled "Repertory to Communia Rolls." But it is incomplete, consisting only of various extracts from the Originalia and Communia Rolls from 1606 to 1734.

One volume, lettered "Index to Communia Rolls," is also incomplete.

Three volumes consist of a brief calendar to the Exchequer Inquisitions, divided into counties in alphabetical order. It is not continued after Meath. The names of persons and places mentioned in the calendar are arranged in alphabetical order in the margin, which renders it a cause of regret that the calendar was not finished.

Four volumes of indexes to Exchequer Inquisitions. These volumes contain a general index to persons and places, under the heads of counties, arranged acording to the numbers of the inquisitions in the list published by the Commissioners of Public Records; and are very useful, in the absence of a more perfect and comprehensive index.

One small quarto volume, lettered "Exchequer Inquisitions, Dublin," seems to have been intended as a kind of commonplace book, in index order. It contains entries and notes from the Memoranda Rolls, as well as from the Inquisitions.

One volume, lettered "Adventurers' Certificates," contains a list of persons, in index order, to whom certificates were given by the Court of Claims. It is imperfect; but is valuable so far as it goes, in giving the quantity and denomination of the lands set out to each person.

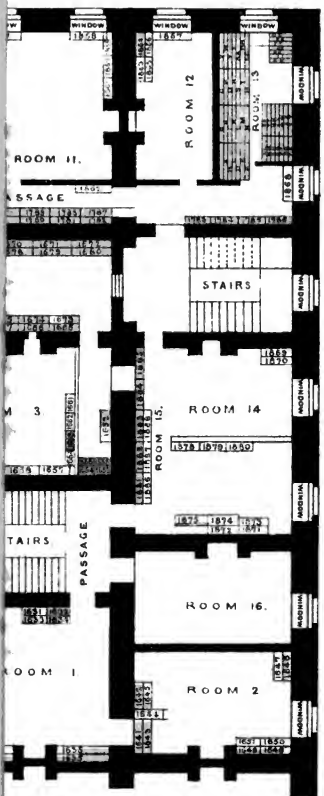
One volume of "Decrees of Innocents." The same observations used in reference to the last volume are applicable to this.

One volume, large folio, lettered "Exchequer Records from Edward III. to Anne," seems to have been kept as a sort of commonplace book, in index order.

Appendix No. 7.

Plan of Record Repositories in the Court of Common Pleas.

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APPENDIX No. 8.

EXTRACT from REPORT of JAMES MILLS, Esq., on the RECORDS removed from the COURT of COMMON PLEAS, 1870.

The transfer of the Records of the Court of Common Pleas, already to a considerable extent prepared for removal, partly by Mr. Lopdell and myself, and partly by Mr. Moloney and Mr. M'Ghee, was commenced on the 23rd August, 1870.

The Records of the Court were contained in 258 presses distributed through a large fire-proof Record Room, two passages and seven offices; and on open shelves in another room on the top floor of the eastern wing of the Four Courts Building, and in sacks in two vaults in the basement of the same. The transfer was commenced with these sacks. A list of their contents existed; but in the then state of the sacks, reference to them would have been impossible, as they were crowded together without any reference to their order, and several which had lain upon the floor had rotted from contact with the damp stone. The list showed 162 sacks, but Nos. 11, 13, 18, and 67 were not found. Two unnumbered sacks (whose contents do not agree with the missing ones) made the number to be removed 160.

These sacks have been removed, cleansed, the contents of decayed sacks replaced in new ones, and the whole deposited in order in Bays 3 R, 3 S, 3 T, 3 U, and 2 S, not yet fitted up. Since their transfer 86 sacks have been opened, and their contents (1,319 bundles) catalogued; 239 bundles have been restored to their places with the Records removed from the offices. The following list shows the classes of documents thus treated:—

86	bundles of	Cognovits,	extending from	1720 to 1797
14	„	Declararations and Copied Pleadings,	„	1804 „ 1806
13	„	Pleas,	„	1802 „ 1806
9	„	Issues and Judgments by Default,	„	1804 „ 1811
9	„	Interlocutory Judgment Pleadings,	„	1794 „ 1831
1	„	Final Judgments,	„	1806
5	„	Ejectments and Scire Facias,	„	1801 „ 1806
50	„	Declarations in Ejectment,	„	1786 „ 1806
33	„	Posteas,	„	1733 „ 1821
12	„	Posteas and Inquisitions,	„	1791 „ 1818
5	„	Outlawry Affidavits,	„	1790 „ 1799
2	Filacer's Rolls of Judgments,		„	1714 „ 1726
			„	1814 „ 1816

The documents in the Record Room and Offices were, for the most part, in good order, with sufficient Indexes. In many cases however, from the crowded state of the repositories, the minor series of Records had been much deranged. Several important classes, too, are without sufficient or any reference. The Recoveries of the Palatine Court of Tipperary have no Index whatever; Judgments in Ejectment against the Casual Ejector want reliable Indexes before 1821; two ineffectual searches have been made for documents of this class since the removal of the Common Pleas Records. The Indexes to Fines and Recoveries require completion—those to the Fines throughout, and those to the Recoveries from 1760 to 1821, supplementally to the existing references, which comprise only the term and year. The Fines, too, when being bound in portfolios have been in many instances disarranged, so as to

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make reference more inconvenient. The Court Rolls before 1661 are also (except as regards the Recoveries) without Indexes; but as a large number of the older Common Bench Rolls are contained in the collection transferred from the Bermingham Tower it may be advisable that the few of ancient date brought from the offices should be treated with them.

We subjoin an alphabetical list of the classes of Records removed and placed in Bays 3 E, 3 F, 3 G, and 3 H, indicating the periods over which they extend, and the means of reference to them, with such notes as appear necessary.

Account Books.

From Rules Office, 1784–6 and 1790–1821.

Prothonotarys' and Masters' Books of Incidental Expenses of the Court, one for each quarter, 1821–50.

Acknowledgments of Deeds,

Mich. 1834 to 1850. *Index*, 1834–45. Certificates by a Judge or by Commissioners of the acknowledgment by married women of their voluntary consent to the Deeds in substitution of Fines and Recoveries enrolled in Chancery, with affidavits by persons acquainted with them as to their willingness and capacity, filed under 4 & 5 W. IV., c. 92, sec. 70 and 71. Bound in portfolios. Indexed in names of the women acknowledging, with number on file, date of Deed, date of acknowledgment, and locality of tenements affected by the Deed.

Affidavits (Common),

Easter 1804 to 1850 (irregular, 1679–1803). *Index*, 1804–50. Affidavits to ground motions, of service of notices, &c., on term files. Index Books entered alphabetically under the title of the cause, with number on file.

Affidavits in Ejectment,

1790–1850 (irregular, 1696–1789). *Index*, 1812 to T. 1850. Original Declarations in Ejectment with notice from Casual Ejector, and affidavits of service on the parties concerned. On term files. Indexed in the name of lessor of plaintiff with number on file.

Affidavits to ground marked Writs,

1803–50. *Index*, 1803–42. Affidavits of amount of the cause of action for which defendants might be held to bail, pursuant to 43 Geo. III., c. 53, 10 Geo. IV., c. 35, and 3 & 4 Vic. c. 105. On files. Index entered alphabetically under title of cause with number on file.

Affidavits for Orders to Tot,

1808–1841 (1810 wanting, and after 1828 very imperfect). Affidavits stating cause of action, and that Interlocutory Judgment had been obtained, with a Judge's fiat for the order to Tot annexed. See *Reports*.

Affidavits of Outlawry,

1790–1850. *Index*, 1808–34. Affidavits of service of writs for "Proclamation to the Outlawry," as process to enforce appearance, on files, for irregular periods. The files for 1804–5, 1807, 1843–6 are wanting. Index Books entered in name of defendant with number on the file.

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Affidavits (Redocket),

1829 to T., 1844. Filed pursuant to 9 Geo. IV., c. 35, to obtain re-entry of Judgments. Bound in portfolios. Redocket Books removed to Office of Registrar of Judgments by 7 & 8 Vic., c. 90.

Affidavits of Service of Process,

1804–49. *Index*, 1812 T., 1844. Filed under 43 Geo. III., c. 53. On files. Indexed in title of cause in same books as the Affidavits in Ejectment.

Appearance Books,

1714–1850. Rough Books of Appearances, 1822–47. The Appearance Books contain entries of the appearances of defendants by their attorneys or otherwise, of special bail, and of defences in ejectment. Each book is indexed in names of causes from 1724, except 1750–5. From 1720–74 the entries of Bail were made at the end of each book, and usually with a separate Index. Books for 1730–9, 1759–66, 1774–8, 1788–91, and 1797–9 not found.

Attorneys.

Register Books of Licences, 1806–47, contain alphabetical lists of the names of Attorneys licensed to practise each year, their residence, and whether of more or less than three years' standing; 1809–10 and 1815–16 are wanting.

Petitions to be admitted, 1792 and 1820–50, with certificates where already admitted in King's Bench or Exchequer. Partly in portfolios and partly in irregular bundles.

Rolls of Oaths subscribed by Attorneys on their admission, 1714–1803 (the roll commencing 1804, extending to the present time, with Index Book from 1820, not removed).

Entries of enrolments of Apprentices' Indentures, 1801–15. One volume containing apprentices' names alphabetically, with masters' names, terms of service, and date of Indenture.

Indentures of Apprenticeship, 1799–1829. One bundle original indentures.

Stamp Office Certificates of payment of duty on apprentices' indentures, 1816–48, on one file.

Assignments of Judgments,

1736–1850. See *Memorials of.* There are also original Deeds of Assignment of Judgment, dating from 1781 to 1821, bundled according to the first letter of assignor's name. The letters F, G, K, L, R, and S only have been found.

Receipt Book for Deeds of Assignment of Judgment, 1834–42.

Assizes, Lists of Records at,

1820 and 1825, left in the office by Registrars.

Awards.

See *Submissions and Awards; Partition, Writs of.*

Bail

entered in Appearance Books, 1720–1850. Before 1774 these entries signed by persons becoming bail.

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Bail pieces that have not been confirmed, 1848–50. One bundle containing bail pieces and affidavits of service of notice of persons tendered as bail.

Bills and Writs

against Peers and privileged persons, 1807–23 and 1829–49. In bundles, each for two or more years.

Certificates of Acknowledgments of Deeds.

See *Acknowledgments.*

Certificates (Counsels'),

1820–50. Certificates by counsel of necessity to plead double matter, for special juries, &c., filed in Rules Office to obtain entry of rules. In bundles, in bad order and very imperfect.

Certificates of Costs,

1848. Officers' Certificates of Taxed Costs. One file.
1821–32. Same on Outlawries. One file.

Certificates of no Appearance,

1804–43. Filed to obtain rule for entering Parliamentary Appearance, 43 G. III., c. 53. In bundles; very imperfect.

Certificates of no Plea,

1845, for rules for Judgment by Default. One file.

Certificates of Sum due,

1782–1835, 1838–40, and 1845–7. Filed by Attorneys when obtaining execution. On files.

Certificates of Parties' Names.

Certificates of the correctness of names and descriptions of parties attached to Judgments. One bundle, 1837–41, not filed.

Certified Copies and Negative Searches,

1814–21. One bundle.

Cognovits,

Trinity 1800 to 1850 (irregular, 1720–99), Declarations with memorandum that defendant has confessed the action (*cognovit actionem*—whence the name) upon which Debt Judgments, or Judgments on a Bond and Warrant of Attorney were marked. For the period during which they are complete they may be found by the reference numbers in the Judgment Books.

Commissions,

one volume entries of Commissions to take affidavits and Special Bail, 1806–44, with a few of earlier date re-entered. (A Roll of these Commissions from 1821 not removed.)

A Book of Entries of all Documents which received the great seal of the Court, i.e., Exemplification of Recoveries and Commissions, 1821–42. One bundle original Commissions with great seal attached.

Consents for Judgment,

1788–1806, and 1838 to Trin. 1850. *Index*, 1784–1848. The first file of original Consents found is for 1802–6, but this is supplemented by a book containing full transcripts of Consents for Judgment from 1788–1804. The reference numbers in the Index Book do not agree with those in this volume, but a Consent may be found without much difficulty by its date. The entries are made alphabetically in defendant's

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name. The indexes are in defendant's name, with dates of filing and of the rule for Judgment, and number on file.

Consents for Rules,

1796–1844. In bundles, imperfect, and requiring arrangement.

Copied Pleadings,

1811–1850. *Indexes,* 1835–50. Declarations removed from their own file to be copied. The Indexes appear to contain, besides the contents of the files, lists of all Documents copied each term in the Pleadings Department, with number of folios. On term files. The files for T. 1831; H. M. 1837; T. M. 1838; T. 1839; H. E. 1840; T. 1841, not found.

Costs.

See *Certificates*; also *Nisi Prius.*

Declarations

not proceeded on, 1804–50. *Copied Pleadings,* 1811–50. *Index,* 1800–50 (irregular, 1630–1709). The Plaintiff's Declaration or statement of the cause of action, filed upon the Defendant's appearing to the process. If removed from the file to be copied, was replaced on file of copied Pleadings for same term. When Judgment was marked or Issue joined, the Declaration was taken from the file, marked "off" in the Declaration Book, and with the other pleadings in the cause placed upon the Judgment or Issue file.

Declarations in Ejectment on separate files. See *Ejectments.*

Term files of Declarations for M. 1805, T. 1806, M. 1819, E. 1820; M. 1837, E. M. 1838, E. 1839, H. 1840, E. M. 1842, H. 1843, not found.

Index Books from 1800 entered alphabetically in Plaintiff's name, contain number on file, Defendant's name, nature of action, Attorney's name, date of filing, subsequent proceedings with reference, and date of removal from the file.

For Index, 1630–1709, see *Pleadings.*

Deeds,

leading uses of Recoveries, 1656–1834, enrolled on same Rolls as Recoveries.

Entered in Judgment Books, 1661–E. 1821; in Case Roll Indexes, 1760–E. 1821, with reference numbers; those for T. & M. 1821 in a Judgment Book improperly lettered "Issues, 1821," only; and in one volume Index to Deeds, 1822–34. A few of the Commonwealth are entered in the first volume of Indexes to Recoveries.

Certificates of Acknowledgments of Deeds, 1834–50. See *Acknowledgments.*

Dockets,

1826–41. Two bundles, lodged with Clerk of Rules for entry of Rules.

Ejectments.

Ejectments not proceeded on, 1806–1849 (irregular, 1789–1805). *Index,* 1800–49. *Affidavits in Ejectment,* 1790–1850 (irregular, 1696–1789). *Index,* 1812–50. Files of *Judgments in Ejectment,* 1800–50.

The Declaration in Ejectment was filed by a nominal party, as lessee of the interested proprietor, against a supposed trespasser—the Casual Ejector—also a nominal party. The engrossed Declarations constitute the files of "Ejectments." The original Declarations, with a notice explaining their meaning, and Affidavits of Service on the persons sought to be ejected, containing names and other particulars, form the files of Affidavits in Ejectment. Judgment by Default might be marked

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against the Casual Ejector, and was final against such of the parties served as did not take defence. There are entries of the Defences in the Appearance Books, but no original Defences or Pleas in Ejectment have been found. If any of the parties took defence, Plaintiff filed his second Declaration against such party or parties; these second Declarations are also on the files of Ejectments. After issue joined proceedings were substantially the same as in any other action. See *Judgments in Ejectment.*

In the Ejectments H. 1839, was wanting. For 1800–1, the Ejectments are entered in the ordinary Declaration Books; from 1802 they form a series by themselves. Entered alphabetically in the name of the lessor of the Plaintiff.

Two paper-bound books contain a return of the number of Ejectments brought in this Court for 1841–3, with particulars in tabular form.

Error, Writs, and Records in

1716–1845, on four files. Clerk of Errors Index Book, 1716–1849, entered in name of Plaintiff in original suit. One Roll, Enrolments of Records in Error from Inferior Courts for the reign of Geo. II.

Essoigns,

or excuses for parties not appearing. In early Rolls, tantamount to Day-Rules. One small file, 1751–1829.

Exchequer Chamber.

Writs and Pleas in Error. One bundle, 1798–1838.

Executions

on files of *Returned Writs.* Issue of, entered in *Seal Books. General Clerks' Execution Books,* 1835–44, two books.

Fiats (Judges'),

for Orders to Tot, annexed to *Affidavits.*

Filacer's Rolls,

1714–26, Enrolments of Judgments in Dower, Non pros., &c.
1763–1815, Judgments in Dower.
1814–16 and 1819–50, Non pros. Judgments.

There is an Index to Non pros. Judgments from 1815–50 in Plaintiff's name. 1815–21 is at the back of the first volume of Indexes to Outlawry Affidavits.

Fines.

Feet or Records, 1576–1834. *Writs of Covenant,* &c., 1611–1834. *Duplicate Indentures,* 1786–95 and 1803–34. *Index,* 1512–1834. Enrolments, 1590–1, 1595–6, and 1610–11.

The files of Writs of Covenant, &c., contain—the Writ of Covenant commanding the persons levying the Fine, the Deforciants or Conusors, "to perform their covenant with" the Plaintiff or Conusee; and the Concord or Agreement between the parties acknowledged and signed by the Conusors before one of the Judges of the Court, or before Commissioners, in which case the Writ of "Dedimus potestatem" is attached. An office return without date describes the files of this series as "imperfect to 1648; from 1649 to 1654 wanting; part of 1655; 1656 to 8 perfect; part of 1659 imperfect, Trinity, Michaelmas, and Hilary wanting. From 1660 to 1835 all perfect, except the following Terms—Trinity, 1664; Michaelmas, 1666; Easter, 1673; Trinity, Michaelmas, and Hilary, 1690, and Hilary, 1766."

The Feet, Indentures, or Records of the Fines are stated in the return

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of the chirographer in 1811 to be "irregular to 1665." Since that year the only chasms appear to be Easter 1689, to Michaelmas 1690, and Hilary 1766. Till Easter 1667, each Fine is indorsed with the proclamations: since then the practice was to enter the proclamations upon two or three at the end of the term, and merely mark the others "proclaimed."

Claims to Fines, one file, 1771–1801.

There are also Notes of Fines contained upon the two oldest Court Rolls. See *Rolls*. Fines and Recoveries now abolished by 4 & 5 Wm. IV., c. 92.

The principal *Index* consists of three vols. Vol. I., 1705–38, is entered chronologically by counties, with names of parties and tenements. Vols. II. and III. extend from 1739 to 1835, one containing the counties from A to K, the other from L to W, with alphabetical lists of the persons levying Fines in each county, and reference to the year and term, but without the number on the file. There are ten vols. of Fine entry books, 1512–1835, entered by counties to the end of Elizabeth's reign, thence to 1758, chronologically, and from 1758 to 1835, by counties. These entry books contain county, names of all parties, nature of tenement, and principal denominations. An additional book contains a chronological list by counties of persons levying Fines for the entire period of the foregoing series of entry books. It contains page references down to 1812. The first page of the County Dublin list is wanting. This volume contains also a list of Fines in the Palatine Court of Tipperary. Eight books containing entries Fines extending from 1738–1835 were also found.

Fines and Applications,

1816 and 1822. In two paper bound books. Fines imposed on sheriffs, and rules and proceedings relating thereto.

General Clerks'

Execution Books, 1835–44; two concurrent volumes containing alphabetical entries of the Executions issued by the clerks by whom they were respectively kept.

Judgment Book, 1835–6.

Habere.

See *Returned Writs, Ejectments.*

Inquisitions,

1811, 1813, 1818, and 1821. From 1821–1844 with Judgments on Scire Facias. From 1844 to 1850 with Final Judgments. Index to Writs of Scire Facias and Inquiry, 1821–51.

Insolvents'

Petitions, M., 1778.

Receipts for Insolvents' Papers handed to Insolvent Court under 1 & 2 Geo. IV., c. 59. Two bundles, A to L, and L to Z.

Books of Orders in Insolvent matters, M., 1815–1821. Two volumes. Previous to former date in Peremptory Rule Books, in which committals of Insolvents continued to be entered till 1821, when Insolvent Court was established.

Index to Insolvents, 1810–21. Alphabetical lists of Insolvents, with prisons in which detained, and the dates of their discharges.

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Issues,

1800–43. *Index*, 1800–43. When in the progress of a suit issue was joined all the pleadings were gathered from their respective files for the purpose of copying the Record, fastened together, and then placed upon the file of Issues. 1800–3—they are upon the same file as the Final Judgments. From 1804 to 1820—there are term files of Issues and Judgments by Default; of these T. 1804, H. 1805, T. 1806, H. M. and part of T. 1817, were not found. For 1821–43 they form a class by themselves, H. 1821, and H. 1822, to E. 1825, being wanting. There is a roll of Issues for 1821–2.

Reference is supplied by the Index to Pleadings, 1800–21, and a separate "Issue Book," 1821–43.

Issues from Chancery. See *Rule Books.*

Issues and Verdicts,

1790–2 and 1801–38. Bundles containing the issues sent to juries, with the verdict signed by the foreman. They are imperfect.

Judges' Reports, &c.

Nine bundles, from Rules Office, without any arrangement.

Judgment Books,

1661–1850 (removed only to 1760); *Duplicate*, 1661–1850; *Docket Books*, 1730–1738 and 1813–44; *Interlocutory Judgment Books*, 1821–44.

In the Duplicate Series 1693–1717, 1818, and 1841, and in the Docket Books 1814 are wanting. The regular and Duplicate Judgment Books and the Docket Books are all similar, containing alphabetical entries of the Judgments, with amount of Judgment and costs, date of marking, and number on the roll, except those on case rolls from 1760 to 1821. These entries are till 1844 in the name of the person against whom Judgment was marked, *i.e.*, in the name of the defendant, except in a non pros., non-suit, or verdict for defendant. Since 1844 the entries are in the plaintiff's name. The reference numbers to the case rolls 1760–1821 are supplied by the Case Roll Indexes. The older books contain, besides Judgments, entries of Recoveries, Deeds, Memorials, and Recognizances.

The Interlocutory Judgment Books contain entries of Interlocutory Judgments, Judgments on Scire Facias and in Ejectment. After 1844 the latter two classes are entered in the Final Judgment Books, but before 1821 there seems to be no regular entry of them, though the Case Roll Index includes lists of those enrolled.

Judgments on Cognovit.

Judgments entered upon Bond and Warrant of Attorney to confess Judgment. The enrolments of these Judgments form a distinct series of rolls from 1760, which, to facilitate the entering of Assignments and Satisfactions, has not been removed. Frequent reference is made to the Warrants of Attorney, which see.

Requisitions to enter Judgments on Cognovit. Four files. 1844–50.

Judgments by Default.

Filed with Issues 1800–20. See *Interlocutory Judgments.*

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Judgments in Ejectment

against Casual Ejector, 1800–50. 1800–21 on files with Judgments on Scire Facias, of which M. 1801, T. 1802, H. 1803, E. 1805, E. T. 1806, and E. 1810, not found. 1821–50 with Final Judgments. 1800–21 reference in Index to Pleadings. For reference to enrolments, see under *Judgment Books*. The Judicial Rule Books might also be searched for this class of Judgment, at least before 1800. Judgments in Ejectment after issue has been joined were filed and entered as Final Judgments. See *Ejectments*.

Judgments (Final),

1800–50. On files one or more for each term. From T., 1850, in portfolios indorsed Summaries of Judgments. These files contain all the Pleadings in each cause in which Final Judgment has been marked with the Judgment Docket, and Attorney's certificate of correct description of parties. Reference in Index to Pleadings, 1800–21. Entries of marking of Final Judgment in the Judgment Books, 1661–1850. Reference number to enrolments, 1760–1821 in Case Roll Index, 1821–50 in Judgment Books. Requisitions to mark Judgment, 1844–50.

Judgments (Interlocutory),

1800–50, enrolments, 1813–46, are those which establish the plaintiff's right, but leave the question of amount for further proceedings. Filed with Issues, under the name of Judgment by Default, 1800–20. 1821–50—they form a series of themselves, from which 1847 is wanting.

The Interlocutory Judgment Books contain marking of these Judgments, 1821–44, together with those in Scire Facias and in Ejectment. The Index to Pleadings contains the reference to the files 1800 to 1821, and a separate volume continues the list to 1844.

The Rolls of Interlocutory Judgments extend from 1813–46. Many, however, are unbound and without covers or indorsement. An Index in one volume extends from 1813 to 1844.

Judgments (Non pros.).

See *Filacer's Rolls*, also *Non Pros.*

Judgments on Scire Facias,

1800–20, on files with Judgments in Ejectment, reference in Index to Pleadings. 1821–44, with Inquisitions, entered in Interlocutory Judgment Books. 1844–50 filed wih Final Judgments, and entered in Judgment Books. Index to Writs of Scire Facias and Inquiry, 1821–51. For reference to enrolments of Judgments on Scire Facias see under *Judgment Books*. When a year and a day passed after Judgment without the issue of execution, and in some other cases, a Judgment, upon a Writ of Scire Facias, was necessary before execution could be obtained.

Juries.

Index Book of Clerk of, 1784–1850. Jury Process, 1784–1850. See *Venires*.

Maps.

Two of lands of Grocers' Company in county Londonderry, and Donnybrook, county Dublin.

See *Partition, Writs of*.

Memorials

of Assignments of Judgments under 9 Geo. II., c. 5, Ir. *Originals*, 1744–1850. *Enrolments*, 1736–E. 1761 and 1786–1850. *Index*, 1736–50 and 1800–38 (the subsequent volume still in Common Pleas).

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The files of Original Memorials for 1749, 1750, 1753, 1756–9, and 1761 wanting. Bound in portfolios from 1785. Enrolments to 1761 on separate skins at the beginning or end of the ordinary rolls for each term. From H., 1760, to E., 1761, on Case Rolls. No enrolments found between 1761 and 1786.

Index Books entered alphabetically in the name of defendant in the Judgment, with names of plaintiff and parties to Assignment, and reference numbers. Also entered in Judgment Book, 1736–7.

Nisi Prius,

several small books containing lists of Records and Costs at, 1819–25.

Non Pros.

Judgment (non prosequitur) might be obtained by defendant if plaintiff failed to proceed within limited time after appearance or other step in defence. Files for 1811–12, 1813, 1815–16, and 1848. Enrolled on Filacer's Rolls, 1714–26, 1814–16, and 1819–50.

Index to Non Pros. Judgments, 1815–50 in plaintiff's name. 1815 to 1821 at back of first volume of Index to Outlawry Affidavits.

Non Pros. Executions, 1809–20. One file.

Non Pros. Affidavits, M., 1806. One file.

Notices of Motion,

1808–44, in bundles, very imperfect especially after 1821.

Oaths, Rolls of,

1714–1820 and 1829–36, contain subscriptions of Attorneys and others to the oaths of allegiance, supremacy, and abjuration. The roll of attorneys oaths from 1804 extending to the present time not removed.

Outlawries,

used as Process to Grants in Custodiam as well as to enforce appearance.

A large portion of the records relating to Outlawries is in the sacks and unarranged. The following have been removed from the offices :—

"Ca sas to Outlaw," 1808–32.
Capias utlagatum, 1793 and 1800–35 (several files wanting).
Exigents, 1793, 1798, 1800, 1802, 1804, 1807–12, 1822–5, 1827–32.
Outlawries, 1817–31, 1833–5.
Process to Outlaw, 1815, 1817, 1821–2, 1824, 1835–42.

Filacer's *Outlawry Books*, containing entries of Writs of Outlawry, 1685–1850. 1751–73 and 1781–9 not found. There are also series of similar books for 1665–1711, 1739–1817, and 1847–50, and Indexes to Outlawries, 1743–51, 1773–81, and 1817–35 (with one entry of 1839).

Partition, Writs of,

1767–96. One portfolio containing Writs of Partition, with Inquisitions thereon, and Maps.

Peers and Privileged Persons,

Bills and Writs against, 1807–23, and 1829–49, in bundles.

Pleadings.

See Declarations, Pleas, Issues, and Judgments.

Filing of all pleadings entered in Declaration Books.

Index Books to Pleadings, 1800–21, contain reference to files of Issues and Judgments for that period.

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The following six books appear to contain entries of filing of pleadings with reference to the file and roll, extending from 1630 to 1709 :—

1630–1637	No. "3" 1677–81 (imperfect).
"No. 1" 1667– 72	"5" 1690– 5.
"2" 1672– 7	1704– 9

Pleas, Demurrers, &c.,

not proceeded on 1804–50, on term files. They contained all pleadings subsequent to the filing of the Declaration, until removed to the Issue or Judgment files. Reference numbers and date of filing in Declaration Books, with the entry of the declaration to which they belong.

Files for T. 1813, T. 1831, M. 1835, E. 1837, H. E. 1838, T. M. 1839, H. E. 1840, M. 1841, T. 1842, & M. 1844, not found.

Posteas

not proceeded on, next process after verdict, 1834–50 (irregular 1733–1833.) *Index* 1821–47.

Files for T. & M. 1835, H. & E. 1839, H. & E. 1840, T. & M. 1846, wanting.

Posteas and Inquisitions

1791–98, 1800–6, 1816–18, 1822–3, 1825–6, 1827–8.

Quare Impedit.

Files of Pleadings 1815, 1829, 1844–8.

Recognizances

for the payment of damages and costs, one file, 1791–1821.

There are also many enrolled Recognizances, entries of which will be found in the Judgment Books.

Recoveries,

enrolments, 1663–1834 (irregular 1590–1661) *Index*, 1590–1834, *Remembrance Rolls*, 1715–27 and 1746–1834 *Index* 1746–1834, *Writs of Entry and Warrants of Attorney*, 1786–1834, (irregular 1759–84.) Enrolments on the general rolls of the Court to 1759. On Case Rolls 1760-1821, and on Recovery and Deed Rolls, T. 1821–1834.

The first document connected with the Recovery was the Deed by which the party suffering the Recovery appointed a Tenant of the freehold to answer the Writ of Precipe, and limited the estates which should lead the uses of the Recovery. These deeds are usually enrolled from 1656. See *Deeds*. The tenant, sometimes created by a Fine, became the defendant in the nominal action; and against him the Demandant sued the Writ of Entry, or Precipe quod reddat, which occupied in the Recovery a position similar to that of the Writ of Covenant in a Fine. The Remembrance Rolls contain abstracts of the Writs of Entry, with the names of persons called to warranty by the tenant, whether they vouched in person or by Attorney, and, where the proceedings were perfected, "Suffered at bar." Warrants of Attorney to appear for Vouchees, with Writs of *Dedimus potestatem* to the persons before whom they were to be acknowledged are filed with the Writs of Entry. There are also two files of Writs of Dedimus and Warrants of Attorney 1809–15.

Recoveries were abolished by the Act 4 & 5 Will. IV., c. 92.

The Indexes in general use to the Recoveries consist of three volumes: Vol. I. 1590–1738, contains chronological entries of the Recoveries by counties, with names of Demandant, Tenant, and party suffering, principal denomination, and number on the roll. Vols. II. & III. 1739–1834, contain the counties from A to K, and from L to W, respectively, with

alphabetical lists of persons suffering in each County, the year and term, and the reference number except between 1760 and 1821, when the numbers on the rolls are contained only in the Case Roll Index Books; but as these latter have several times been found incorrect, it is very desirable that the numbers in the Recovery Books should be completed. The Recovery Entry Books, from 1684 to 1797 contain names of Demandant, Tenant, and persons suffering, and principal denominations, entered chronologically by counties. From 1797 to 1834 the names of Demandant and Tenant were not entered. Two most inconveniently large volumes contain chronological lists for each county of the recoveries on the Remembrance Rolls, 1746–1834 with name of Demandant, Tenant, person suffering and Attorney, principal denomination, and (when perfected) "drawn at bar," with reference number to Remembrance Roll. Another volume, Index to same, from 1746 completed to 1788. There are other books containing lists of Recoveries from 1744 to 1821,—irregular. The Index Book to files of Writs of Entry 1786—E. 1821, contains merely a list of the contents of each term file. A similar book extending from 1780–1809 contains also alphabetical lists of Recovery Deeds, and entries of Recoveries 1810–21. A book for entry of such documents as passed the great seal of the Court contains entries of the sealing of exemplifications of Recoveries 1821-35.

Reports

on orders to Tot, of amount due on Interlocutory Judgments 1821–45 (subsequent file extending to 1852 not removed). *Prothonotary's and Master's Reports* to the Court on various matters referred to them with some Charges and Discharges. One portfolio, 1827–50.

Requisitions for entry of Rules,

M. 1844–50 on term files. E. 1845 not found.

Requisitions to mark Judgment.

1845–50 on files.

Requisitions to mark Judgment on Cognovit.

T. 1844–50 on files.

Requisitions to satisfy Judgment.

T. 1844–6 & 1848–50 on two files.

Rolls.

The series of Rolls of this Court are complete from 1663, and contain Judgments, Common Recoveries, Deeds, Memorials, and Recognizances. From 1760 they form two series—Case and Debt. The Debt Rolls contain Judgments on Cognovit, and the Case all other enrolments. In 1821 the Recoveries and Deeds were separated from the Case Rolls, forming a third class, which ends in 1834. The Debt from 1760, and the Case Rolls from 1836 have not yet been removed. See *Judgments on Cognovit.* Before 1663 there are the following seven only, which may be considered as supplemental to the Plea Rolls of this Court brought from the Record Tower.

I. "Miscellaneous Roll of Elizabeth," containing the enrolments for the 33rd year (1590–1), and for H. 38th to H. 39th (1595–6).

II. "Miscellaneous Roll, James I.," is the Roll for the 8th year of James I. (1610–11). It has been injured by fire, and Hilary Term is almost destroyed.

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The two foregoing rolls contain, at the end of each term, Notes of Fines, and Warrants of Attorney.

III. 16th James I., 1618. Indorsed "1617."
IV. 17th ,, 1619.
V. 1656 } The entries on these rolls are all in English.
VI. 1658 }
VII. 1661, with some skins of 1662.

With the exception of the Recoveries these Rolls are unindexed.

In a return made by the Prothonotary in 1723, and printed by the Record Commissioners, that officer specifies 55 rolls of earlier date than 1660, as then in his possession. Some of the earlier of these may, perhaps, be identified with Plea rolls removed from the Record Tower. But of 26 named, from the accession of James I. to the Restoration, only 5 now remain. The others, probably, were lost before 1791, as in a report of the Prothonotary in that year no mention is made of any roll older than 1660.

Rule Books.

Judicial, 1698–E. 1821. *Peremptory*, 1711–1850. *Court Books*, 1821–50.

The *Judicial Rule Books* were kept by the Prothonotary, and contain all rules for Judgment (whence their name), committals for contempt and want of bail, and in some instances Decretal Orders *in extenso* of the Lord Chancellor directing issues from Chancery to be tried in this Court. By 1 & 2 Geo. IV., c. 53, the duty of entering these rules was transferred to the Clerk of the Rules, and henceforward there is but one series of Books. Volumes for 1723 to T. 1730, M. 1744 to E. 1748, and 1755–62, are wanting. They are unindexed before 1738; M. 1738 is indexed in plaintiff's name; H. 1738–1754 in defendant's; and 1763–1821 in plaintiff's. From 1769 the date of marking Judgment is entered in the margin.

All other rules were entered in the series called till 1821, *Peremptory Rule Books*, and kept by the Clerk of the Rules. From 1821 they are styled Rule Books, and contain rules of all kinds. Rules in Insolvent matters entered separately from 1815. See *Insolvents*. This series appears complete, and from 1725 is indexed in causes.

Court Books are rough Books kept in court from which entries were made in the Rule Books.

1823–4, 1828, 1831, 1834, H. & T. 1837, M. 1838, H. 1839, H. to T. 1841, H. 1843, not found.

Rules and Orders for the Regulation of the Court.

A book containing a collection of, with precedents for writs, &c., and lists of costs allowable. Compiled, apparently, in the reign of Queen Anne.

Satisfactions,

1819–50 (irregular 1791–1818). *Entry Books* 1821–50.

Warrants of Attorney to acknowledge Satisfaction of Judgments; bound in portfolios from 1819. The books contain chronological entries of the filing of Satisfactions, with defendant's name, plaintiff's name, amount, date, and number of Judgment, and number of Satisfaction, but have no indexes. There are duplicates of these books from 1821–43, and from 1837 to 1844.

Scire Facias.

See *Judgments* on. Files of writs of, from 1803 to '29 imperfect, and from T. 1844 to 1846.

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Seal Books,

1802–44 (irregular 1772–93), contain entries of all writs issued from the Court as sealed each day, with county, plaintiff's and defendant's names, nature of writ, day for return, and amount marked (if any).

Since 1844 kept in Writ and Seal Office.

Search Books.

Several old books containing particulars of searches made for Judgments.

Sheriffs.

A book for entering fees on Sheriffs' Warrants of Attorney, 1694–1772.

Fines against Sheriffs, 1816 & 1822. See *Fines and Applications.*

Submissions and Awards,

1790–1843. *Index* 1790–1843. Deeds of Submission to Arbitration, Awards thereon, and affidavits of their due perfection, on files. The subsequent file and index book extend beyond 1850. See *Partition.*

Summaries of Judgments.

T. and M. 1850. See *Judgments (Final).*

Summons Books,

1822–50. Two volumes, containing entries of summons to attend the Prothonotary or Master when engaged on references, &c. They are entered in Plaintiff's name, and contain date of issue of summons, for what purpose, and at what time to attend.

Tipperary, Records of Palatine Court of

1663–1715. Documents relating to *Fines*, 1664–1715; to *Recoveries.* 1675–1715; *Rule Books*, 1692–1715; *Appearance and Entry* Books, 1691–1712. *Pleadings Book*, 1694–1715.

The Royalties and Liberties of this county were restored by patent 14th Ch. II., confirmed by Statute 14 and 15 Ch. II., c. 20, Ir., conferring upon the Duke of Ormond the right, amongst others, to hold "a Court of Record to try and determine all actions, to levy Fines, suffer Common Recoveries, and to perform all other acts appertaining to a Court of Record."

The Court consisted of a Seneschal or Chief Justice, and a Second Justice, and held four sessions in the year about April, July, October, and February, respectively.

By the Statute abolishing the Palatine privileges, 2 Geo. I., c. 8 Ir., the Common Law documents of this Court of Record were removed to, and to remain of record in, the Court of Common Pleas, in Dublin; the Equity Records being transferred to the Rolls Office, and the Criminal to the Crown Office. Those in the Common Pleas consist of the following:—

35 bundles of Records, Writs, and Pleadings, with a very imperfect chronological arrangement, 1663–1715. If properly arranged, the book of Pleadings, containing alphabetical entries of Declarations, 1694–1715, would be an index to the pleadings for that period.

5 bundles, records of Fines and Recoveries requiring arrangement. A list of Fines, containing parties' names and principal denominations is in the book containing the general lists of Fines, in the Search Room; but there is no means of reference to the Recoveries. The Fines levied in this court, of tenements in the county Tipperary, were validated by a special Statute, 7 W. III., c. 20, Ir.

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24 Rule Books, apparently quite regular.
1 Rough Book duplicate of part of one of the foregoing.
7 books containing entries of Appearances and Bail.

Venires.

1784–1850. 1788 and 1847 wanting. Writs of Venire Facias or Jury Process, with panels attached. Clerk of Juries Index Book, 1784–1850. There is one file of Panels for 1753 without Venires.

Warrants of Attorney

to confess Judgment, 1834–50. *Index*, 1834–43 (subsequent volume not transferred). Warrants of Attorney to have Judgment marked on Cognovit, filed under 39th General Rule, 1834. They are frequently referred to as specifying the interest when other than the legal 4 p.c. 3 & 4 Vic., c. 105. Index entered in defendant's name, with date of filing and number on file.

Warrants of Attorney

by vouchees for suffering Recoveries, 1786–1834, filed with Writs of Entry. See *Recoveries*.

Writ Books,

1787–1844. These are day books containing entry of the issue of all process for appearance, with county, plaintiff's and defendant's names, amount marked (if any), day for return, and Attorney's name. 4th May, 1794, to 2nd May, 1796, wanting. Since 1844 in Writ and Seal Office.

Writs of Covenant,

1611–1834. See *Fines*.

Writs of Dedimus and Warrants of Attorney,

1809–15. Two files belonging to the succeeding.

Writs of Entry and Warrants of Attorney,

1786–1834. See *Recoveries*.

Writs, Enrolments of

of Capias Pluries, 1844–50. One roll.

Writs (Returned),

1800–50. *Index*, 1800—50. They contain executions and other writs on term files.

The index books contain number of writ on file, plaintiff's and defendant's names, nature of writ, and Attorney's name. The first four, to 1837, are entered by terms, with alphabetical indexes; the remainder are entered according to the first letter in the title of the cause.

Writs.

An irregular series, thus labelled, extend from 1787 to 1837, containing writs of Capias with *non est* returns.

A general digest of the several Indexes, included under the respective heads above, is subjoined.

Affidavit (Common) Index,	from	1804	to 1850,	15 volumes.
„ in Ejectment and of Service of Process, Index,	„	1812	„ 1850, 12	„
„ to Ground marked Writs Index,	„	1803	„ 1842, 12	„
„ of Outlawry Index,	„	1808	„ 1834, 2	„
Assignment of Judgment Books,	„	1736	„ 1838, 4	„
Attorney's Register,	„	1806	„ 1847, 32	„
„ Apprentices' Indentures Index,	„	1801	„ 1815, 1	„
Consent Books,	„	1784	„ 1848, 4	„
Copied Pleadings Books,	„	1835	„ 1850, 5	„
Declaration Books,	„	1800	„ 1850, 44	„
Deeds enrolled, Index,	„	1822	„ 1834, 1	„
„ in Judgment Books,	„	1661	„ 1760, –	„
„ in Case Roll Index,	„	1760	„ 1821, –	„
„ in Small Book of Writs of Entry,	„	1810	„ 1821, –	„
„ Certificate of Acknowledgments of, Books,	„	1834	„ 1845, 2	„
Ejectment Books,	„	1802	„ 1849, 19	„
Errors, Clerk of, Index,	„	1716	„ 1846, 1	„
Fine Index Books,	„	1705	„ 1834, 3	„
„ Entry Books,	„	1512	„ 1834, 10	„
„ General List,	„	1512	„ 1834, 1	„
Insolvents, Index to,	„	1810	„ 1821, 1	„
Interlocutory Judgment Books	„	1821	„ 1844, 16	„
„ „ Duplicates,	„	1821	„ 1844, 16	„
„ Enrolments Index,	„	1813	„ 1844, 1	„
„ Judgments Index,	„	1821	„ 1844, 1	„
Issues, Index to,	„	1821	„ 1843, 1	„
Judgment Books,	„	1661	„ 1760, 6	„
„ „ Duplicates,	„	1661	„ 1850, 55	„
„ Docket Books,	„	1730	„ 1844, 39	„
„ Case Roll Index,	„	1760	„ 1821, 9	„
Juries, Index,	„	1784	„ 1851, 3	„
Non Pros, Judgment Books,	„	1815	„ 1850, 2	„
Outlawry Books,	„	1685	„ 1850, 12	„
„ „ irregular,	„	1665	„ 1850, 20	„
Pleadings Books,	„	1630	„ 1709, 6	„
„ in Declaration Books,	„	1800	„ 1850, –	„
„ Index Books,	„	1800	„ 1821, 6	„
Postea Books,	„	1821	„ 1847, 3	„
Recovery Index,	„	1590	„ 1834, 3	„
„ Entry Books,	„	1684	„ 1834, 7	„
„ Remembrance Rolls Index,	„	1746	„ 1834, 2	„
„ „ „	„	1746	„ 1788, 1	„
„ Entries of Exemplifications,	„	1821	„ 1835, 1	„
„ Writs of Entry Book,	„	1786	„ 1821, 1	„
„ „ „	„	1780	„ 1809, 1	„
Satisfaction Books,	„	1821	„ 1850, 4	„
„ Duplicates,	„	1821	„ 1844, 4	„
Scire Facias and Inquiry Books,	„	1821	„ 1851, 4	„
Submission and Award Index,	„	1790	„ 1843, 1	„
Warrants of Attorney Book,	„	1834	„ 1843, 1	„
Writ (Returned) Books,	„	1800	„ 1850, 7	„

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APPENDIX No. 9.

EXTRACT from REPORT of HENRY F. BERRY, Esq., on the RECORDS of the COURT of QUEEN'S BENCH (Civil Side) REMOVED to the PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE.

On the 13th September, 1870, I received instructions to have removed to this department that portion of the Records of the Civil Side of the Queen's Bench contained in the offices belonging to that Court, situate in the western quadrangle of the Four Courts.

The Rules Office Collection had been transferred in the previous year (Second Report of the Deputy Keeper, pp. 7 and 15).

The collections brought over from this section of the Queen's Bench repositories, namely, those of the Record and Pleadings Departments, were contained in three rooms and a passage on the first landing, and in four rooms on the second. The contents of these rooms had been already entered in four transfer books. Everything so entered was removed to the Record Treasury, except the following:—

Judgment Rolls (Debt) and the Final Judgment Books (their Indexes).

Also the Indexes to—

Affidavits (up to 1824), Declarations, Defences, Consents, Pleadings, Postea, Replevins, Scire Facias, and Writs.

The Debt Judgment Rolls were not transferred, as no order had as yet been made by the judges for the entering of satisfactions, &c., on these Rolls, when they should have been removed from the custody of the Master of the Court.

As by far the larger portion of the Records of the Plea Side, Queen's Bench, is stored in the dome of the Four Courts, and still in charge of the officers of the Court, it was of course necessary that the proper Indexes should be left with those who had the care of it, and through whom the public made searches therein; this will account for the exception made at the time of removal in the case of the Index Books enumerated above.

I shall now proceed to give a concise list (explanatory where necessary) of the Records actually transferred in September last, which will suffice as an ad interim report, until the entire of the Records of the Court can be treated of together.

Account Book (Office), 1808–1822, shows the amount of Fees received, and how same was expended; as in fees to Judges on signing Documents and in paying the Patentees of the Court, &c., &c.

Affidavit Books, H. 1825 to H. 1851.—Both the Ejectment and Common Affidavits are alphabetically indexed in the titles of their causes in this series, each Affidavit being referred to by its number on the file for the Term in which it was made.

Affidavits (Common), H. 1825 to M. 1849.—The parcels for each Term, which vary in number, are tied up together, and each is plainly labelled with the first and last general file number (for the Term) which it contains.

Affidavits (Ejectment), H. 1825 to M. 1850.—These are kept in the same way as the Common Affidavits.

Affidavits for Redocketing Judgments.—These Affidavits, made by the Attorney for the party interested in the Judgment, commence in December, 1828, pursuant to 8 & 9 Geo. IV., c. 35, and end 28th

October, 1844, when the Act 7 & 8 Vic., cap. 90, substituted another mode of procedure in place of the Redocketing of Judgments. As by this Act all books connected with the practice abolished were to be handed over to the newly-appointed Registrar of Judgments, Indexes to these Affidavits are to be found in the Judgment Registration Office.

Affidavits with Warrants of Attorney.—Affidavits by Attorneys, pursuant to 3 & 4 Vic., cap. 105, that Warrants were duly executed, with copies of same annexed. They extend from November, 1840, to May, 1850, and are numbered from 1 to 600. There is an Index to these, but as it extends beyond the year 1850 it is to be found in the Queen's Bench Office.

Assignments of Judgments, Deeds of, 1800–1814.—A few Deeds that appear to have been left in the office when the Memorials were being perfected.

Assignments, Index to, 1844–1849.—One volume, so labelled, which is, of course, an Index to the Memorials.

See Memorials and Index to.

Assignments, Receipt Books for, 1816–1836.—Office Books, containing acknowledgments of Receipt of Deeds of Assignment, after they had been compared with the Memorials.

Attorney, Assignments of Indentures of.—Two volumes—the first from 1733 to 1777, and the second 1777 to 1850—containing the substance of Articles of Attorney's Apprentices. Each volume is indexed.

Attorneys' Petitions, 1821–1837.—Petitions of persons seeking to be admitted Attorneys.

Attorneys, Rolls of.—One Roll (1821 to 1850), indorsed "Roll of Attorneys," containing the subscriptions to the necessary oath of those admitted Attorneys; it also contains subscriptions by Barristers and others to the oaths of allegiance, supremacy, and abjuration. A second Roll, from 1785 to 1864, which is an alphabetical List of Attorneys, chronologically arranged, and may be considered as a means of reference to the oath Roll above, for the period over which it extends, as far as the Attorneys who subscribed it are concerned. There is a third small Roll, indorsed "Roll of Attorneys," which is merely a transcript of the last from 1785 to 1829.

See Oaths of Qualification, Rolls of.

Attorney, Warrants of. *See* Warrants.

Bail Pieces, Rolls of Entries of.—7 Geo. IV., Wm. IV., and Vic. (up to 1840).

Bonds or Writs, 1762–3.—One volume of printed forms, filled up with the nature of the Bond, &c., in particular cases. Indexed.

Cognovits, 1800–1850.—These are almost perfectly regular from 1814; before that date the files for several Terms are missing.

Commissioners for taking Affidavits, Names of.—By an order of Easter Term, 1804, all Commissioners were obliged to bring in their Commissions to be enrolled, and these are books containing their names, entered up by counties. There is one volume from 1804 to 1858, and two others—the one extending from 1804 to 1826, and the other from 1804 to 1838—copies of the first for their respective periods. There are a few original Commissions, with the Seal of the Court attached.

Coolock, Valuation of.—This volume is a Registry of Freeholders in the barony of Coolock, county Dublin, for 1796–7.

Depositions.—A few parcels; various dates.

Error, Transcripts of Records in. These are six enrolments of the proceedings in Error in the following important cases:—

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1. Clanrickarde, Earl of, *v.* Henry, 1736.
2. Devonshire, Duke of, *v.* Corporation of Youghal, 1822.
3. Disney, *v.* Butler, 1826.
4. Downes *v.* Earl of Drogheda, 1687.
5. On Quare Impedit, Attorney-General *v.* Bishop of Down, concerning the Deanery of Dromore.
6. The like as to Clonfert, Attorney-General *v.* the Bishop and Edward Purdon, Clerk. 10 Geo. I.

Error, Transcripts of Records in ; parcels.—These extend over the period 1810–41, and each parcel is indorsed with the title of the cause to which it belongs. There are a few Bills of Exceptions for about the same period.

Fee Book.—A schedule of Fees allowed to each officer of the King's Bench under the Commission for the reformation of Fees. 10 Chas. II.

Fiats (Judges') for Writs of Capias ad respondendum, grounded on **Affidavits** which are annexed. 1847.

Judgments (House of Lords) in special cases, cir. 1830–40.

Judgments, Requisitions to enter Case.

" on Cognovit, Requisitions to enter.

" Requisitions to enter Satisfactions on.

Each of the above series extends from T. 1844 to M. 1849.

Judgment Books (Final), 24 vols.—Duplicate copies—some of them unbound, and in bad condition. They extend over the period 1814–49. There are also two bundles of portions of Final Judgment Books, cir. 1739–44.

Judgment Books (Interlocutory), T. 1798 to M. 1850.—There is a second set of these from 1821 to 1844. They are the Indexes to the Interlocutory, Ejectment, and Scire Facias Judgments entered on the Case Rolls, and are searched in Defendants' names to the end of Trinity Term, 1844, after which they are indexed in the names of Plaintiffs.

Judgment Rolls (Case), H. 1770 to M. 1850.—These form a perfect series, there being a Roll for each Term. The Interlocutory, Ejectment, and Scire Facias Judgments entered on them are indexed in the series of Interlocutory Judgment Books. There are also the following Rolls :—

1. Case and Debt Judgments, T. 1657.
2. Case Judgments (different Terms), Jas. II.
3. Case Judgments, 32 Geo. II., and
   An Issue Roll, 4–6 Geo. III.

Judgments on Sci. Fa., H. E. M. 1829.—With the exception of these three files, all the Judgments on Sci. Fa. are in the dome of the Four Courts.

Memorials of Assignments, 1736 to 1850.—The files for the years 1737, 1739, 1740, 1742 to 1745, 1757, 1766, 1770, and 1848 are missing.

Memorials, Index to, 1844–1849.—This volume is alphabetically indexed in the names of Assignors; it also gives the date of Assignment, name of Assignee, and Term and Number of Judgment.

Memorial Rolls, which contain the enrolments of Memorials of Assignments of Judgments, commence in 1736, and have been transferred up to 1850; the Roll for the year 1757 is alone missing.

Miscellaneous.—Under this head may be classed some draft papers belonging to the Master's Office, arranged alphabetically in the titles of their causes; they include Charges, Discharges, Consents, Bonds, Reports, &c.

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Oath of Allegiance, Names of Persons who took, 1 vol., 6th November, 1778 to 1785.—An Alphabetical List, stating name, residence, and calling of each person who came in to subscribe the oath of allegiance.

Oath Book (Roman Catholic), 1793–1851.—An Alphabetical List of Barristers and Attorneys who took the oath of allegiance.—*See also* Attorneys, Rolls of.

Oaths of Qualification, 1691 to 1819.—Six Rolls so indorsed, containing the subscriptions by Barristers, Attorneys, &c., to various oaths. The Roll of Attorneys, 1821 to 1850, appears to be a continuation of this series.—*See* Attorneys, Roll of.

Oath Roll (Sheriffs'), 1790–1794.

Outlawries, Roll of proceedings in, 2 Wm. and Mary.

Pleadings, A miscellaneous parcel of old.

Pleadings, Book of, 1663 to 1669.—An Alphabetical Entry Book of Pleadings kept in titles of causes.

Recognizances, Roll of, 1821–1837.—Enrolments of Bail Recognizances by which parties became bail in suits.

Rolls.—*See* Attorneys.
- „ Bail pieces.
- „ Error.
- „ Judgment.
- „ Memorial.
- „ Oath.
- „ Outlawries.
- „ Recognizances.

Satisfactions, or Warrants to satisfy Judgments, 1801 to 1850. A bundle for each year.

Satisfaction Entry Books, 1822 to 1853. There is a Duplicate set from 1822 to 1847.

Satisfactions, Requisitions to enter, T. 1844–1849.—*See* Judgment.

Seal Book, 1846.

Searches, Some parcels of Negative.

Search Books (Negative), 1817–1844.—Thirty volumes of Requisitions for Negative Searches.

Sci. Fa., Judgments on.—*See* Judgments.

Stamp Books (Interlocutory), 1818–1821.—These appear to be transcripts of those columns in the Interlocutory Judgment Books that give the names of Plaintiffs and Defendants, class of Judgment, and date of Entry; but instead of giving the number of each Judgment on the Term Roll, they give the amount of the Stamp.

Summonses against Peers.—A parcel of Writs from 1816–1818.

Warrants of Attorney to enter Judgment.—These commence Easter, 1834; and there is a portfolio of them (in some cases two or three) for each term up to M., 1850. The warrants for each term are numbered consecutively, and they are perfectly indexed.—*See* below.

Warrants of Attorney, Indexes to, 1834–50, entered in Defendants' names.

Warrants of Attorney, with Affidavits. November, 1840, to May, 1850. —*See* Affidavits, with Warrants.

Writs.—Miscellaneous.

The transfer of the above-mentioned Books and Documents was completed on the 27th September, and the collection has been placed in bays 2 E and 2 F of the Record Treasury, except such necessary Index Books as have been lodged in the Search Room for the convenience of the public.

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Appendix No. 10.

Extract from Report of Henry F. Berry, Esq., on Removal of Records of Court of Equity Exchequer from Offices and Vaults of Receiver Master of the Court of Chancery.

On the 9th September, 1870, I received instructions to proceed with the preparations for transfer of the Equity Exchequer Records deposited in the offices of the Receiver Master of the Court of Chancery. They had previously been inspected by Mr. Mills, who had had the presses numbered, and had also made such an inventory of their contents as was possible in their then very dusty condition. These offices consist of six rooms in the south-west corner of the Four Courts building, two of which, I was informed, contained no Equity Exchequer Documents, the one being Master Fitzgibbon's Chamber, and the other an office for the Audit of County Treasurers' Accounts. The Records in the four remaining rooms were contained in forty-nine presses, the greater number of which were packed to the fullest extent, the documents, in most cases, being put up in pigeon-holes. Many of the presses were found open, and this will account for the dusty state of the Records, which was so extreme that it was necessary to have them thoroughly cleansed before they could be entered in the Transfer Book.

Some of the presses were exclusively devoted to Chancery papers connected with cases before the Master, while in others both Equity Exchequer and Chancery were mixed; and in such cases it was necessary to separate each class of Documents.

There were, in addition to the offices, two vaults filled with Exchequer Records, one of which was cleared after the transfer from the offices had been completed; but in consequence of the extreme severity of the weather at that particular time, operations had to be suspended, and the contents of the remaining vault, which consist principally of Writs, Files of Replications, and Papers belonging to the Clerk of Estreats, still await removal.

The Documents transferred will undergo the same process of sorting, &c., to which those already brought over, and likewise belonging to the Equity side of the Exchequer, are being subjected, under the direction of the Assistant Deputy Keeper. Until this shall be completed, Mr. La Touche cannot make his final General Report on the Records of that Court; meantime, I give a List of that portion of them removed from the custody of the Receiver Master, to serve as a supplement to the schedule of the other portions previously transferred.—(Second Report of the Deputy Keeper, p. 87).

Accounts (Receivers'),	cir. 1784 to 1850
Accounts, Indexes to Receivers',	1828–1850
Affidavits,	1695–1800
Affidavits of Service,	cir. 1824–1850
Attorney, Powers of,	cir. 1790–1840
Cant Books,	1729–1845
Cause Papers,	cir. 1800–1850
These include Draft Charges, Discharges, Reports, Orders, &c., &c.	
Charges and Discharges,	cir. 1780–1829
Conveyances (Draft),	1757–1850
Costs (Bills of).	
Deeds (lodged during the progress of Causes).	
Deeds (in Boxes).	

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Depositions (Draft),	cir. 1800–1850
Depositions (sealed),	cir. 1700–1809
Deposition Books,	1725–1779
Engagement Books (Ch. Rem.),	1831 & 1835
Entry Books (Ch. Rem.),	1844–1850
Entry Books (2nd Rem.),	1847–1850
Fee Book (2nd Rem's. Office),	1835–1842
Leases (Draft) (Ch. Rem.),	cir. 1820–1850
Letting Book,	1844–1853
Order Book (Ch. Rem.),	1844–1850
Order Book (2nd Rem.),	1845–1846
Receipt Books,	1744–1758
Receivers' Books (Orders appointing Receivers),	1784–1850
Rentals (of Lands sold by Ch. Rem.),	cir. 1830–50
Reports,	cir. 1782–1850
Reports of Sale,	cir. 1755–97
Rule Book (2nd Rem.),	1844–1845
Statements (Receivers'),	cir. 1830–1850
Summons Books (Ch. Rem.),	1834–1851
Summons Books (2nd Rem.),	1844–1850
Taxation Book,	1828–1844

In addition to the above, there are about 150 vols. of Merchants' Account Books, Letter Books, &c., lodged as Exhibits in suits. In some cases the title of the Cause is marked on them; but generally there is no means of knowing in what suits they were lodged. Among these is one vol. entitled "Survey of the Estate of Garrett Moore, made in 1720," which is stated to have been lodged in 1837.

In the vault under the offices, with the Equity Documents, were the following, belonging to the Revenue side of the Exchequer; they are labelled in the handwriting of the late Mr. J. F. Ferguson, and they fill up gaps in the series of the same titles brought from the Benchers' Building:—

	K.–W.
Estreats (arranged by Counties),	
Estreats,	1773–1835
Estreats from K. B., C. P., and Ex.,	1708–95
Estreats from Chan., K. B., and Ex.,	1792–1835
Estreats of King's Silver,	1823–1829
Fines in Com. Pleas,	1821–1823
Fines in Exchequer,	1695–1833
Fines, Schedules of,	1751–1769
Sheriffs' Accounts on Commission.—Cork and Waterford,	1684–1834

APPENDIX No. 11.

MAP of DISTRICT REGISTRIES of COURT of PROBATE.

DUBLIN: Printed by ALEXANDER THOM, 87 & 88, Abbey-street,
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

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MAP of IRELAND,



Districts, and Places of District Registries throughout Ireland.

No.	Districts.	Place of District Registries.	No.	District.	Places of District Registries.	No.	District.	Places of District Registries.
1	Donegal, Londonderry, and the Baronies of Strabane and Omagh, in the County of Tyrone .	Londonderry.	5	Cavan, Longford, and the Baronies of Leitrim, Mohill, and Carrigallen, in the County of Leitrim	Cavan.	9	Waterford, Wexford, and South Riding of Tipperary	Waterford.
2	Antrim and Down.	Belfast.	6	Roscommon and Galway	Tuam.	10	Limerick, Clare, North Riding of Tipperary, and the Baronies of Clanmaurice and Irraghticonnor, in the County of Kerry . . .	Limerick.
3	Armagh, Louth, Monaghan, Fermanagh, and Tyrone, except the Baronies of Strabane and Omagh	Armagh.	7	King's County and Westmeath	Mullingar.	11	Cork and Kerry, except the Baronies of Clanmaurice and Irraghticonnor, in the County of Kerry	Cork.
4	Mayo, Sligo, and Leitrim, except the Baronies of Mohill, Carrigallen, and Leitrim . .	Ballina.	8	Carlow, Queen's County, and Kilkenny . .	Kilkenny.			

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THE

THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPUTY KEEPER

OF THE

PUBLIC RECORDS.

[23 FEBRUARY 1871.]

VOL. I.

REPORT AND APPENDIX I.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1871.

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THE THIRTY-SECOND REPORT

OF

THE DEPUTY KEEPER OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

I RESPECTFULLY beg leave to submit to Your Majesty my Annual Report of the proceedings in the Public Record Office, for the year 1870.

I. RECORDS OF THE DUCHY OF LANCASTER.

I had the honour to state, in my Thirty-first Report (§ I.), that Your Majesty's valuable gift to the nation of the Records of Your ancient Duchy of Lancaster had been placed in the Lancaster Tower of this Office, and that the documents had been properly arranged. A Calendar of the Royal Charters in the collection, from William II. to Richard II., was annexed thereto; and the first portion of a Calendar of the Rolls of the Chancery of the Palatinate will be found in the Appendix to this Report (App. I. No. 4.).

II. RECORDS OF THE PALATINATE OF DURHAM.

It was mentioned in the Thirty-first Report (§ II.), that the Calendar of the Durham Records would be continued, and a portion would be annexed to each Annual Report of the Deputy Keeper. The Calendar compiled during the year 1870 is in the Appendix to this Report (App. I. No. 3.).

It was also mentioned that an examination of the Documents brought from the Auditor's Office at Durham was about to take

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place, with a view of giving up to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners such Papers as were considered to be the private muniments of the See of Durham, and necessary for the management of the estates under their control. This examination has been commenced, but is not completed.

Copies of such Awards, under the Inclosure Acts, as are enrolled in the Palatinate Chancery of Durham, are being prepared, to be deposited in the Office of the Clerk of the Peace for the County of Durham for public use.

III. FAC-SIMILES OF NATIONAL MANUSCRIPTS, &c., BY PROCESS OF PHOTOZINCOGRAPHY.

This operation has been continued during 1870, at the Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton, and progress has been made in the third part of the Scottish Series of Historical Documents. Mr. Sanders, the Assistant Keeper of Records in charge of Documents sent to Southampton, has given, in his annual Report, an account in detail of his proceedings. He has, in addition, superintended for the Ritual Commissioners the photozincographic fac-simile of the Book of Common Prayer of 1636, as well as a portion of the "Parker Register." An original Saxon Charter of King Edgar, dated in 974, presented to the Public Record Office by Mr. Henry Garling, of Southborough Hall, Kent, has also been copied by photozincography. The Report of Mr. Sanders is as follows :—

Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton,
January 17th, 1871.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit to you the following Report upon the work performed at this office under my superintendence during the past year.

The second part of the series of fac-similes of the National Manuscripts of Scotland, which I mentioned in my last Report as nearly completed, was published in July last. The contents of this volume are of great historical interest, especially those portions of it which illustrate the rise of constitutional government in Scotland, and the first use of the Scottish dialect both in prose and verse. Excellent examples of this latter are to be found in the exemption granted by the Earl of Menteith and Fife in 1389 to the monks of Melrose from the payment of customs upon their wools; the extract from the record of the Scottish Parliaments, known as the "Haddington Manuscript," in 1398; the letters from the Earl of March and James Douglas to King Henry IV. about 1400; the letter of pension by Archibald Earl of Douglas to Alexander Home in 1406; the indenture between the Duke of Albany and Sir Gilbert Kennedy in 1408; the holograph charter of King James I. of Scotland to Sir William Douglas in 1412; and the extracts from Wyntoun and Barbour, all of which are written in Scots.

In my last Report I also stated that some of the documents selected to form Part III. of the Scottish Series had been placed in my hands by the Lord Clerk Register of Scotland, and photographed. Since that, many others have been added to the list, the whole of which have also been photographed, and some of them transferred to zinc. The scheme of arrangement according to which they are to be published has not

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yet been definitively settled, so that I must reserve my usual chronological list of abstracts of the contents for a future report. As in the case of the preceding volume, some of the fac-similes contained in this are those of manuscripts not in my custody, negatives of them having been taken at Windsor Castle, the British Museum, and the Libraries of Magdalen and Trinity Colleges, Cambridge, where the originals are preserved.

Among the documents contained in this volume is an ancient Map of England and Scotland, which is so curious that it is a pity more is not known of its history. It belongs to the Bodleian Library, to which it appears to have been bequeathed by the eminent antiquarian Richard Gough, with the rest of his collections bearing on British topography in 1795. I cannot fix the date of its having been made, but from internal evidence it may be assumed to be of the period of Edward I.; though Gough in his "British Topography" says that in 1768 it was shown to the Society of Antiquaries by Mr. Thomas Martin, who supposed it to be of the time of Edward III. This map Gough purchased at a sale of Martin's Manuscripts in 1774, and at page 77 of the first volume of his Topography he gives an engraving made of it by Basire, which he illustrates by copious remarks. The principal places are distinguished by churches with spires, or castellated buildings, those of less importance by simple houses, and in each case the buildings are coloured red. The surrounding seas are coloured green, and so are the rivers. The names of counties and tracts of country are enclosed in parallelograms with looped corners, and these as well as all the principal names are written in red, with the exception of London and York, which appear in characters of gold. The names too are all written along the length of the map, or from north to south, instead of west to east, as is usually the case. The principal roads are coloured red, and the distances from town to town are marked by figures also in red, forming, as Gough remarks, the greatest merit of this map, as being the first wherein the roads and distances are laid down. It is, however, perhaps needless to remark that the distances so laid down are not to be relied on as correct. The county of Sutherland is distinguished by the figure of a wolf, with the legend "Hic habundant lupi;" and a place called Colgarth, which is probably the extensive forest between Badenoch and Athole, by that of a stag, with the legend "Hic maxima venacio." The only one of the Scottish lakes distinctly named is Loch Tay, on the borders of which is inscribed, "In isto lacu tria mirabilia. Insula natans. Pisces sine intestinis. Fretum sine vento," miracles generally ascribed by Scotch writers to Loch Lomond. The pass over the Grampian Hills from Murray and Banffshire, now known as the Cairn o' Mounth road, is marked under the name of "Monthe colli;" and another, which is conjectured to be the passage through the Grampians which enters the mountains of Castletown of Brosemar and comes out at the chapel of Glenshie in Angus, and is called the Glenshie road, is named "Monthe Capella." The ferries across the Forth at Hales and Dripp are also specified, and so are the bridges at Perth and Achmore; but no mention is made of the bridge over the Don built by Bishop Cheyne of Aberdeen in 1329. The Earldoms of Ross, Caithness, Moray, Sutherland, Mar, Buchan, Athole, Fife, Strathern, Lennox, Menteith, and Carrick are prominently displayed. The absence of any mention of those of Douglas and Crawford would seem to limit the date of the map to a period prior to the creation of the Earldom of Douglas. Off the north-east of Orkney is a drawing of a vessel lying high and dry on a reef of rocks or sand bank, with the wreck of its mast and gear hanging over

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the side. What appear to be two cushions are hove overboard, clinging to one of which is a female figure, while that of a man is depicted near at hand, apparently rowing to her assistance in a boat. Although this picture may be intended merely to point out the dangers of the coast about the Orkney Islands and the stormy nature of the seas which surround them, yet it is difficult to avoid thinking that more is meant by it, and that it represents some important event in connection with the history of Britain, to illustrate which may have been one of the objects for which the map was made. I think it not beyond the bounds of reasonable conjecture to imagine that the subject of the drawing is the fatal end of the calamitous voyage undertaken by the young "Maiden of Norway," Queen Margaret of Scotland, to England, to be married to the Prince of Wales, and that it may help to clear up the mystery that has always shrouded her death. Hardly anything appears to be known of this memorable episode in English history. No report of the Scottish Knights, Sir Michael Wemys and Sir Gilbert Scot, who were despatched to conduct the Princess to Scotland, remains to describe the event; and the letter of the Bishop of Durham to King Edward I. deals only with the "dolorosus rumor" that had reached his ears at Perth, first that the lady was dead, and then that she was recovering.

Rapin and the few historians who mention her death say that it occurred in Orkney about September 1290, and that it was occasioned by the hardships of the voyage. But Chalmers says that, although if she had died in Orkney, she must undoubtedly have been buried in the Cathedral of St. Magnus, yet that he had caused every inquiry to be made in Orkney for some monumental stone or some traditional memorial of the time, place, and circumstances of the demise of Margaret, and that he had inquired in vain.

In that part of the Cathedral, however, where divine worship is celebrated are four or five graves covered with white marble, or rather Norway granite, which tradition asserts are the burial places of some Danish nobles. No inscription, mark, or figure exists on either of these stones, but it is not unlikely that the bodies covered by them are those of some of the Princess' escort that had been washed ashore from the wreck, and that she herself had never reached the land either alive or dead.

The floating figure in the drawing appears to be that of a girl with a very child-like and gentle expression of countenance, and, with the exception of the hands, which are greatly exaggerated as in the act of clutching at the cushion, of a graceful shape. The cushion may be one stuffed with cork and intended to be used as a life buoy. The wreck is depicted as between Orkney and a line of coast marked "Norway" in large characters, and lies exactly in the track that a ship sailing between the two coasts would steer. I may add that at the northern end of the Island of South Ronaldsay is a deep bay or inlet, at the head of which stands the village of St. Margaret's Hope, so called, as Macpherson conjectures in his Geographical Illustrations of Scottish History, from the young Queen Margaret.

On the North Sea itself is inscribed "Mare aquilonare sine termino," and in the middle of it is a gigantic representation of the Whale engaged in mortal combat with its natural persecutors, the Thrasher and Swordfish. The forests of Inglewood and Dean, and the New Forest, the last of which is distinguished by a drawing of a large oak tree, are the only forests distinctly specified in England; but Sherwood Forest is probably intended to be represented by the tree drawn in the map north-east of Nottingham. The Channel Islands are represented by three islands with names, Gersey, Gernesey, and Ancrowe.

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What the latter means I am at a loss to determine. It is in about the same relative position with regard to Jersey that Sark would be, but the difference between the ancient name of that island, "Arica," and "Ancrowe," seems too great to admit of the supposition that they can be identical. I can only suggest the possibility of its being intended for the "Ecrehou" rocks, a large reef lying between Jersey and the coast of France, on which are now a few small houses, and which might have been partially inhabited at the time when this map was drawn. Besides these three islands with names, there are two others without names, which from their position are probably intended for Alderney and The Caskets. On the sea off the south coast of Devonshire, opposite Dartmouth, is written, "Hic Brutus applicuit cum Trojanis," the legendary invasion of Albion, which King Edward in his letter to Pope Boniface recapitulating his claims to the kingdom of Scotland thus mentions :—

" Sub temporibus itaque Ely et Samuelis Prophetæ, vir quidam strenuus
" et insignis, Brutus nomine, de genere Trojanorum, post excidium urbis
" Trojæ, cum multis nobilibus Trojanorum, applicuit in quandam in-
" sulam, tunc Albion vocatam, a gigantibus inhabitatam : quibus suâ
" et suorum devictis potentiâ et occisis, eam nomine suo Britanniam,
" sociosque suos Britones appelavit ; et edificavit civitatem quam
" Trinovantum nuncupavit, quæ modo Londonia nominatur."

Bardsey Island is distinguished by the inscription, "Bardsey ubi sunt Britonum vaticinatores," which again furnishes a clue to the date of the map. This island is supposed to owe its name to its having been the refuge of the last of the Welsh bards, and as the Order of Bards may be said to have been extinguished at the subjugation of Wales by Edward I. in 1284, the map is probably not many years later than that period.

Basire's engraving of the map is well done as far as outline is concerned, but the names are very badly executed and often meaningless, from the fact of the engraver being apparently imperfectly acquainted with the letters he had to copy. This defect does not exist in the zincograph, which furnishes an excellent fac-simile of the original.

I have been able to add many names to those contained in the engraving, but some still remain undeciphered, though provokingly near legibility. This I attribute to an attempt that has been made at some time or another to renovate the map by re-writing the names, and this has been so clumsily done as to have made some of them quite undistinguishable. In some cases only half the name has been written over, and the other half has been left untouched, as the village of Chiddingfold, in Sussex, of which only the first two syllables have been revived. The outline of the buildings and other prominent features of the map are all pricked out in pinholes, which at first raised some doubts in my mind as to its originality ; but from Gough making no allusion to it in his account, I suppose they were made by Basire while engraving it, though Basire's engraving is on a considerably reduced scale.

Of the two Roman walls, that known as "Adrian's Wall," in the map called "Murus Pictorum," extending from Bowness to Wallsend, is alone represented. The more northern, or "Agricola's Wall," called in Scotland "Graham's Dyke," extending from old Kilpatrick near Dunbarton to Carridan near Borrowstowness, in Linlithgowshire, is unnoticed. The size of the map has been reduced, to enable it to appear in the volume, but a few copies will be printed of the full size for separate disposal.

It seems to me to be the work of more than one hand ; the outline and smaller names being by that of a person comparatively unskilled in drawing and writing ; the larger names, the ornamentation, and the picture of the stranded vessel, by that of one more proficient in

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both. And with all its faults it is very far superior, both as a work of art and a specimen of map making, to any of the maps attributed to Matthew Paris, while nearly equal to them in point of antiquity.

The very rare and remarkable Saxon Charter of King Edgar, A.D. 974, so liberally presented to the nation by Mr. Henry Garling, has been copied and the fac-similes sent to the Record Office; and I now beg to append a translation of it. In making this translation I have deviated a little from that made by Mr. Furman in 1777, and read before the Society of Antiquaries in 1792, but I submit my alterations with deference, owing to the doubtful style in which the original, especially the Latin portion of it, is written. Indeed the language employed in this ancient record and the beauty of the handwriting in which it is expressed, form very curious features in themselves.

The fac-simile of that portion of the "Parker Register" relating to the Election, Confirmation, and Consecration of Archbishop Parker to the See of Canterbury, which was undertaken by Sir Henry James by order of Her Majesty's Government at the request of the Ritual Commission, was completed last May, and has been published by Mr. Bailey, in his "Ordinum sacrorum in Ecclesiâ Anglicanâ defensio." The original volume of the Register was returned to the library of Lambeth Palace by Sir Henry James personally on the 30th of March.

I now come to what may perhaps be considered the most important work performed here during the year, namely, the completion of the fac-simile of the Black Letter Prayer Book of 1636, with the Manuscript notes and alterations made in 1661, out of which was fairly written the Book of Common Prayer subscribed, on the 20th of December 1661, by the Convocations of Canterbury and York, and annexed to the Act of Uniformity, 13 & 14 Charles II. I have already mentioned the circumstances under which this work was entrusted to Sir Henry James, and have now only to add that the first negative was taken on the 9th of August 1869, and the first copy bound on the 9th of August 1870. The fac-simile was therefore completed in one year, and is as satisfactory in the goodness of the work as in the expedition with which it has been accomplished. I think it would be difficult to carry the art of fac-simile making to a greater point of excellence than has been obtained in copying this volume. It contains 516 folio pages with copious manuscript marginal and other notes and alterations, all of which, with the exception of the four pages containing a list of the alterations and additions, appear to be in the handwriting of William Sancroft, at that time Chaplain to Bishop Cosin of Durham, and afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury. The book as it now is, appears to have been made up from two copies, judging from the title pages, of which there are three; the first, at the commencement of the volume, is dated 1636; the second, at the beginning of the Psalms, is struck from another block and bears date 1639; and the third, which prefaces the form of making and ordaining bishops, priests, and deacons, is again entirely different from both the preceding in design, and is also dated 1639.

A separate title page has been made for the fac-simile, and a certificate of the authenticity of the copy, signed by Sir Henry James and myself, is appended to it. A preface also has been added to it by the Dean of Westminster, wherein he gives the particulars of the search for the manuscript copy originally attached to the Statute Roll 13 & 14 Charles II., but which had been supposed for many years to have been lost, and its ultimate discovery together with this corrected Black Letter Book from which it had been copied and whose existence had been previously unknown.

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I have had no opportunity of collating this volume with either of the "Sealed Books," but I fancy it will be found to differ from them throughout, both in the body of the book and in the rubric, in punctuation and the employment of capitals. An illustration of this is afforded by the Apostles' Creed, which I accordingly give here, side by side, as it appears in the Black Letter Book and the Sealed Books of the Tower and King's Bench.

From the BLACK LETTER BOOK.

I Beleeve in God the Father Almighty, maker of heaven and earth: and in Jesus Christ his onely Son our Lord, who was conceived by the holy Ghost, born of the virgin Mary, suffered under Pontius Pilate, was crucified, dead and buried, he descended into hell. The third day he rose again from the dead. He ascended into heaven, and sitteth on the right hand of God the Father Almighty. From thence he shall come to judge the quick and the dead. I beleeve in the holy Ghost, the holy catholique church, the communion of saints, the forgivenesse of sins, the resurrection of the body, and the life everlasting. Amen.

From the SEALED BOOK.

I believe in God the Father Almighty, Maker of heaven and earth: And in Jesus Christ his only Son our Lord, Who was conceived by the holy Ghost, Born of the Virgin Mary, Suffered under Pontius Pilate, Was crucified, dead, and buried; He descended into hell. The third day he rose again from the dead, He ascended into Heaven, And sitteth on the right hand of God the Father Almighty; From thence he shall come to judge the quick and the dead.

I believe in the holy Ghost; The holy Catholick Church; The Communion of Saints; The forgiveness of sins; The resurrection of the body, And the life everlasting. Amen.

The same differences exist in the Lord's Prayer and all through the Litany as well; and as it is evident, by the alterations made by them in this respect, that the Commissioners appointed to examine the Sealed Books with the original MS. copy, attached great importance to punctuation, the inference would appear to be that the MS. copy is not a true copy, at any rate as to punctuation and capitals, of the Black Letter Book. In spelling, the Sealed Books differ from the Black Letter Book throughout. In other respects the differences that have come under my notice are few and unimportant; such as the occasional substitution of "the" for "that" and "which" for "who;" the omission of the marks of parenthesis, and one or two trivial omissions in the directions for reading the proper lessons.

The revisions, however, made in the Black Letter Book itself, are not always consistent. For instance in the Litany to be read or sung after Morning Prayer, in the verse where it is written "We sinners do beseech thee to hear us (O Lord God), and that it may please thee to rule and govern thy holy Church universally in the right way," the word "universally" is altered to "universal;" but in the second Litany which is included in the service for the ordering of Deacons, the original reading is allowed to stand. And again in the Communion Service. The first MS. rubric to the prayer of Consecration directs the priest, so to order the bread and wine that he may with the more readiness take the cup into his "hands;" while a subsequent MS. rubric directs "here he is to take the cup into his hand."

The Gospels and Epistles being ordered to be "all corrected after the last translation" differ greatly from those printed in the Black Letter Book, and sometimes the more modern word seems hardly to convey the same meaning as that for which it has been substituted. In the Gospel for the 15th Sunday after Trinity for instance, the old version of the concluding sentences runs thus, "Care not then for the morrow, for tomorrow day shall care for itself. Sufficient unto the day is the travell thereof." The modern version is "Take therefore no thought for the morrow; for the morrow shall take thought for the things of itself: sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof."

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A curious alteration is also to be found in the 4th verse of the 68th Psalm where "Praise him in his Name, yea, and rejoice before him" is now changed to "praise him in his name Jah, and rejoice before him." In the Sealed Book, however, the original reading is preserved.

The omission of the marks of parenthesis, which I have already noticed as occurring in the Sealed Books and modern editions of the Prayer Book, is especially remarkable in the Psalms, where they are now only used once throughout the whole, though of constant recurrence in the Black Letter Book. The note of admiration on the contrary is used much more frequently in the modern editions than in the Black Letter Book.

Thinking a collation of the MS. copy with the Black Letter Book would be of use to the Ritual Commissioners, as well as of importance in other respects, I offered to undertake it; but though the Commissioners were kind enough to thank me for my offer, there were difficulties in the way, and the idea was abandoned.

The Black Letter Book was returned to the Library of the House of Lords by Sir Henry James, who took it up with him on the 16th of last August; it having remained in my custody for a year and nine days.

On the 22nd of July, Mr. Cosmo Innes made over to my charge a case containing many additions to the third volume of the Scottish Series, all of which have been photographed.

On the 12th of November I returned into the Record Office the Charter of King Edgar A.D. 974; together with the Liber Munimentorum A.D. 1290, a letter from Gawain Douglas to Cardinal Wolsey, dated December 24, 1521, a letter from Donald Earl of Ross to Henry VIII. dated August 5, 1545, a plan of the Debateable Ground between England and Scotland, A.D. 1552, and a project of an accord for compounding the controversies of Scotland, dated February 26, 1572, which Mr. Tabrum had deposited in my custody in the previous August, and which had also been photographed to form part of the third volume of the Scottish series.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
(Signed) WILLIAM BASEVI SANDERS,
Assistant Keeper of Her Majesty's Records.

Sir THOMAS DUFFUS HARDY,
&c. &c.
Deputy Keeper of H. M. Records.

TRANSLATION of a GRANT of LAND in DEVONSHIRE written in LATIN and SAXON, and made by KING EDGAR to his THANE ÆLFHERE, A.D. 974.

[Latin.]

Our Lord Jesus Christ reigneth for ever. It is advisable that every deed of gift should be made under the testimony of writing, lest the succession of posterity be swallowed in the whirlpool of rapine and the clouds of ignorance. Therefore I, Edgar, having by Divine Grace obtained the preeminence of royal rule over all Britain, being willing to endow with perpetual freedom a certain part of the country under my jurisdiction, do in reward of his devoted service grant unto Ælfhere my faithful servant three plots of ground [mansas] in the place which is called in common parlance Nymed, that he may hold it, as we have above said, in perpetual inheritance with all fields, woods, and meadows thereunto of right appertaining. Moreover the aforesaid land is to be free of all secular tribute and royal service excepting only going to

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the wars and the building of bridges or castles. Whosoever, therefore, moved by a benevolent and sincere disposition, shall trouble himself in amplifying this aforesaid grant, may the Parent of All increase and amplify his life in this present world and may he and all his family happily experience the unclouded joys of that everlasting one to come. But may they who shall diminish or unjustly violate the same, which God forbid should enter into the minds of the faithful, make part with those of whom on the other hand it is pronounced "depart from me, ye wicked, into everlasting fire," unless they shall have made lawful satisfaction beforehand. This said land appears to be enclosed about by these bounds.

[Saxon.]

This is the land-meer of the three hides at Nymed. First to Copelanstan [the stone of Copela]; from that stone westwards on to the high road at Eisandune; then therefrom westward to the high road at Red Flood; therefrom to Sedgbrook's head; therefrom down Sedgebrook to where the lake [stream] strikes west; therefrom out on Heathfield to the gutter-head; from the gutter down on Hane; therefrom adown along stream to where Rushbrook strikes on Nymed; therefrom eastward on Rushbrook to Shipbrook; then up Shipbrook and so back to Copelanstan.

[Latin.]

Moreover this aforesaid grant was made in the year of the Incarnation of our Lord DCCCCLXXIIII. In the second Indiction. These are the witnesses of this grant whose names are here written.

✠ I, Edgar, King, have confirmed the aforesaid grant.		I, Ælfthryth, Queen have consented.
✠ I, Dunstan, Archbishop of Canterbury, have corroborated it.		✠ I, Ælfhere, Duke.
✠ I, Oswold, Archbishop of York, have strengthened it.		✠ I, Æthelwine, Duke.
✠ I, Athelwold, Bishop, have strengthened it.	✠ I, Ælfric, Abbot.	✠ I, Byrhtnod, Duke.
✠ I, Ælfstan, Bishop, have strengthened it.	✠ I, Æsywig, Abbot.	✠ I, Oslac, Duke.
✠ I, Alfwold, Bishop, have strengthened it.	✠ I, Osgar, Abbot.	✠ I, Ælfwerd, Minister.
✠ I, Ælfstan, Bishop, have strengthened it.	✠ I, Æthelgar, Abbot.	✠ I, Æthelwerd, Minister.
✠ I, Cynewerd, Bishop, have strengthened it.	✠ I, Ælfnod, Abbot.	✠ I, Eanulf, Minister.
✠ I, Ælfstan, Bishop, have strengthened it.	✠ I, Sigar, Abbot.	✠ I, Ælfsige, Minister,
✠ I, Eadelm, Bishop, have strengthened it.	✠ I, Ælfhen, Abbot.	✠ I, Æthelmer, Minister.
✠ I, ———, Bishop, have strengthened it.	✠ I, Byrhten, Abbot.	✠ I, Leofwine, Minister.
✠ I, Sideman, Bishop, have strengthened it.	✠ I, Godwine, Abbot.	✠ I, Æthelwerd, Minister.
✠ I, Athulf, Bishop, have strengthened it.	✠ I, Leofric, Abbot.	✠ I, Wulfstan, Minister.
✠ I, Theodred, Bishop, have strengthened it.	✠ I, Æthelsige, Abbot.	✠ I, Byrhtmer, Minister.
✠ I, Wulfsige, Bishop, have strengthened it.	✠ I, Oswerd, Abbot.	✠ I, Æthelsige, Minister.

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On the dorse.

[Latin.]

This charter is entitled below.

[Saxon.]

Copulastane's deed.

This is the deed of the three hydes at Nymed, which King Edgar bestowed upon Ælfhere his thane in perpetual inheritance.

[Latin.]

This is the charter of the land which is called Copulastan which the reverend priest Brihtric gave for the relief of his soul and the souls of his parents to the Monastery of Saint Mary, which is in Crydiatun, for the maintenance of the canons serving God therein. If any one therefore shall take it away from the aforesaid place or in anywise diminish it, may he be stricken with a perpetual curse and perish everlastingly with the Devil unless he strive by due reparation to make atonement.

N.B.—It is worthy of remark that the cross which is prefixed to the name of each witness is omitted before that of Queen Ælfthrith.

IV. CALENDARS.

In my Twenty-sixth Report to Your Majesty (§ VII.), I mentioned that Mr. Roberts, then Secretary of this Department, had, with the assent of the Treasury, compiled for publication and sale a Calendar of Heirs, extracted from the Inquisitions for the reigns of Henry III. and Edward I. The work was published in two volumes, under the title of "Calendarium Genealogicum," and is of great value for elucidating the early history of the nobility and landed gentry. Mr. Roberts had continued the Calendar for a small portion of the reign of Edward II., but his retirement from the Office prevented his completing that reign. He has placed his materials, so far as collected, at the disposal of this Office, and I annex them to this Report (App. I. No. 2.), as affording considerable assistance in genealogical inquiries of that period.

Another volume of the Calendar of the Foreign Series of State Papers, for the years 1564 and 1565, edited by Mr. Stevenson, was published during the year. It especially treats of the differences between the Courts of France and England, arising chiefly from the struggles between the Huguenots and the House of Guise, which were settled by the Treaty of Troyes, 11th April 1564. Very graphic details are given of a pestilence in France, especially in Lyons; but the chief interest of the volume consists in the Documents throwing light upon the history of Mary Queen of Scots, and her marriage with Darnley.

Mrs. Green has finished another volume of the Calendar of the Domestic State Papers, coming down to the end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth; it contains also the Papers which were omitted in the first volume of this series, extending

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from 1547 to 1565, and comprising the reigns of Edward VI. and Mary, and the first six years of the reign of Elizabeth. It is expected that the addenda yet to be published will occupy two more volumes, and will extend to the end of the reign of James I. In addition to a large number of Border Papers, the principal contents of the present volume are the proceedings against the adherents of the Earl of Essex, the controversy between the Jesuits in England and the secular priests, and minute details of the illness and death of Elizabeth.

A Calendar of Irish State Papers of the reign of James I. has been commenced. It will comprise all Papers relating to Ireland of that reign in this Office, the Public Record Office of Ireland, the British Museum, the Bodleian Library, &c. It is hoped that the first volume will be published early in the year 1871. The Calendar is edited by Dr. Russell and Mr. Prendergast, the Commissioners lately employed on the Carte Papers.

Don Pascual De Gayangos, to whom has been entrusted the calendaring of the Spanish Series of State Papers, in the room of the late Mr. Bergenroth (as mentioned in my last Report), has commenced his researches in the Archives of Simancas, and in other places in Spain. He has visited Brussels and Vienna, and has collected manuscripts and materials for the Calendar.

Among other works in preparation, the following were nearly ready for publication at the end of the year: The third Volume of Colonial Papers, relating to the East Indies, China, and Japan; the Second Volume of Treasury Papers, to the end of the reign of William III.; and the First Part of the Fourth Volume of Letters and Papers of the reign of Henry VIII. A Volume of Venetian State Papers was also on the eve of completion; and, in connexion with this, Mr. Rawdon Brown has forwarded to the Public Record Office, during the past year, seven additional Manuscripts of valuable Transcripts of Venetian Documents, making a total of 37 volumes so deposited.

A Calendar of the Earl of Macclesfield's Letters is in progress for the Historical Manuscripts Commission.

In the Appendix (App. I. No. 6.), a List is given of the Calendars of State Papers published in 1870, and of those in progress. The sale of the series had amounted on 31 December 1870 to 6,505 volumes.

A List of the additions in 1870 to the Calendars, Inventories, Transcripts, &c., in the Search Office, to which the public have access, has also been compiled (Appendix I. No. 5.).

On 20 March 1868 (as mentioned in my last two Reports), a Return was ordered, by the House of Commons, of the number of Enrolments in Chancery, effected to the end of 1865 in pursuance of the Statute 9 Geo. II. c. xxxvi. entituled "An Act to restrain the dispositions of Lands, whereby the "same become unalienable." In order to make a satisfactory Return from this Office to the House of Commons, it became necessary, for the reign of Your Majesty, to search through the

Close Rolls themselves, as the indexes did not afford sufficient information. A senior Clerk (Mr. Kingston), and three junior Clerks were employed on the Return from April 1868 to June 1870; the number of entries carefully perused amounted to 34,977; the whole number referring to gifts for charitable and religious purposes. Mr. Kingston utilized the materials on which the officers were working, by making a Calendar of all Trust Deeds relating to Charities, for the period from 9 Geo. II. to 1865. I have the honour to submit this Calendar to Your Majesty, in the present Report (Appendix II. No. 1.). Although it extends to a considerable length, yet I trust that the valuable information which it conveys with respect to two of the prominent political questions of the present time, Education and Public Charities, fully justifies the expense of printing the Calendar. Its preparation is very creditable to Mr. Kingston and the officers employed under his direction.

V. CARTE AND CAREW PAPERS.

Carte Papers.

In my Thirty-first Report (§ VI.) I stated to Your Majesty that the Commissioners appointed to select Irish Official Documents for transcription from the Carte Papers in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, had completed their duties, and that they were preparing a General Report upon the Carte Manuscripts. The Report has been completed, and the Lords of Your Majesty's Treasury requested the Master of the Rolls to convey to the Carte Commissioners (Dr. Russell and Mr. Prendergast) their Lordships' satisfaction and approval of the manner in which they had discharged their Commission.

The information which their Report contains respecting the Carte Papers, as well as the History of Ireland, is of such great interest and value as to render it necessary to annex it to my present Report (Appendix I. No. 1).

The transcription of the selected Carte Documents has been continued during 1870; and other volumes of the Transcripts have been received at this Office in duplicate. One set has been forwarded to the Public Record Office of Ireland according to the direction of the Treasury.

Carew Papers.

The Calendar of these Papers, preserved in Lambeth Library, has been continued. The fourth volume, extending from 1601 to 1603, with an appendix from 1561, was published in April. It comprises many documents relating to the conduct of the Earl of Essex while commanding in Ireland. The letters of Sir Robert Cecil here calendared represent him in a more engaging light than any hitherto published; and there are many interesting particulars in the volume relating to the manners of

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Elizabeth's court, the discontents of her courtiers, the siege of Kinsale, and other subjects. The fifth volume is passing through the press; the Book of Howth and the Chronicle of Thomas Bray form the first two portions. The remaining portion will consist of a Calendar of the Miscellaneous Papers collected by Carew, from the reign of Henry II. to that of Henry VII.

VI. CHRONICLES AND MEMORIALS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND DURING THE MIDDLE AGES.

The publication of this series, illustrating the History of Great Britain and Ireland, from the earliest period to the end of the reign of Henry VII., has been continued during the year. Four volumes were published, and several others were on the point of completion at the close of the year. 104 volumes of the series have been already issued, and 22,653 volumes have been sold. 925 copies were sold during the year. I have mentioned in previous Reports that these works continue to maintain their value and reputation, not only in this country, but on the Continent of Europe and in America. In the course of last year, on the application of Mr. J. L. Motley, the American Minister and Historian, a grant of them, and of the Calendars of State Papers, was made to the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, United States. It is gratifying to find that the reception of these volumes has been mentioned in the following manner in the Seventeenth Annual Report of the Society; after an allusion to them, and to some of the same series previously received, it is observed that "Whatever relates "to early English history, her colonies, her primitive manners "and customs, and the genealogy of her families, has an inti- "mate relation with American history, genealogy, and habits of "thought. In all our American history there is so intimate, "a blending of our own with the annals of the fatherland, that "our growth and progress cannot be properly delineated without "constant reference to these blending relations.

"To trace these to their original sources we must necessarily "resort to these Record Publications of Great Britain, pub- "lished and disseminated by her munificent liberality. These "records extend as far back as the fifth century, and relate to "English history, public records, ancient laws and jurispru- "dence of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, domestic habits "and customs of the people, early chronicles and ecclesias- "tical records, colonial affairs, and upon almost every subject "of public policy pertaining to all the great historic periods "of Great Britain. We cannot sufficiently express our high "appreciation of these invaluable records, and of our gratitude "to the British Government for them."

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VII. NEW BLOCK OF RECORD REPOSITORY.

Since my last Report to Your Majesty (§ IX.), the East Wing and other portions of the building have been completed under the direction of Sir James Pennethorne, the Architect of the New Repository. A contract for the iron presses and other fittings required therein was entered into by the First Commissioner of Your Majesty's Works, in August 1870, and it is expected that the building will be ready for occupation before Lady Day 1871.

The necessary notices have been given by the First Commissioner to enable him to apply to Parliament in the coming session for powers to purchase a blacksmith's shop and other buildings in close and dangerous proximity to the Record Office, especially to the Domesday Tower; near which buildings a fire has actually occurred, as mentioned in my last Report.

VIII. FEES: GOVERNMENT AND OTHER BUSINESS: &c.

The amount of business in the Search Office, and of Fees received, in 1870, is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
831 Copies - - -	468	10	0
143 Attendances - -	132	1	6
	£600	11	6

The total amount of Fees received, and paid to the account of the Consolidated Fund, from 1840, is 24,247*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.*

The amount of work (except office-copies) performed specially for Government Departments during 1870, is as follows:—

NUMBER of SEARCHES, INSPECTIONS, ISSUES, and RETURNS of GOVERNMENT PAPERS, for GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS, in 1870.

Departments.	Number of Searches or Applications.	Number of Inspections, Issues, Returns, &c.
Treasury - - - - - -	44	200
„ (Solicitor) - - - -	6	14
Colonial Office - - - - -	69	837
War Office - - - - -	182	3,052
Admiralty (Whitehall) - - -	33	537
(Somerset House) - - -	29	209
Exchequer and Audit Department - -	15	158
Patent Office - - - -	44	65
Total - - - -	422	5,072

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The preceding table does not give an adequate idea of the extent of business for the Government Departments, as searches on references from them often occupy several days.

The Commissioners of the Board of Trade have consented to throw open their Records to the public to the end of the reign of George III.

The examination into the documents belonging to the late Masters of the Court of Chancery (Thirtieth Report, § III., Thirty-first Report, § XII.) has been continued.

The Letters which had been taken from the volumes formerly in the possession of the Philadelphia Library Company, and purchased as stated in the Thirty-first Report, have been transmitted to the Public Record Office of Ireland, for insertion in the volumes to which they belong.

Some of the Officers of this Department continue to render assistance to the Historical Manuscripts Commission, in calendaring, arranging, and reporting on the documents intrusted to the Commissioners. Many of these documents have also been arranged, flattened, repaired, and bound in this Office.

IX. TRANSFERS AND REMOVALS.

In the Fourteenth Report (I. § 3), it was stated that the Queen's Remembrancer in the Exchequer thought it necessary to retain in his possession certain documents required for carrying on the business of the Office, instead of transferring them to this Office, pursuant to the Public Records Act. Most of these documents have since been so transmitted, but seven of the volumes called "Tot Books," "Foreign Apposer's Books," and "Abstracts of Charters," were transferred by the Queen's Remembrancer, by direction of the Treasury, to the Examiners of Sheriffs' Accounts, pursuant to the Statute 22 & 23 Vict. c. 21. s. 39. In the course of last year, the ancient and valuable Record called the "Liber Rubeus" was removed to this Office. The only documents mentioned in the Fourteenth Report now remaining in the custody of the Remembrancer are—

2 folio volumes called "Minute Books," being Minutes of Orders of Court, 1795–1833.

1 vol. of Statutes, 1 Edw. III.–39 Hen. VI.

1 vol. containing the Proceedings upon the trials of the Pix Juries, 1734–1851.

With respect to the Minute Books, and the volume of Statutes, the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer certified to the Master of the Rolls, 11 May 1870, that in his opinion it would be conducive to the due performance of the business of the Court of Exchequer, that they should still remain in the custody of the Remembrancer. This certificate will permit the Remembrancer to retain them for another year. The book relating to the Pix Juries was not of sufficient age for transfer, all the entries therein not being twenty years old.

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The Historical Manuscripts Commissioners have deposited in this office three volumes, and an Index volume, of a Heraldic and Genealogical Collection relating to Wales, and to the settlers therein, known as "The Golden Grove Book," placed in their care by the Earl of Cawdor; they are deposited under the following conditions:—

That the public may have access to them; that the volumes are to be properly preserved and taken care of; and that the Earl of Cawdor or his heirs may at any time hereafter remove them from the Record Office upon giving a receipt for them.

The Commissioners have also deposited in this office, for public use, Transcripts of certain Papers belonging to W. Phelips, Esq., of Montacute House, Somersetshire, relating to the Gunpowder Plot.

The details of the Transfers in 1870 are as follows:—

1. TRANSFERS INTO THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE.

CHANCERY:—

- Accountant-General's Certificates, 1726–1799; 210 bundles.
- Affidavits, 1700–1842; 576 bundles.
- Ditto, Registers, 1615–1746; 53 volumes.
- Ditto, Indexes, 1781–1842; 27 volumes.
- Awards and Agreements, 1694–1799; 10 bundles.
- Bill Books, 1801–1842; 70 volumes.
- Bills, Answers, Depositions, &c., 1801–1842; 3193 bundles.
- Decrees and Orders, A., 1751–1799; 58 volumes.
- Decrees and Orders, B., 1751–1799; 57 volumes.
- Decrees and Orders, Indexes A., 1751–1799; 49 volumes.
- Decrees and Orders, Indexes B., 1751–1799; 49 volumes.
- Leases, &c., 1697–1797; 1 bundle.
- Masters' Reports, &c., 1751–1799; 16 bundles and 341 volumes.
- Masters' Reports, &c., Indexes, 1751–1799; 49 volumes.
- Masters' Reports, &c., Exceptions to, 1716–1799; 7 bundles.
- Miscellaneous Papers, 1660–1790; 1 bundle.
- Wills, &c., 1669–1799; 1 bundle.

From Clerks of Records and Writs; 22 to 24 February 1870; Pursuant to Warrant dated 10 February 1870.

- Close Rolls, 1867; from Enrolment Office; 5 January 1870; 140 rolls.
- Decrees, and Dockets; from Clerks of Records and Writs; 119 Decrees, and 119 Dockets.

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CHANCERY—*continued.*

Recognizance Rolls, 1867; from Enrolment Office; 5 January 1870; 8 rolls.

Specification Disclaimers; from Enrolment Office; 5 January 1870; 1 roll.

EXCHEQUER OF PLEAS:—

Accruing Records, 1843–1849; 24 February 1870: pursuant to Warrant dated 8 February 1870, as follows:—

Affidavits, General, (used on motions), 1843–1849; 530 bundles.

Declarations in Ejectment, 1843–1849; 32 bundles.

„ Indexes, 1830–1852; 2 volumes.

Judgment Rolls, 1843–1849; 28 rolls.

Ditto Books, „ „ 28 volumes.

Ditto Ditto, Indexes, „ „ 14 volumes.

Proceedings in Outlawry, with Index, 1832–1849; 1 volume.

Rule Books, 1843–1849; 7 volumes.

Rules to Plead, „ „ 7 volumes.

Term Papers, „ „ 28 bundles.

Warrants of Attorney and Cognovits, „ „ 27 bundles.

EXCHEQUER:—

Queen's Remembrancer:—

Accruing Records, to 1850; 22 June 1870; pursuant to Warrant dated 17 May 1870, as follows:—

Liber Rubeus, or, The Red Book of the Exchequer.

Revenue Prosecutions' Department.

Book of Entries, 1828–1840, and 1840–1842; 2 books.

Books of Orders, Hilary 1843–Mich. 1850; 8 books.

Commission of Partition; Lister *v.* Lister, 1838 (in the late Equity Side of Exchequer); 1 parcel.

Escheat, Maria Serena Lowe; 1849; 1 Escheat.

Excise Informations, Index, 1798–1830, and Mich. 1830; 2 books.

Excise Writs and Posteas, Index; 1 book.

Exemplifications of Judgments, 1841–1845; 4 Exemplifications.

Informations, Hil. 1843–Mich. 1850, Nos. 1 to 1174; 8 bundles.

Memoranda Rolls, Mich. 1842, 6 Vict. to Trinity 1850, 13 Vict.; 8 rolls.

Memoranda, Addenda; Trinity 1837 to Trinity 1848, 1 to 11 Vict.; 1 roll.

Memoranda, Agenda Book, Hil. 1843, 6 Vict. to Easter 1849, 12 Vict.; 1 book.

Special Commissions and Inquisitions as to Duty on Coals, 1838–1846; 29 parcels.

Writs and Postea, 1 January 1843 to end of 1850, Nos. 1 to 1450; 11 bundles.

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EXCHEQUER—*Queen's Remembrancer—continued.*

Sheriffs' Department.

Claims of Lords of Liberties to Fines, &c., 1843–1848; 1 parcel.

Excise Accounts, 1844–1849; 7 parcels.

Originalia Rolls, 8 to 14 Vict.; 1 parcel.

„ Index; 1 roll.

ADMIRALTY (Whitehall):—

Correspondence, 1830–1839; 1331 volumes, bundles, &c., 17–23 May 1870; pursuant to Admiralty Letter of 2 April 1870.

HOME OFFICE:—

Alien Certificates, &c.; 14 November 1870; 157 volumes, bundles, &c.; pursuant to Home Office Letter of 1 November 1870.

COLONIAL OFFICE:—

New Brunswick Despatches, 1784–1867; 7 November 1870; 62 volumes: pursuant to Colonial Office Letter of 5 November 1870.

WAR OFFICE:—

Discharge Documents, 1869; 22 April 1870; 135 bundles: pursuant to War Office Letter of 12 April 1870.

Recruiting District Pay Lists, 1863–March 1867; 12 August 1870; 198 volumes: pursuant to War Office Letter of 29 July 1870.

Regimental Pay Lists, 1863–4 and 1864–5; 12 July 1870; 442 volumes: pursuant to War Office Letter of 2 July 1870.

2. TRANSFERS FROM THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE.

TO GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE:—

Registrars of the Ionian Islands, 1818–1864; 19 July 1870: pursuant to Colonial Office Letters of 5 and 18 July 1870: as follows:—

No.

1. Baptisms, Island of Corfu, 1835–1855.
2. Births, „ „ and Ionian Islands, 1818–1863.
3. Births, Island of Cephalonia, 1848–1864.
4. Marriages, Notices of, Corfu, 1860–1864.

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To GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE—*continued.*

No.

5. Marriages, Notices of, Cephalonia, 1861–1864.
6. „ „ Ste Maura, 1860–1864 (unbound).
7. „ „ Paxo, 1864.
8. „ Register of, Ionian Islands, 1861–1864.
9. „ Certificates of, „ „ , 1818–1859.
10. „ „ „ „ „ , 1859.
11. „ „ „ „ „ , 1861–1864 (unbound).
12. Burials, Register of, Corfu, 1836–1855.
13. Deaths, „ Corfu and Ionian Islands, 1845–1863.
14. Deaths, Register of, Cephalonia, 1863 and 1864.
15. Births, Register of, Cerigo, } Blank Books of Forms pursuant to Act 23 & 24 Vict. cap. 86.
16. „ „ Paxo, }
17. Marriages, Notices of, Cerigo, }
18. Deaths, Register of, „ }
19. „ „ Paxo, }

X. ARRANGEMENT, REPAIRS, BINDING, AND SIMILAR OPERATIONS.

CHANCERY:—

Accountant-General's Certificates, 1726–1799; 210 bundles numbered, ticketed, and placed in presses; List.

Affidavits, 1700–1842; 576 bundles numbered, ticketed, and placed in presses; List.

Affidavits (Registers), 1615–1746; 53 volumes numbered, ticketed, and placed in presses; List.

Affidavits (Indexes), 1781–1842; 27 volumes numbered, ticketed, and placed in presses; List.

Awards and Agreements, 1694–1799; 10 bundles numbered, ticketed, and placed in presses; List.

Bill Books, 1801–1842; 70 volumes numbered, ticketed, and placed in presses; List.

Bills and Answers, &c., 1801–1842; 3193 bundles numbered, ticketed, indorsements re-sewed, and placed in presses; List.

Charities; 23,975 slips of Calendar to, mounted alphabetically on cartridge paper for binding.

Close Rolls; 140 rolls numbered, ticketed, and placed in presses; 1 roll (Chas. I.) partly repaired: 44 membranes repaired and sewed; 8 covers repaired; List.

Decree Rolls; 38 rolls ticketed.

Decrees; 615 membrances sewed, and made into 11 rolls.

Decrees and Orders, 1751–1799; 213 volumes numbered ticketed, and placed in presses; List.

Fine Rolls; 6 covers repaired.

Inquisitions; 5 membranes sewed.

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CHANCERY—*continued.*

Leases, &c., 1697–1797; 1 bundle numbered, ticketed, and placed in press.

Masters' Reports, &c., 1751–1799; 390 volumes and 23 bundles numbered, ticketed, and placed in presses; List; 2 sewed; 1 volume, binding repaired.

Miscellaneous; 1 bundle numbered, ticketed, and placed in press; List; 11 plans mounted on cloth.

Parliament Rolls; 1079 rolls ticketed; 2 membranes repaired; new List of 5364 rolls printed.

Patent Rolls; 19 rolls ticketed, 6 membranes, and 3 covers repaired; 1 membrane flattened and repaired: 2 sewings.

Petitions to Parliament; 1 membrane repaired.

Placita Forestæ; 1 membrane repaired.

Recognizance Rolls, 1867; 8 rolls numbered, ticketed, and placed in press; List.

Specification Rolls; 1 roll numbered, ticketed, and placed in press.

Masters' Office:—

Books, Bundles, &c.; examination continued.

QUEEN'S BENCH:—

Crown Side:—

Controlment Roll; 1 cover flattened and repaired.

Coram Rege Roll; 1 cover flattened and repaired.

Plea Side:—

Accruing Records, 1843–1848; 17 volumes and 81 rolls and bundles dusted, ticketed, arranged, packed, numbered, &c.; List; 5706 membranes flattened.

Petitions and Affidavits; 42 bundles opened and flattened; 2 membranes repaired.

COMMON PLEAS:—

Feet of Fines; 26 bundles sorted and arranged; 297 membranes repaired, guarded, and filed; 342 membranes flattened, repaired, and re-filed; 170 membranes repaired; 2 volumes, binding repaired; Hen. III.–Rich. III., marked, numbered, and arranged; Rich. I.–Rich. III., Norfolk and Northampton, 5568 documents arranged chronologically.

EXCHEQUER OF PLEAS:—

Affidavits, General, 1843–1849; 530 bundles numbered, ticketed, and placed in presses; List.

Declarations in Ejectment, 1843–1849, and Indexes, 1830–1852; 32 bundles and 2 volumes numbered, ticketed, and placed in presses; List.

Judgment Rolls and Books, 1843–1849; 28 rolls and 42 volumes numbered, ticketed, and placed in presses; List.

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EXCHEQUER OF PLEAS—*continued.*

Outlawry Proceedings, 1832–1849; 1 volume numbered, ticketed, and placed in press.
Rule Book, 1843–1849; 7 volumes numbered, ticketed, and placed in presses; List.
Rules to Plead, 1843–1849; 7 volumes numbered, ticketed, and placed in press; List.
Term Papers, 1843–1849; 28 bundles numbered, ticketed, and placed in press; List.
Warrants of Attorney and Cognovits, 1843–1849; 27 bundles numbered, ticketed, and placed in presses; List.

EXCHEQUER:—

Queen's Remembrancer:—

Alien Priory Accounts; 11 bundles arranged; slips prepared for binding.
Army Accounts; 10 volumes of slips prepared for binding.
Church Goods; 141 membranes, flattened, repaired, and guarded; 1 sewing; 4 volumes of slips prepared for binding.
Claims of Lords of Liberties to Fines, &c., 1843–1848; 1 bundle numbered, ticketed, and placed in press.
Commission of Partition, 1838; 1 bundle numbered, ticketed, and placed in press.
Conventual Leases; 144 documents identified with slips.
Depositions taken by Commission, Chas. I.; 1113 files arranged and ticketed; 3 membranes repaired.
Entries, Book of, 1828–1842; 2 volumes numbered, ticketed, and placed in press; List.
Equitium Regis; 11 bundles of slips numbered, and prepared for binding.
Escheat, 1849; numbered, ticketed, and placed in press.
Excise Accounts, 1844–1849; 7 bundles numbered, ticketed, and placed in press; List.
Excise Informations, Index, 1798–1830; 2 volumes numbered, ticketed, and placed in press; List.
Excise Writs and Posteas, Index; 1 volume numbered, ticketed, and placed in press.
Exemplifications of Judgments, 1841–1845; 4 documents numbered, ticketed, and placed in press; List.
Forest Accounts; 19 bundles of slips numbered, and prepared for binding.
Household and Wardrobe Accounts; 29 bundles; documents numbered, compared with slips, and prepared for binding.
Informations, 1843–1850; 8 bundles numbered, ticketed, and placed in press: List.
Memoranda Rolls, 1837–1850; 9 rolls numbered, ticketed, and placed in press; List.

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EXCHEQUER—*Queen's Remembrancer—continued.*

Memoranda Rolls (Agenda Book), 1843–1849; 1 volume numbered, ticketed, and placed in press.

Ministers' and Receivers' Accounts, Hen. VIII. and Eliz.; rolls ticketed and arranged; List and descriptive slips in progress.

Mint Accounts; bundles and slips arranged and numbered.

Miscellaneous; arrangement, sorting, and describing, continued; 1 membrane repaired.

Navy Accounts; bundles and slips arranged and numbered.

Nuncii, Documents relating to; arrangement in progress; bundles and slips numbered.

Orders, Books of; 8 volumes numbered, ticketed, and placed in presses; List.

Originalia Rolls, 8–14 Vict., and Index: 1 bundle and 1 roll numbered, ticketed, and placed in press; List.

Particulars for Grants; 1 membrane repaired.

Pipe Leases, Jas. I.–Commonwealth; List in progress.

Red Book of the Exchequer; ticketed and placed in press.

Ships, Clerk of the, Documents relating to; slips, &c., numbered and arranged.

Special Commissions and Inquisitions as to duty on Coals, 1838–1846; 29 bundles numbered, ticketed, and placed in presses; List.

Subsidies; in continuation; numbered, identified; slips sorted, arranged, &c.; new slips made; 113 leaves mended.

Writs and Posteas, 1843–1850; 11 bundles numbered, ticketed, and placed in presses; List.

Treasury of the Receipt:—

Scottish Documents; 9 seals repaired.

COURT OF STAR CHAMBER:—

Proceedings of; sorted, preparatory to calendar; 128 membranes numbered and stamped.

DURHAM, PALATINATE OF:—

Cursitor's Records; documents in 472 bundles stamped; 30 membranes flattened; 24 membranes repaired; 4 membranes sewed; 1 new cover.

Kellawe's Register; rebound.

Records; arrangement continued; Lists.

LANCASTER, DUCHY OF:—

Charters; continued; 493 identified with Calendar, arranged, numbered, and stamped; 264 seals cleaned, placed in wadding, &c.; List.

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LANCASTER, DUCHY OF—*continued.*

Decrees and Orders; 47 volumes numbered.

Inquisitions post mortem; 30 volumes numbered; 3 volumes, binding repaired.

Ministers' Accounts; 378 Accounts ticketed, indorsed, and packed in 23 bundles; 9729 membranes stamped, tied up, and ticketed.

Miscellaneous; 56 bundles and boxes, contents identified, dusted, packed, and ticketed; 1471 documents labelled and indorsed; 9 volumes bound; 21,533 membranes stamped; 127 membranes sewed.

Parliamentary Surveys; 92 files flattened, dusted, identified, and numbered; 989 membranes stamped, packed in bundles, and ticketed.

Proceedings; 213 volumes numbered; 168 bundles arranged, re-tied, and numbered.

WELSH:—

Depositions (Denbigh), Eliz.; 3 membranes flattened and mended.

Plea Rolls (Chester); 3 covers repaired.

ADMIRALTY:—

Correspondence, 1830–1839; 1331 volumes, bundles, &c., arranged, ticketed, placed away, &c.; List.

AUDIT OFFICE:—

Declared Accounts; 39 rolls, 48 bundles, and 50 volumes dusted; 86 bundles arranged under titles of Accounts; List.

Declared Accounts (Irish); 2910 rolls dusted, numbered, and tied up in 144 bundles; List.

Declared Accounts, Excise; 803 rolls dusted, numbered, arranged, and tied up in 17 bundles; List.

Miscellaneous; classified, arranged, &c.; Lists; 120 leaves sized.

Salt and Stamp Accounts; 492 volumes dusted and arranged.

COLONIAL OFFICE:—

Correspondence, &c.; 143 volumes arranged, placed away, ticketed, &c.; List.

FOREIGN OFFICE:—

Correspondence, Eliz.; 16 volumes repaired, guarded, and bound; 1390 documents identified with printed Calendars, numbered, &c., previously to binding; 4677 leaves sized, guarded, and repaired; 6 leaves separated and flattened.

Denmark; 222 leaves separated, sized, repaired, and guarded.

German States; 2263 membranes numbered and stamped.

Holland; 31 volumes and 189 bundles, 60,318 leaves, numbered and stamped.

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HOME OFFICE:—

Alien Certificates, 1836–1846; 157 volumes arranged; List.

Domestic, Chas. I.; 1 volume bound; 24 volumes, leaves sized, repaired, &c.;—Geo. II.; 211 leaves sized, guarded, repaired, &c.

PATENT OFFICE:—

Specifications; 23 Plans re-annexed.

TREASURY:—

Registered Papers; chronological arrangement and incorporation continued; 496 bundles tied up, ticketed, &c.; 54 bundles incorporated with regular series, and numbered; 2604 leaves sized, repaired, flattened, tied up in bundles, and ticketed; 25 documents separated and flattened; 23 leaves repaired.

WAR OFFICE:—

Discharges, 1869; 135 bundles arranged, tied up, placed away, ticketed, &c.; List.

Militia Papers; 81 bundles examined, dusted, arranged in numerical order, tied up, and ticketed.

Monthly Returns, to 1800; 183 bundles arranged, tied up, and ticketed.

Papers; 930 bundles examined, dusted, arranged in numerical order, tied up, and ticketed.

Recruiting District Pay Lists, 1863–1867; 198 volumes arranged, tied up, placed away, ticketed, &c.; List.

Regimental Pay Lists, 1863–1865; 442 volumes arranged, placed away, ticketed, &c.; List.

Binding: — 22 volumes bound or repaired; 2 volumes flattened; 4 leaves repaired; 2 volumes lettered; Lists sewed, &c.

Search Offices:—65,500 membranes stamped on production to Inquirers.

HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION:—

Abingdon, Corporation of; Manuscripts repaired and bound.

Golden Grove Book; 4 volumes stamped.

Standish Papers; sorted; 55 parchment Deeds, Edw. III., flattened and mended.

XI. INVENTORIES.

CALENDARS, INDEXES, &c., IN PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE:—

Additions to Inventory (*see* Appendix I. No. 5).

DURHAM, PALATINATE OF:—continued.

LANCASTER, DUCHY OF:—continued.

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XII. CALENDARS AND CATALOGUES.

CHANCERY :—
Charities, Trust Deeds relating to ; (*see* Appendix II. No. 1.).
Close Rolls ; continued to 39 Hen. III.
Decrees, Vict. ; 8 Rolls, 145 Decrees.
Patent Rolls, 4 Edw. I., completed, 2226 more entries ; 5 Edw. I., in progress, 2291 entries.

EXCHEQUER :—
Queen's Remembrancer :—
Church Goods ; additions to Calendar.
Depositions by Commission, Chas. I. ; commenced.
Miscellaneous ; in progress.

DURHAM, PALATINATE OF :—
Chancery :—
Cursitor's Records ; Bishop's Rolls, continued ; (*see* Appendix I. No. 3).

LANCASTER, DUCHY OF :—
Chancery Rolls ; (*see* Appendix I. No. 4).

WELSH :—
Recognizance Rolls, 1–20 Hen. VIII., continued ; 495 entries, 1782 cross references, in alphabetical arrangement.

LETTERS AND PAPERS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC :—
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COLONIAL OFFICE :—
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All which is humbly submitted to Your Majesty.
Dated this 23rd day of February 1871.

(Signed) T. DUFFUS HARDY,
Deputy Keeper of the Public Records.

I most humbly certify to Your Majesty that this Report is made by the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records, under my direction, pursuant to the Statute.

(Signed) ROMILLY, M.R.

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APPENDIX I.

TO

THE THIRTY-SECOND REPORT OF THE DEPUTY KEEPER OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS.

No. 1.—CARTE PAPERS. FINAL REPORT of the COMMISSIONERS for Selecting Official Papers for transcription from the CARTE PAPERS in the Bodleian Library.

The FINAL REPORT of C. W. RUSSELL, D.D., and JOHN P. PRENDERGAST, Esq., engaged under the terms of the Treasury letter to the Master of the Rolls, dated 30th May 1865, in selecting Official Papers for transcription from the Carte Papers at the Bodleian Library, Oxford, for the year 1869; in continuation of their former Reports of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.

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To the Right Honourable Lord Romilly, Master of the Rolls.

MY LORD, 1st October 1870.

DURING the four years in which we have been engaged in selecting for transcription the official papers contained in the collection of Carte MSS. in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, we have had the honour to present to your Lordship a series of reports detailing our progress during each successive year. Having at length brought our examination to a close, and having now under view the whole of this great historical collection, we think it our duty to lay before your Lordship a general report on the entire collection, together with such observations as to its historical value, and particularly as to its bearing upon the history of Ireland, as have occurred to us during the progress of our survey.

For this purpose it will be necessary that we enter at some length, first, into the history of the formation of the Carte collection; secondly, into the general nature of its contents; and, thirdly, into its bearing upon the history of Ireland and the special illustrations which it affords of the political, religious, and social condition of that country in the 17th century.

Before, however, we pass to the detail of our final report, it is right that we should recall to your Lordship's recollection, as well the tenor of our original commission from the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury "to select for transcription "the official papers contained in the Carte collection of manuscripts in the Bodleian "Library, Oxford," as the instructions and explanations by which we were guided in the execution of our task.

Along with the notice of our appointment as Commissioners for selecting official papers for transcription from the Carte collection, dated May 31st, 1865, we received the following letter of instructions from your Lordship:—

"Instructions to the Commissioners appointed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to select such papers as are of an official character among the Carte collection in the Bodleian Library, Oxford.

"One of the Commissioners is to select from each volume of the collection, such papers as are of an official character, and to give a list thereof to the other Com-

No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

missioner, who is also to go through each volume and to make any addition to the list, or object to any paper selected that he may deem advisable.

"The Commissioners are to arrange who is to make the selection; or, if they prefer making it simultaneously, such arrangement may be adopted.

"All letters and papers addressed to the Lord Lieutenant, Lord Deputy, or Governor of Ireland, in his official capacity, are to be considered official.

"Also all royal letters and warrants under sign manual; orders in Council of England and Ireland; warrants from the King, Lord Deputy, and Lords Justices; orders by the Lord Deputy and Lords Justices; proclamations, ordinances, petitions, fiants for grants.

"Political letters (unless of an official nature), letters relating to family matters or private affairs, and papers and letters printed in Carte's Life of Ormonde, or in Carte's Ormonde Papers, are not to be selected.

"Any difference of opinion between the Commissioners is to be submitted to the Master of the Rolls.

"When the list has been settled, it is to be signed by the Commissioners, and delivered by them to Mr. Herbert Hore,[1] who has been appointed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to copy those papers which the Commissioners have selected to be transcribed.

"JOHN ROMILLY."

As regards a large class of the original documents contained in the collection, these instructions defined with great precision the principle by which the work of selection is to be guided; but there is another and still more numerous class, regarding which, during the progress of the work of selection, a doubt arose, which, in accordance with the penultimate clause of our instructions, we thought it our duty to submit to your Lordship in the following letter:—

"MY LORD, Bodleian Library, Oxford, 17th August 1867.

"In interpreting the instructions for selecting papers for transcription from the Carte collection, which accompanied your Lordship's letter of 31st May 1865, we feel some doubt as to that part which concerns letters to and from the Lord Lieutenant.

"All letters and papers addressed to the Lord Lieutenant, Lord Deputy, or Governor of Ireland in his official capacity are to be considered official.

"A very considerable part of Lord Ormonde's correspondence on the most important affairs of state passes between him and the chief and subordinate ministers of Government and others, alone, without the intervention of the Council, comprising of course much that is historically very important, often more important than the contents of papers in strictly official form.

"Up to the present we have proceeded on the supposition that such letters, being addressed to Lord Ormonde by reason of his being Lord Lieutenant (and vice versâ), and on public business, should be considered official.

"But a doubt having occurred to us, whether according to the terms of the instructions, the selection ought not to be confined to letters which are not merely on public business but also in official form, we think it our duty to submit our doubt, and ask your directions regarding it.

"We remain,
"Your Lordship's
"Most obedient faithful servants,
"C. W. RUSSELL. JOHN P. PRENDERGAST."

"To the Right Hon. John Lord Romilly,
Master of the Rolls."

To this letter we received the following reply:—

"GENTLEMEN, Tanhurst, Dorking, 23rd August 1867.

"In consequence of my absence from London and moving about in the country, I was unable to answer your letter of the 17th inst. till this day.

"In consequence also of my absence from London, I have been unable to refer to the letter of instructions of 31st May 1865, to which you refer, but my present opinion is that the whole of the correspondence which passes between Lord Ormonde and the ministers of the Government, or between him and any other persons, though without the intervention of the Council, but relating to public business, ought to be transcribed. Of course there may be merely trivial letters relating to nothing public, yet addressed to Lord Ormonde as Lord Lieutenant, which ought not to be transcribed, but this

[1] In consequence of the lamented death of Mr. Hore, the duty of transcription was transferred to Mr. H. S. Harper of the Bodleian Library, Oxford.

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must be left to your discretion, which ought in my view to be liberally exercised, so as to include every thing which can have directly or indirectly historical value.

"Judging from your letter, therefore, I think that you have acted judiciously in the course you have hitherto adopted, and that the selection of letters to be transcribed ought not to be confined to letters in official form, but ought to be extended to all letters on public business, and even beyond this, if the contents of the letters have an historical interest or value, of which circumstance no persons can be more competent to form an accurate opinion than yourselves.

"When Mr. Hardy returns from his continental excursion, I will show him your letter and a copy of my answer, and if, after consulting with him, we think that any modification of this letter is desirable, I will communicate with you again. In the meantime you will be good enough to act upon the instructions contained in this letter.

"I am, Gentlemen,
"Yours very sincerely,
"ROMILLY."

The Revd. Chas. Wm. Russell, D.D.,
and
John P. Prendergast, Esq.

This just and liberal interpretation of our commission has enabled us to conduct our selection with much more satisfaction to ourselves, and, we feel assured, with infinitely more advantage to the interests of historical inquiry. For the rest, we have followed your Lordship's instructions in their most rigorous form, having every year made, each after a separate examination of every paper, separate lists of the papers which each judged proper to be transcribed. These lists we have, at the close of each year, carefully compared, number after number, and framed therefrom a final list, which we have placed in the hands of the transcriber; and we are happy to add that no difference of opinion has arisen which we have not been able to adjust without availing ourselves of the assistance provided in our instructions, by referring the doubt to your Lordship's decision.

PART I.

HISTORY OF THE FORMATION OF THE CARTE COLLECTION.

From the explanation given above, it will be seen that the commission, in reference to the Carte MS. with which we were honoured by your Lordship, was confined exclusively to papers relating to Irish affairs. But the affairs of Ireland, although the principal, are by no means the sole subject of the Carte manuscripts.

The collection is called from the name of its collector, the Rev. Thomas Carte, the well-known author of the "Life of James, Duke of Ormonde," the "History of England," and many other works; and although the bulk of the contents of the collection were gathered together by him to serve as materials for his "Life of the Duke of Ormonde," yet a very large proportion of the papers is entirely unconnected with that subject, and was the growth of a long series of literary and historical undertakings in which the collector was engaged, both before and after the completion of the Ormonde biography. The influence which these undertakings must have exercised on his labours as a collector will be best understood from a short account of his literary life.

Thomas Carte was born in April 1686, at Clifton, in Warwickshire, of which place his father, the Rev. Samuel Carte, was vicar. He matriculated in University College, Oxford, in 1698, at the unusually early age of 12 years, and took his degree of Bachelor in January 1702, before he had completed his 16th year. Some years afterwards, having entered into holy orders, he was appointed reader of the Abbey Church at Bath; and a sermon which he preached in that cathedral on the Commemoration of King Charles the Martyr, and in which he took occasion to vindicate the conduct of Charles in connexion with the Irish Rebellion, may be regarded as an indication of the direction which his studies had taken even at this early period. This sermon having been severely criticised, Carte thought it expedient to vindicate his views by a special essay; and although it would be too much to say that the essay (which is reprinted in *Somers's Tracts*) bears evidence of being based upon original materials, or to infer from its contents that the author had already begun to form what afterwards developed into the great historical collection known by his name, yet it is impossible not to be struck by the manifest love of original research and the rare appreciation of the true principles of historical investigation, based upon original documents, which even this early essay evinces.

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No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

Soon after this, his maiden controversy, an opportunity offered for the indulgence of his tastes as a collector, the fruits of which are more plainly discernible in the present collection. On the accession of George I., Carte, whose Jacobite prepossessions were of the strongest, refused to take the oaths, and in consequence was deprived of his preferment at Bath; and being, moreover, seriously compromised, as well in the Rebellion of 1715, as by some proceedings in connexion with the Atterbury conspiracy, he was compelled to leave England, and constrained to live abroad for several years under the assumed name of Phillips. During his residence in Paris he enjoyed opportunities of free access to the State archives, and engaged in a project for an English edition of "De Thou's History of his own Times." With a view to this publication, he formed a large collection of State Papers, as well as of private letters and memoirs illustrative of the period.

Most of the materials for this edition, and especially the original documents, Carte transferred to Dr. Meade, by whom they were used in the well-known edition of Thuanus, in seven volumes folio, published in 1733. But a large mass of notes and transcripts in Carte's own hand, manifestly designed for this intended publication, are still to be found among the volumes preserved in the Bodleian Library.

About the year 1728 Carte was permitted to return to England. Very soon after his return, he undertook to write the life of James, Duke of Ormonde,[1] a subject for which his early studies, as well as his political prepossessions and associations, had especially prepared him. His energy and perseverance in the collection of further materials were almost unexampled; and how remarkably he was favoured by circumstances in some of the opportunities which he enjoyed, will be seen from the detailed account to be given hereafter of the various sources from which the strictly so-called "Ormonde Papers" of the collection were obtained.

Next after the papers bearing on the life of Ormonde, the largest place in Carte's collection is filled by those which he brought together with a view to the general History of England, which he undertook immediately after the completion of the biography of the Duke of Ormonde. In the collection of these materials he was assisted by yearly subscriptions from the Common Council and several of the civic companies of London, from the Universities, and from various other public bodies, amounting in the whole to above 600*l.* a year; and he spared no pains in procuring, both in England and upon the Continent, original papers and transcripts, as well bearing on domestic history as illustrating the relations of England with foreign countries. The preparations for this work were carried on for nearly ten years; but on the appearance of the first volume, in 1747, almost all the public support which the author had hitherto received was withdrawn in consequence of a note which he was imprudent enough to insert, and in which he shocked the sensibilities of the friends of the Hanoverian succession, by ascribing to the Pretender the preternatural cure of one Christopher Lovel at Avignon, in 1716, by touching him for the king's evil. This indiscretion drew upon Carte the withdrawal of the subscriptions of the London Corporation and the City companies; and although he persevered, even with resources thus seriously diminished, so far as to complete the publication of three volumes of the history (reaching to the year 1613), and to carry the fourth in manuscript down to the Protectorate of Oliver Cromwell (1654), yet there can be no question that his progress in the collection of original materials, especially from foreign sources, must have been seriously affected by the withdrawal of the funds, which on the commencement of the undertaking had been supplied with unprecedented liberality, and which he had used with equal intelligence and industry.

In the course of his preparations for this general work on English History, Carte engaged in several collateral or kindred undertakings;—such as a collection of Gascon, French, and Norman rolls, relating to the French Provinces formerly subject to the Kings of England; in various incidental controversies on particular incidents or periods; in researches into local and general antiquities; in ecclesiastical, constitutional, legal, and social history; and in genealogy, heraldry, biography, and family records. These studies, pursued with the characteristic energy and perseverance of this remarkable man, will be found, each and all, to have left their traces in the vast and miscellaneous mass of manuscripts which bear his name. Many of the volumes are entirely in his own handwriting, and all, with hardly an exception, present evidence of having been digested, arranged, revised, or noted by him. Besides the documents collected by himself, and for the purposes of his own literary undertakings, there is a considerable body of less easily assignable origin;—as family corre-

[1] The Life of James, Duke of Ormonde, containing an account of the most remarkable Affairs of his Time, and particularly of Ireland under his Government, with an Appendix and a Collection of Letters serving to verify the most material facts in the said History, 3 volumes folio. London, 1735-6.

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spondence, common-place books, extracts, transcripts, manuscripts of the author's own publications and of other works published and unpublished, manuscripts of his father and of other literary friends, and other literary fragments of a most miscellaneous character.

At his death, 2nd April 1754, all the papers then in his possession passed into the hands of his wife, who was the daughter of Colonel Brett, and who afterwards married a Mr. Jernegan or Jerningham, a member of the Roman Catholic family of that name. It is stated by the author of the Memoir of Carte in Kippis's *Biographia Britannica*, vol. iii., p. 269, that his widow, by her will, bequeathed the papers to her second husband Mr. Jernegan, during his life, and after his death to the University of Oxford; and that Jernegan, having first given the perusal of the entire to the Earl of Hardwicke for a sum of 200*l.*, and to Mr. MacPherson for 200*l.*, finally delivered them for a valuable consideration to the University of Oxford in 1778. The same account in substance is given by Nicholls in his *Literary Anecdotes of the Seventeenth Century*.

This narrative, however, although in part correct, is very far from being a complete account of the circumstances under which the Carte collection became the property of the great library in which it is now deposited. The transaction, as represented by these writers, would reflect little credit on the memory of Carte. Whatever may be said of other portions of the collection, it is by no means clear from Carte's correspondence in reference to the Ormonde Papers, that these papers at least were placed absolutely at his disposal. On the contrary, everything throughout the whole proceeding seems to suppose that the Ormonde Papers were merely communicated to Carte to be examined by him for the purposes of the Ormonde biography; nor is it easy to understand by what legal or moral title Carte, under all the circumstances, could have transferred to his widow such property, at least in the Ormonde portion of the collection, as would have warranted her in disposing of it by will.

In order to remove all uncertainty as to Carte's own share in the transfer, we have thought it advisable to procure from the proper office a copy of his will; and as this document has never before been published, and is not without interest for its own sake, we are induced to transcribe it.

It is as follows:—

"In the Name of God. Amen. I, Thomas Carte of Caldecot, in the parish of Sutton Courtney, in the county of Berks, Clerk, do make this my last will and testament in manner and form following:—Whereas, in my last journey to Paris, I made an agreement with Abbé d'Estrées for a translation of the three volumes of my History of England already published, and of the fourth volume, which I am now writing of the said History, into French, and for the publishing of the said translation, with a royal privilege, I do hereby give and bequeath to my wife Sarah Carte, all the profits and emoluments arising and to arise in my behalf from the said agreement, the original whereof is in the hands of Mr. Jas. Roettiers, the King of France's goldsmith at Paris. I do likewise by these presents give and bequeath to my said wife all my estates, whether real or personal, whether in possession or reversion, whether acquired or to be acquired within the kingdoms of Great Britain, Ireland, and France, or in any other country whatever, with all my rights in copies of books, and privileges for the impression of books, and all other my effects of what nature soever, to have and enjoy the same in as full and ample a manner, and with as absolute power of disposing thereof as I do now or shall hereafter enjoy in relation to the same. I desire that my corpse may be interred in the vaults in the Chancell of Tettendor, where that of my wife's father, the late Arthur Brett, Esquire, now lies, and may be carried thither without any ostriche feathers, or other unnecessary pomp, little becoming a mortal in the lowest state of humiliation. Item, I make and appoint my said wife Sarah, sole executrix of this my last will and testament, revoking all other wills and codicils by me heretofore made. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand (and) seal this twentieth day of July, in the year of our Lord seventeen hundred fifty-two, Thomas Carte. Signed, sealed, published, and declared (the word in the fourteenth line being first inserted), to be the last will and testament of the above-named testator, in the presence of us, Benj. Hill, William Birch, Thomas Spindler."[1]

It will be seen that in this will Carte makes no specific mention of his collections of MSS. Nevertheless it is certain that under the terms of the will, all his papers would pass to his widow, being plainly included in "all other his effects of what nature "soever."

[1] "Proved at London before the Worshipful Arthur Collier, Doctor of Laws and Surrogate, 7th November 1754, by the oath of Sarah Carte, widow, the relict and sole executrix, to whom administration was granted, having been first sworn duly to administer."

No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

The fact is, however, that at the time of Carte's death the Ormonde Papers no longer formed any part of his collection of manuscripts, having been already not merely assigned, but actually handed over by him in possession, to the curators of the Bodleian Library. The circumstances of the transfer are very clearly detailed by Mr. Macray in his learned and interesting "Annals of the Bodleian Library," published last year. In the year 1753, the first portion of the Irish series, viz., the chronologically arranged volumes which relate to the Life of Ormonde, were handed over. Early in the following year, 1754, a second instalment of twenty-six volumes relating to Irish affairs was added. Carte died on the 2nd April in that year, and in 1757 nine additional volumes were handed over to the library by his widow, seemingly in virtue of some private instruction, since there is no reference to them in Carte's will.

It is plain, therefore, that, since the Ormonde Papers had become the property of the Bodleian Library during the lifetime of Carte, they could not have passed into the hands of his widow, nor have been included among the manuscripts which she at her death bequeathed to her second husband, Mr. Jernegan. It was only the residue of Carte's collection, most of the volumes of which had been acquired by Carte through purchase or gift, and which were in the strictest sense his personal property, that came into his widow's possession on his death; and it is only of this residue that we are to understand the statement of Nicholls, and of the author of the Memoir, that she bequeathed it to her second husband for his use for life, with reversion to the Bodleian Library at his decease. We shall see hereafter that in that residue were included the "Nairne" and other collections of papers, which formed the subject of Mr. Jernegan's negotiation with MacPherson and with Lord Hardwicke, alluded to above; and it was not until 1778, 24 years after the death of Thomas Carte, that Jernegan, for a present consideration of 50*l.*, gave up the entire into the hands of the curators of the Bodleian.[1]

With a view to remove all uncertainty, we have thought it expedient to procure a certified copy of Mrs. Carte's will, which we shall subjoin. From this will it appears that Mrs. Carte, before her second marriage, with Mr. Nicholas Jernegan, entered into an agreement, in virtue of which she retained the power of disposing of all her property by will, subject to a life use to her husband. Accordingly by her will made on the 22nd September 1764 (probably shortly after her marriage), Mrs. Jernegan left her prebendal lease of the glebe land and tithes of Tachbrook (adjacent to Leamington in Warwickshire) after the decease of her husband, to her sister Rebecca Orton, widow, for her life, and upon her death between her two nieces Sophia and Elizabeth Docker, the lapsing of the legacy of either under 21 in Mrs. Jernegan's lifetime, to be for the benefit of the other, and in case of both so dying, then her interest in Tachbrook to go to their brother Arthur Brett Docker. Mrs. Jernegan made her sister Mrs. Orton her residuary legatee and executrix, but gave all the manuscripts of her late husband to the University of Oxford, and enjoined her executrix to see them delivered accordingly. Although this will is dated in 1764, Mrs. Jernegan's death did not take place till 1770.

The following is a copy of Mrs. Jernegan's will:—

"Whereas, I the underwritten Sarah Jernegan, wife of Nicholas Jernegan, Esq., by virtue of an agreement in writing between us, have power by my last will, notwithstanding our marriage, to give, devise, or dispose of the estate and effects we are possessed of or intitled unto to or for such person or persons, or to such uses as I shall thereby direct or appoint; subject nevertheless to the use thereof during the lifetime of my said husband for him in case he shall survive me. Now in pursuance of the said power and of all other powers vested in me, I do hereby give, direct, and appoint the prebendal lease of the glebe lands and tithes of Tachbrook, and all the estate and interest therein which I have power to dispose of, from and after the decease of my said husband to my sister Rebecca Ortou, widow, for so long as she shall live, [and] the renewing the said lease as often as there shall be occasion, and from and after her decease I give the said lease and leasehold premises in manner following; that is to say, to Sophia Clementina Docker, my niece, two-third parts of the rents and profits thereof, and the remaining third part I give and appoint to Elizabeth Docker and her sister. And in case either of them shall die in my lifetime or before the age of 21 years, then the part of her so dying I give and appoint to the survivor of them, and if they should happen to be both dead under the said age of 21 years, then I give and appoint the same to their brother, my nephew, Arthur Brett Docker, for his use and disposal. And I do hereby also give and appoint the residue of my goods, chattels, and effects to my said sister Orton, and appoint her my executrix, hereby directing

[1] Annals of the Bodleian Library, Oxford, A.D. 1598-1867. By the Rev. W. Dunne Macray. 1868. pp. 165-7.

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No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

and appointing all the manuscripts of my late husband, Mr. Thomas Carte, or which did belong to him, to and for the use of the University of Oxford, which I desire my said sister will take care may be dellvered accordingly. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 22nd day of September 1764. S. Jernegan. (Seal). Signed, sealed, published, and declared by Mrs. Sarah Jernegan, as and for her last will, in the presence of us, John Pierce, Richard Balshaw."[1]

We have not been able to discover any express record of the nature of Carte's gift to the Bodleian Library. But as, at the time of his transferring the Ormonde Papers, the Earl of Arran was still alive, and indeed was Chancellor of the University of Oxford, there seems good ground to believe that the transfer was not made without his direction, or at least his sanction and approval. No record, however, is preserved which in any way connects Lord Arran's name with the presentation of the collection to the library. We may add as a very remarkable circumstance, that there is not in the entire of Carte's collection a single letter of the Earl of Arran, although Carte has carefully preserved two or three letters of the Earl's brother, the attainted Duke, then in exile in France, thanking Carte for the work he had undertaken.[2]

But his transferring the Ormonde Papers only to the library and this in the Earl of Arran's presence, as it were, and leaving the others to his wife's disposition, is strongly suggestive of his having received the Earl's directions for this transfer.

In the detailed account of the contents of the collection, to be given in the second part of our Report, the various sources from which the several portions were obtained will be explained sufficiently for the general purposes of this Report. But, inasmuch as our duties of selection under your Lordship's instructions have lain almost exclusively among the "Ormonde Papers," strictly so called, it will be proper to enter with more minuteness into the history of the formation of that portion of the Carte collection, as well as of certain other collections of documents, whether originals or transcripts, which, although not bearing upon the life of Ormonde, came into the possession of Carte at the same time with the special materials of the Ormonde biography.

A.

ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS.

(1.) *Ormonde Collection.*

On this subject a great deal of information is supplied by Carte himself in the preface of his *Life* of Ormonde, but we have been enabled in the progress of our lengthened examination of the Carte MSS. to gather many additional incidental notices which supply various particulars of great interest, and which may be found not without value, even at present, as a means of directing further inquiry, perhaps under the direction of the Historical Manuscripts' Commission, into other more general sources of the history, not explored even by this indefatigable collector.

It is hardly necessary to say that the great body of the Ormonde papers in the Carte collection consists of the papers, official, private, and miscellaneous, of James, the first Duke of Ormonde, brought together by Carte from various quarters, with a view to the compilation of the biography of that distinguished statesman.

It must have been in the year 1728 or 1729 that Carte was engaged by the Earl of Arran on this work, as Carte says, in his preface to the first volume of his Life of Ormonde, published in 1735, that it was near six years before that date that the Earl of Arran delivered to him one hundred and fifty-three bundles of his grandfather, the first Duke of Ormonde's, papers. Carte's first work was to digest these into proper order. They make up the first twenty-nine volumes, marked by Carte with the letters of the alphabet, and carried down by double letters to DD; but as these only reached to the year 1651, Carte obtained liberty from Lord Arran to make search for more at Kilkenny Castle. He accordingly came over to Dublin in the year 1732, before the 2nd August, and took up his lodgings in Mrs. Pearce's, in Abbey Street; and he returned to London before 25th November in the same year. He had applied, either directly or through some friend, to the keeper of the papers at Kilkenny Castle the year before his arrival. Mr. Edward Cooke writes:—

"Sir, "Castletown, August 3rd, 1731.

"I have the favour of yours of the 25th July last. As to the materials for the life of the old Duke, perhaps there may be some in the Evidence room at Kil-

[1] Proved at London, 29th July 1776, before the Worshipful Thomas Bever, Doctor of Laws and Surrogate, by the oath of Rebecca Orton, widow, the sister of the deceased, and sole executrix named in the said will, to whom administration was granted, having been first sworn duly to administer, Nicholas Jernegan, the lawful husband of the said deceased, first consenting.

[2] Duke of Ormonde to Thomas Carte, dated January 16, 1738-7 (xxxvi. 178); same to same, July 24, 1736 (ibid. 176).

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kenny, but I know nothing certain, nor ever met with any. There are four or five large bushels full of papers of long standing, which, as I have heard, contain some transactions of his when he was in the Government here. If the person employed about the Life, or any friend of his, think it worth his while to search that load of papers, they have nothing to do but get Lord Arran's orders, and then be sure of all the assistance in the power of

"Your humble servant,

"ED. COOKE."[1]

Instead of three or four bushels full, Mr. Carte found in the Evidence chamber at Kilkenny Castle about fourteen wicker bins, each "large enough to hold an hogshead "of wine;" and, there being no bookbinder in Kilkenny, he was forced to transfer them on three Irish cars to Dublin.[2] While he was thus employed, he received a letter from Mr. Alexander Clayton, giving him the Earl of Arran's permission to bring over the papers to England, if necessary. It is dated Bagshot, 23rd September 1732, and shows that there was originally no intention of giving the papers to Mr. Carte. He was only to make collections from them in Ireland. The letter is as follows:—

"SIR,

"I HOPE by this time you have finished your labour, and that we shall soon see you in England. I suppose you intend binding up all the papers you sent to Dublin. I have authority to tell you that if it will take up too much of your time to stay to make up your collections in Ireland, you may direct them to be sent to England in boxes; but if any of them relate to any titles you are desired to give them to Mr. Robert Harrison, to be placed in the Evidence Room.

"Yours, &c.,

"A. CLAYTON."[3]

But this large collection obtained at Kilkenny Castle did not prevent Carte from trying every source likely to yield further materials in Ireland. From Mr. George Mathews, of Thomastown, grandson of Ormonde's half brother, George Mathews, he sought for any papers concerning Ormonde, but Mr. Mathews had none.[4] From Richard Butler Mountgarret he looked for some memoir or materials for his ancestor, Richard Lord Mountgarret, who had been the first Commander-in-Chief of the Confederate forces of the Irish.

Mr. Butler, unable to furnish him with any, gives him the following introduction to Lord Barrymore:—

"MY DEAR LORD, "Ballecorn, August 3, 1732.

"You have often heard of Mr. Carte, who will have the honour of waiting upon you and will deliver this. He is now writing the old Duke of Ormonde's life at the request of his grandson, and has had access to all the papers at the Castle of Kilkenny by Lord Arran's directions. I find he has a promise from my Lord Orrery of his assistance, and is now going to that end. I am in hopes I have put him in the way of getting a view of the Marquis of Clanricarde's papers, and if your Lordship can give him any insight into any of the affairs of that time, it will be very gratefully acknowledged.

"When your Lordship passed through Kilkenny I told you of the worthy Bishop of Ossory, when my wife desired to be admitted into the church by law established. The week before last I sent my attorney, who is a proctor in his court, to demand his certificate, which he readily sent me, and as it is extraordinary in its kind, I send you a copy of it, and two or three letters that since passed between us. I happened to be with Lords Mount Alexander, Athenry, and Howth when I received it, at Ballysallan Spaw, who are of opinion I ought by no means to register it in the form it now is, but return it and have it amended, which, if he refused to do, they declared they would complain to the House of Lords.

(Signed) "RICHARD BUTLER MOUNTGARRET."

"To the Right Hon. the Earl of Barrymore, at Castlelyons."[5]

It is strange to hear of such a collection of company at a place, now a decayed village called Johnstown, on a hill side seven miles west of the city of Kilkenny. Yet Dean Swift celebrated its praises. Thither it appeared Carte also went; for Mr. Richard Butler, writing on the 16th August 1732, says, "The enclosed letter (to Lord "Barrymore) I sent after you to Kilkenny the morning you left it, but the servant I

[1] CCXXVII. 69. [2] Preface to Life of Ormonde. [3] CCXXVII. 27.
[4] Letter of George Mathews, dated Thomastown, Sept. 10, 1732, CCXXVII. 57.
[5] CCXXVII. 52.

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" ordered to go with it, proving I suppose drowsy, did not get thither time enough " to overtake you. He had no better success in following you to the Spaw, but was " blockhead enough to put the packet I designed troubling you with into the post " office, so I believe my Lord Barrymore has paid two or three shillings postage to " learn the particulars of an impertinent quarrel between the Bishop of Ossory and " me. If your stay in the county of Kilkenny will allow of your coming to Ballecourra, " (the seat of his father, Viscount Mountgarret), you may be sure it will be a great " pleasure to, and very much oblige,

" Yours, &c.
" Richard Butler Mountgarrett."[1]

There are three or four letters of Lord Orrery's to Carte in this volume, which show that Orrery had been in communication with him during his visit to Ireland concerning the papers of his grandfather, Roger Boyle, who played so distinguished a part under Charles I. and Cromwell, as Lord Broghill, and under Charles II. as first Earl of Orrery.

Lord Orrery acknowledges that he has large quantities of his papers in his possession at his seat at Charleville in the county of Cork,[2] and on 19th April 1733 he sends Carte copies of a great number of letters that passed between his grandfather and Primate Boyle his cousin, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, one of Ormonde's most trusted friends[3]. These are to be found in vol. 68 of the collection.

Carte's two principal friends in Ireland appear to have been Francis M'Namara of Moriask in the county of Clare, and Thomas Sheridan of Dublin. In 1730, Carte must have written to M'Namara, and have given him hopes of a visit, news which the latter receives with the greatest delight, and wants to know the day he may be expected at Cork, that he may come to meet him on his arrival. He promises him every assistance in his search for persons and papers, and says,—

" There is an intelligent old lawyer of my name in this country, of 90 years of age, who is very well versed in the affairs of this kingdom, whose memory is excellent to this day. I am sure he can give you very useful lights into the affairs you mention, viz., what passed in this kingdom from the year 1610 to 1688. I have built me two small offices lately, and I live in one of them and my horses in the other. I can furnish you and the old lawyer with each of you a bed, a bottle of good wine, and some beef and mutton, &c. He will, I am sure, be useful to you, for he was once minded to write upon the subject you mention, and as your company would afford me very great comfort and pleasure, I hope you will not refuse it to,

" My dear Thom,

" To the Reverend Mr. Thomas Carte, " Yours, &c.
at Mr. Clayton's in Kilkenny." (ccxxvii. p. 58). " Francis M'Namara."

When Carte arrived two years later, the memory of this old gentleman, then ninety five years of age, was gone (same to same, 18th Sep. 1732); but Mr. M'Namara introduced him to Mr. Sylvester Lloyd, of the county of Clare, as one deeply versed in the history of the country (same to same, 1st September 1732, clii. 116). He described him as Mr. Lloyd, whom he (Mr. Carte) saw at Paris in company with Captain Bowning, Matt. Fitzgerald, and others; and when Mr. M'Namara told him of Carte's design, Mr. Lloyd expressed satisfaction, adding, however, that if Mr. Carte followed the example of Clarendon and the rest that have written on the subject, he would leave the world in the dark as much as they did; but that if he were sure that Mr. Carte would write very impartially, and not pay or offer more incense to a certain family than they had a right to, he would direct him where to find out all the helps that were necessary and useful, all the kingdom over. Mr. M'Namara was in hopes Mr. Lloyd would go to him (Mr. Carte) to Dublin, " for (he concludes) there is no man in this " kingdom, without exception, so clever, Swift excepted," (same to same, *ibid*).

Mr. Lloyd, unable to meet Carte, wrote him a letter of many pages, with his general view of the different interests and parties prevailing in Ireland during the war and convulsions of the era of 1641, which exhibits ability to justify the character Mr. M'Namara gave of him. " I am so thoroughly convinced," says Mr. Lloyd, " of the " integrity of your heart and abilities for the useful work you have undertaken, that " it grieves me beyond expression that the loss of my sight disables me from waiting " on you and giving you all the assistance in my power in your enquiries into the " truth of the history of that unhappy country, particularly that which regards the " troubles that preceded and followed the fatal year 'Forty-one;' but I shall freely do

[1] ccxxvii. 53. Ballecourra was the seat of his father Viscount Mountgarret.
[2] His residence is not further described.
[3] ccxxvii. 46.

" all in my power at this distance by directing you to such as may make authenticated " discoveries to you of many things that have been hid or been concealed, either " because of the peevishness of the times ever since, or for complaisance to a certain " great name and family which prevailed, or rather reigned in that kingdom, from " the Restoration to the year Queen Anne dy'd." (Sylvester Lloyd to Carte, dated Rehill, 6th October 1732, cciii. 98.) Through Mr. Lloyd's introduction of him to Mr. Henry M'Niel of Church Street, Mr. Carte had access to the papers and collections " of his (Mr. M'Niel's) kinsman and Mr. Sylvester Lloyd's lamented and dear friend " deceased Tully O'Neil, Esquire, a most curious, zealous, and indefatigable searcher into " the history of those dreary times," [1] and amongst them the diary or journal of Owen Roe O'Niel, written by an officer that served under him,[2] and a manuscript history or collection of transactions of those times, written by a famous antiquary of Ireland, and collected as the expense of Mr. Tully O'Neil.[3] He refers him also to various other sources. From Mr. Lloyd, Carte probably derived also his knowledge of "Plunket's Memoirs," on which he placed so high a value, as to make an abstract of the entire,[4] and which he has largely used in his work. It would make, says Carte, a very large volume in folio, and was a collection of a vast number of relations of passages that happened in the Irish war, made by a society of gentlemen who lived in that time and were eye-witnesses of many of those passages.[5]

The remains of this manuscript are now in the hands of the Right Honourable General Francis Plunket Dunne, of Brittas, in the Queen's County, the representative of Mr. Henry Plunket. It is unfortunately only a fragment, consisting of 324 pages. More than 900 pages of the earlier part of the work have been lost, as the paging commences with page 911, and ends with page 1235, and there are pages wanting at the end. Carte's next most zealous friend in Ireland in collecting information for him seems to have been the Reverend Thomas Sheridan, friend and correspondent of Dean Swift. There was one person possessed of papers that Carte was most anxious to see, namely, Mr. Jeffrey Browne, of Castle McGarrett, grandson of Jeffrey Browne, a leading member of the Catholic Confederacy, who had been employed by the Supreme Council on an embassy to the Pope and the Court of France. Lord Athenry applied to him on Carte's behalf. He answered that he had too much business upon his hands of his own, his children's, and his grandchildren's, to lay out his time in rummaging old papers.[6] Sheridan writes concerning Lord Athenry's ill success, that " Mr. Browne confesses he has letters and memoirs for Carte's purpose, but he is such " a lazy Irish brute that he refuses to give himself the trouble of a search. They had " cost him a whole winter to look them over, and although he was at that pains he was " not ashamed to own (adds Sheridan) that he never put them in order."[7] In a subsequent letter Mr. Sheridan says he had not known what "Browne" was meant, or he could have got his memoirs long since for Carte, but he little imagined it was a gentleman called "Ha'penny Browne," one of their musical society, who had made many advances to him, but he would not be acquainted with him because of an unlucky character given of him by the Drapier.[8] Lord Mountjoy, representative of Sir William Stewart, of the county of Londonderry, a distinguished leader of the King's forces in 1641, had promised Dr. Sheridan between 300 and 400 letters (some of them originals) of King Charles I. He had made several appointments with Carte to meet him at his lodgings, but "he was as hard to catch as a wagtail."[9] He had got for Carte two letters of the Blaney family.[10] Lord Massareen (representative of Sir John Clotworthy) had no papers of moment but his rent roll; and the late Earl of Antrim was a man so insignificant and so very illiterate that Carte might be assured all such materials as were left by his ancestors underwent the fate of waste paper.[11] Thus from the time Carte was engaged by the Earl of Arran he was collecting all original materials for his work; but even before this engagement he seems never to have omitted any opportunity of obtaining information concerning original letters and memoirs that might throw light on Charles I.'s conduct in the affairs of Ireland. He has left in his collection a very curious and interesting memorandum book, fair

[1] Id. ibid.
[2] Since printed under the title of "A Journal of the most memorable transactions of General " Owen O'Neil and his party, from the year 1641 to the year 1650, faithfully related by Colonel " Henry McTully O'Neil, who served under him," in Desiderata Curiosa Hibernica, or a Select Collection of State Papers. Two volumes, 8vo. Dublin, 1772.
[3] Preface to Life of Ormonde.
[4] This abstract is to be found in Carte Papers, vol. lxiv.
[5] Preface to Life of Ormonde.
[6] cciii. 100.
[7] T. Sheridan to Carte, 24th December 1732, ccxxvii. 38.
[8] Same to same, June 21, 1733, ibid. 29.
[9] T. Sheridan to Carte, December 24, 1732, ccxxvii. 38.
[10] Id. ibid. [11] Id. ibid.

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copied in his own handwriting, of notes made by him during his exile in France, of conversations with his Jacobite friends, such as George Granville, Lord Lansdown, Dr. Robert Lesley, Lady Sandwich, Mr. Dillon, and others, principally touching the secret history of the Restoration and the designs of the Jacobites at the close of Queen Anne's reign, and their various plots afterwards to restore the Pretender.[1] But it contains also such accounts as he got of historical collections.

Thus :—

"December 26, 1723.

"R. L. [Robert Lesley] told me in company at L. L. [Lord Lansdown's] that Dr. Friend was sent for down to Mr. Wentworth in Yorkshire, when sick of the small pox, and staying there some days diverted himself with several folios of memoirs of the first Earl of Strafford, containing several letters wrote to and by him to King Charles, Archbishop Laud, Secretary Windebank, and two other persons (which five were his correspondents), and that it was impossible to conceive he was so great a man as in reality he was. That all his opinions were oracles.[2] He said also the same time (Dec. 26) that the present Earl of Clanrickard had in a chest in Ireland all his great uncle's papers containing an account of the insurrection in Ireland till he quitted it, when he refused to make terms for himself."[3] In the year 1731 Carte is in correspondence about these papers with Ulick Burke, brother to the Earl of Clanrickard, as appears by Ulick Burke's letter from Paris, promising to write to his brother for permission for Carte to see them;[4] as no doubt he did, for Carte had a copy made, which is now in his collection, vol. 99, folio.[5]

Carte was particularly interested of course in the history of the Marquis of Antrim, as it was through Antrim that the king communicated that message to the Irish which is supposed to have caused the insurrection.

That he made inquiries for his papers appears from the following memorandum in the same volume :—

"R. Butler, of Mountgarret, son to ye Viscount.

"Feb. 18, 1724. He told me the Dutchess of Buckingham [he means Rose, Marchioness of Antrim, the Marquis's second wife] married his wife's grandfather (Mr. Blondel, of Lanesshire), by which means all the papers of the Marquis are now come into his hands, and he has 'em at his house of Mountgarret; and being obliged a few years ago to look 'em over to justify his title to some fee farm or quit rents that are claimed under the Marquis's title and by descent from the Dutchess [Marchioness] he has 'em in good order."[6]

Carte renewed his acquaintance with Mr. Richard Butler during his visit to Ireland in 1732, but, as there is no notice in their correspondence of any letters or papers of Antrim, it seems probable that the collection at Mountgarret consisted of law papers only.

Concerning Colonel Richard Talbot's (afterwards Duke of Tyrconnell) papers, there is the following entry :—

"Duke of Tyrconnell. Dec. 26, 1723. Lord Lansdown told me that Mr. Southwell, coming to visit him last October, told him that he had papers by him (which his father when Secretary of State for Ireland had put into his hands) of the Duke of Tyrconnell's, that were intercepted by the Prince of Orange's troops, and that they contained the fullest and most satisfactory vindication of King James government in Ireland, and showed undeniably the Duke's attachment to his country, his admirable foresight in all events and judgment in all cases, and withal how vilely they were treated by the French."[7]

He applied to Lord Castlehaven for any papers of his uncle's.[8] To Mr. William Domvile for those of his father, Sir William Domvile, who was Attorney-General for Ireland from the Restoration till 1687, being only two years before his (Sir W. Domvile's) death.[9]

Lastly, from the Earl of Egmont, representative of Sir Philip Perceival, who was a member of the Privy Council of Ireland from 1641 till 1647, and always zealous for

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[1] The volume is ccxxxi. quarto.
[2] ccxxxi. p. 8.
[3] Dated 12th May 1731, ccxxvii. 62.
[4] This work was afterwards published in one volume folio, entitled "The Memoirs and Letters of Ulick, Marquiss of Clanricarde, &c. Printed from an authentic manuscript, and now first published by the present Earl of Clanricarde." London, 1757. One volume in folio.
[5] Ibid. p. 90.
[6] Ibid. p. 184.
[7] Ibid. p. 25.
[8] These have been since published.
[9] Ibid. p. 51.

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the King's interests, he obtained a large body of very important papers. Amongst others[1] Sir Philip Percival's "Vindication of the Cessation," which he has inserted nearly at length in his history.[2]

Carte of course, in his search for materials for the Life of Ormonde, did not omit to look for the papers of the two men of all others most intimately concerned in the transactions of Ormonde's public and indeed private affairs; we allude to Sir George Lane and Sir Robert Southwell. In 1732 we find a draft of a letter of Carte's to some one intimate with Sir George Lane's representatives, in which he says:—

"Sir George Lane was secretary to the old Duke of Ormonde, from 1660 to 1677, when he was made Viscount Lanesborough. Upon his death Mr. Denny Muschamp married his widow and had a great number of his papers."

"Mr. G. Fox who married Lord Bingley's daughter, is descended from this Lord Lanesborough, and (as I am informed by Sir Redmond Everard) has great numbers of the old Duke's letters and papers in those times. I want (he adds) to be assured of this fact, because as I am writing the old Duke's life I could get Lord Arran to desire the use of them for me. Lord Lewisham might know this from Mr. Fox, and you would do me a favour by speaking to his Lordship about it."[3] It does not appear how far Carte had any success, but it seems probable that he had none, for there is nothing except a copy of a folio of Sir George Lane's, containing the minutes of the proceedings of the Privy Council at Whitehall, at the various meetings concerning the bills for the settlement of Ireland, and the proceedings before the King and Council there in 1670, about the obtaining the commission of inspection through the agency of Colonel Richard Talbot, with the aim of reviewing and reversing many of the decrees of the Commissioners of the Court of Claims.[4] The original had been sent by Mr. Muschamp to Sir Robert Southwell in 1694, when Sir Robert intended to write the Duke's life, and it was from Sir Robert's son, the Right Hon. Edward Southwell, Secretary of State for Ireland, and not from Sir George Lane's representatives, that Carte got liberty to make the copy. In 1732, when Carte was seeking to obtain access to Sir George Lane's papers, he was evidently quite uninformed of his history and services. So far from commencing to serve Ormonde in 1660, Sir George Lane became private secretary to him in 1642, and the most onerous and important of his duties were performed during the course of the rebellion or war in Ireland from 1642 to 1650; and in France and Holland during the Marquis's exile there, between 1650 and 1660, when the King made him clerk of his Council there. His services are well recorded in the King's letter of November 24, 1660, as the grounds of his grant to him of the estates of John Cook (who had been Chief Justice of Munster under the Commonwealth) and Philip Hore, of Kilsalahan (seven miles north of Dublin), both attainted. This letter recites that Sir George Lane had served the Marquis of Ormonde for 18 years past, was privy to all transactions between Ormonde and King Charles I., "and had likewise for ten years past served ourself as clerk of our Privy "Council, and had also done us particular good services in foreign parts."[5] He continued to act as clerk of the Council at Whitehall, until removed through the jealousy of the English courtiers. In some manuscript collections of Sir Robert Southwell, concerning the Duke of Ormonde, Sir Robert says of Sir George Lane, Ormonde's secretary: "Of whom I may here note, that on his arrival with the Duke "in London in 1664, he was fain to be hid for a time by reason of the clamours in "court; but he afterwards appeared and parted with his place of clerk of the "Council to be the less exposed."[6] And then Sir Robert adds, "the credit he had "with his master was not for any great parts, but a kind of superstitious care in "keeping all papers in order and at command."[7] But this is rather a depreciating view of Sir George's merits. Ormonde had the most implicit reliance on his fidelity, his good temper, courage, and sagacity. His pen was that of a ready writer, as the Ormonde papers abundantly testify; whole reams of paper are covered with his writing. Nor does Sir Robert state that it was he himself that succeeded him in his post at the Privy Council. But in a letter to Dr. Floyd, Bishop of St. Asaph, relative to the purchase he made of Sir George Lane's place of clerk of the Council, in the circumstances already mentioned, he says, the purchase was not effected till Sep-

[1] It was from this source he obtained the very interesting body of papers, seized in Lord Gormanston's cabinet at the capture of Lord Fingall's house in Cavan, in April 1642. Carte, with his usual industry, made a calendar of those papers, which will be found in Appendix A. The papers themselves probably still exist in the Percival collection.

[2] Life of Ormonde, vol. I. p. 45a.

[3] T. Carte to [ ]. Dated 1732. A draft of a letter. Name of correspondent not given. vol. ccxxvii. (quarto), p. 67.

[4] This mass of papers is to be found in vol. lxix. pp. 195-220.

[5] Enrolled in Chancery in Ireland in 1660.

[6] Thorpe Catalogue of the Southwell Papers, p. 214. 8vo. London, 1834.

[7] Ibid.

tember 1664; that the salary was 50*l.* a year, and fees 150*l.* more. For this Sir Robert was to give Sir George Lane 1,000*l.* in hand, and another 1,000*l.* at the end of the first year. But in January following, says Sir Robert, the clerks' salaries were raised to 200*l.* per annum, "at which Sir George bit the lip."[1]

After giving up this post he still continued for many years private secretary to Ormonde, and maintained a constant reverence and friendship for him to the last, a friendship which was reciprocated by Ormonde. In 1650 (6 July) he purchased from Thomas Datton, Esq., the manor of Ratheline, in the county of Longford,[2] beautifully situated at the northern end of Lough Ree. And in 1664–5 (3 March) he purchased from Sir George Villiers, son and heir of Sir William Villiers,[3] (grantee of the lands by Patent dated 5 September 1629), the lands of Dromahair, in the English plantation of the county of Leitrim, as appears by the King's license for Sir William Villiers to alienate them to Sir George.[4]

Sir George Lane, though no longer secretary, kept up a frequent correspondence with Ormonde. In 1675 (26th January) he reminds Ormonde of his promise to bestow some deer towards stocking his park at Ratheline, which he says is now finished. "My servant tells me (he adds) he has had 20 brace from my Lord "Clanrickarde's park. But what your Grace will please to order for me will be "more acceptable; for I shall be prouder of my park when some of your deer are "in it."[5]

In the year 1683 his health declined; Arran writes to Ormonde in June 1685, that Lord Lanesborough was able to creep about, but he had death in his face;[6] and for a short time there was a slight cloud over his friendship with Ormonde, owing to his son James Lane's pressing for Ormonde's aid towards a transfer of his father's pension to him,[7] and for an earldom for his father, which Ormonde declined, "having "got too much envy (he writes to Arran) for the honour he obtained for the family "to undertake this promotion."[8]

On 2d June 1683, Arran having heard from Dr. Dun (so well known since as the founder of "Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital") that Lord Lanesborough could not live long, went to see him. But he ("or his lady for him"[9]), says Arran, excused his coming up to him; and added that he had heard that his lady said, Lord Lanesborough wished when he died that the letter his son writ him might be buried with him, "that no one might know your unkindness to him."[10]

Ormonde, in reply, declared to Arran that Mr. Lane's letter must have had something in it beyond what anything Ormonde had said to him could give ground for: "However," (added Ormonde), "I am really much troubled that a man so meriting "of, so esteemed and obleeged by me should go out of the world with a belief of my "being unkind to him," and in conclusion earnestly desired Arran, "if he recovers "strength enough to bear discourse, to take pains to put him at rest in that point, by "assuring him I have all the value and affection for him that a man can have, for "such a man as he would trust his life and honour with."[11] It would be painful to those who have seen in the Carte papers the long and faithful services of Lord Lanesborough on the one hand and Ormonde's unvarying regard for him on the other, if their last parting had been thus clouded. But on the 9th November 1683, Doctor Dun came with a message to Arran from Lord Lanesborough, to say that he looked upon himself as a dead man, and to let the Duke know that he was not sorry for going out of the world upon any account, but that he could not live longer to serve him, and further to let the Duke know that after his death his gratitude to him would appear, and that he died his faithful servant. He wished Dr. Dun to give him an account of his delivering this message; but the doctor told Arran he thought he might linger a few days yet.[12] And in a few days before the month of November was out he died.

Next after Sir George Lane there was no one of greater intimacy and trust with Ormonde than Sir Robert Southwell; and the Carte collection shows what abundant materials the Duke of Ormonde's biographer obtained from the Southwell papers. The Southwells were connexions of Ormonde's through the Poyntz's of Acton, in Gloucestershire. Of this family was Elizabeth Poyntz, Lady Thurles, mother of James, Duke of Ormonde. Mary Giffard, niece of this Elizabeth, married Anthony

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[1] Thorpe Catalogue of the Southwell Papers, p. 507.
[2] His petition to Ormonde (6 July 1650) that one of the tenants who had attorned to him might be compelled to pay him the rent. Vol. clvii. p. 196a.
[3] Vol. cxiv. p. 132. [4] Vol. clxv. p. 54.
[5] cexiii. (quarto), p. 92. [6] June 16, 1683, clxviii. p. 28.
[7] Arran to Ormonde, September 29, 1683. ccxix. p. 831.
[8] Ormonde to Arran, December 27, 1683. Ibid. 856.
[9] A second wife. [10] clxviii. p. 118. [11] ccxix. p. 388. [12] clxix. p. 28.

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No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

Southwell.[1] The Southwells settled in Ireland originally in the county of Cork, and had lands at Kinsale, which Sir Robert's father increased at the Restoration by adding to them the forfeited lands of Barryoge, adjacent to that town. In 1679 Sir Robert purchased Kingsweston, seated on the Bristol Channel, near Bristol.[2] Ormonde, in a letter to James, Earl of Ossory, his grandson, not long before his death, recommendatory of Sir Robert Southwell to him as a faithful friend, upon the fidelity and prudence of whose advice he could always rely, says that there had been an intimacy between the Ormondes and the Southwells of three generations, both Sir Robert and Sir Robert's father and grandfather being affectionate friends to his (Ormonde's) father and grandfather, and that his mother, at her first coming into Ireland, was entertained at the house of Sir Robert's grandfather for a long time; "for there," (he adds) "my sister Clancarty was born."[3]

Sir Robert's father was well known to Ormonde for above forty years, and some of them (says Ormonde) were years of trial. His acquaintance with his son, Sir Robert, he adds, was of about twenty-three years' standing, and begun upon his return from travel in foreign parts.[4] Sir Robert, after some study at the Inns of Court in London, went to Italy to travel shortly before the Restoration, and continued on the continent from 1659 till 1662.[5] "But finding travel to be but a stain of idleness well excused,"[6] and determining to apply himself to business, he was admitted in September 1664, by the intercession of the Duke of Ormonde with the King, as clerk of the Privy Council at Whitehall in the place of Sir George Lane,[7] a post which, as has been already seen, he had purchased from him. In this situation he continued for sixteen years, discharging (to use Ormonde's language to his grandson, Lord Ossory) all the parts given him with remarkable fidelity, and with such indefatigable application that, having almost destroyed his health by that labour and the variety of climates he was sent into,[8] he was compelled to retire from business with the leave and favour of the King.[9] In the various changes that affected Ormonde's fortunes in this long course of time, he never found any (he says) in Sir Robert's friendship; but, on the contrary, his affection for him and care of his interest appeared to be more warm when others thought him under a cloud and quitted him, than when the sun shone more conspicuously upon him.[10]

A letter of Ormonde's to Sir Robert, giving an account of his visit to his house at Kinsale on occasion of his inspecting the forts there, presents a pleasing view of the Duke's friendship for him, and for his father and mother. On the 19th of August 1678 the Duke writes from Kilkenny, "I am taking coach for Carrick this morning, "not to return till I have eaten pilchards at Kinsale and oysters at Cork. It is "like you may hear from me again."[11] Sir Robert's father ("honest Robin," as the Duke styled him), had established a pilchard fishery there; and "in '69" he took "£1,300's worth of fish in one pull of a nett."[12] This old friend of Ormonde's died in April 1677.[13] Alluding to this occurrence and his own decline, Sir William Petty, writing to Sir Robert, says (Sept. 27, 1677):—"Methinks I see the same horse bridled "and saddled that carried away your father."[14] On the 30th August 1678 the Duke writes to Sir Robert from Kinsale, whither he was accompanied by Sir George Lane (Lord Lanesborough), and where Sir Robert's mother and Mr. Hyde, the steward, received him;

"According to my promise, I got hither last night, and wanted nothing but the good old gentleman that entertained me here much about this time 12 years. He has left behind him good marks of his industry; and better of his memory in the good word of all his neighbours."

He then describes his visit to the new forts, and says that in doing so he had rounded Sir Robert's territory, "which (he adds), with such a port, would make a "great Italian principality."

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[1] Thorpe Catalogue of the Southwell Papers, p. 201.
[2] Ibid, p. 384.
[3] Life of Ormonde, vol. i., Appendix, p. 119. Duke of Ormonde to James Earl of Ossory, Cornbury, Feb. 16, 1684/5.
[4] Letter to James Earl of Ossory. Ibid.
[5] Memoranda by Sir Robert Southwell. Thorpe Catalogue, p. 514.
[6] Sir Robert Southwell to Mr. John Ellis, Dec. 13, 1684. Thorpe Catalogue, Southwell Papers, p. 184.
[7] Sir Robert Southwell to Mr. Pace, Oct. 1, 1664. Ibid, p. 507.
[8] Sir Robert was sent ambassador to the King of Portugal.
[9] Duke of Ormonde to James Earl of Ossory, Cornbury, Feb. 16, 1684/5. Life of Ormonde, vol. i., Appendix, p. 119. The King's letter giving Sir Robert Southwell leave to retire is dated Dec. 5, 1678. Thorpe Catalogue of Southwell Papers, p. 509.
[10] Letter to Earl of Ossory, as above.
[11] Vol. ixx., p. 129.
[12] Sir Robert Southwell to Mr. Reeves at Rotterdam, to induce Dutch curers to come over. Dated June 14, 1672. Thorpe Catalogue, p. 195.
[13] Thorpe Catalogue, p. 504.
[14] Ibid, p. 560.

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No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

"I mean (be contines) to see the old fort and the Old Head [of Kinsale], if your good cheer and your very sufficient substitute will allow me daylight for the latter. We have here as long a table as you have seen at the consecration of a Bishop, the inauguration of a Lord Mayor, or a leader's feast; yet there wants room, though not meat, after the rate of Irish hospitality and Irish liberty, and, perhaps my Lord Buckingham will say, 'Irish understanding.' But you will be able to defend yourself against the reproach as well as his Grace will his late sally into France, which I was informed of by one letter of the 17th inst.

"To-morrow morning I am to breakfast at Lt.-Col. Meade's, to collation at my sister's,[1] and return to the Bishop of Cork's. On Monday I pursue my journey to Limerick, and design to be at Kilkenny the 9th of next month, there to attend commands out of England."[2]

After his retirement from office, Sir Robert's company and his pen were ever at Ormonde's service. When the Earl of Anglesey, after the friendship of almost a lifetime, turned upon Ormonde at the time of the Popish Plot, and attacked him in print, ripping up the story of the Cessation made with the Confederate Catholics by the King's orders in 1643, and the two peaces of 1646 and 1648, Sir Robert Southwell wrote an answer to the Earl of Anglesey in vindication of the Duke of Ormonde's conduct in these (and other) transactions. It was intended for publication; but a few years having gone by before it was ready, Ormonde was too fond of quiet days (which he said he began to find were his only happy ones) to allow it to be published. Sir Robert wrote a preface full of curious particulars, accounting for Anglesey's motives, which he sent (as appears by an endorsement) with a short letter to the Duke of Ormonde, on 26th August 1685.[3] This vindication is corrected and altered throughout in the handwriting of Mr. Henry Gascoigne, the Duke's secretary, evidently by the Duke's directions, thus authenticating it as the Duke's own representation. It consists of 130 pages folio, and is to be found in volume 98, under the title "An Answer to the Earl of Anglesey's Objections to the Duke of Ormonde; or, "Some of the Earl of Anglesey's Errors detected in reference to the Affairs of "Ireland." On 28th May 1687,[4] Sir Robert sends the Duke twelve additional sheets to be introduced into this work, after 60 pages there spent in confuting Lord Anglesey, and they are accordingly inserted in the fair draft. These, he says, could not be omitted without leaving Lord Anglesey's sharpest assertion (and for which he lost his place) unanswered. His Lordship had said, "The Irish rebellion was hatcht at "Whitehall." Accordingly, to absolve the Court (says Sir Robert) "it was neces-"sary to place it elsewhere," and he had therefore fairly divided it between the King's different enemies.

In compiling this vindication he had the command of the Duke's papers. On 25th September 1686 he appriaes Henry Gascoigne that he had received at King's Weston the large box of papers weighing 1½ cwt., which Mr. Gascoigne had sent him from Kilkenny by order of the Duke.[5] But he was still demanding more. On 7th April 1687 he asks Mr. Gascoigne for a manuscript, being (he says) the account of the Irish Rebellion which Sir Edward Hyde writ at Cologne in 1656.[6] Mr. Gascoigne answered that it was perhaps in "Lord Lanesborough's book," which had been lent to the Bishop of St. Asaph when the Bishop intended to write of Irish affairs. But Sir Robert replied that it could not have been "Lord Lanesborough's book" that was lent, for the Duke would not lend that book to any. "It was his Magna Carta, "the history of his estates, and all that related to their settlement."[7] There is thus a very large amount of Sir Robert Southwell's writings among the Ormonde Papers. For besides these political papers in defence of the Duke of Ormonde, the Duke had engaged him to compile a memorial of his life. Volume 69 comprises much which Sir Robert had collected about the Duke's career. There are here some loose notes (some of them in pencil) of particulars gathered in conversation with the Duke, and noted on the moment.[8] Also copies of a set of papers found in the Duke's red box at Kingston Hall, after his death there on 21st July 1688, which his grandson, the second Duke, immediately after his decease, had commissioned Sir Robert to examine and report upon. For Sir Robert commences a letter thence to the Duke of Ormonde, "Your grandfather's hearse had hardly left this place on its way to Westminster, "when I proceeded to examine the contents of the red box."

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[1] Countess of Clancarty, at Blarney Castle.
[2] Vol. lxix., 101.
[3] cxviii. 133.
[4] Sir Robert Southwell to the Duke of Ormonde, Kingsweston, 28 May 1687, cxviii., 110.
[5] cxxxi. (quarto), p. 182.
[6] Since published under the title of "A Short View of the State and Condition of Ireland."
[7] Sir Robert Southwell to Henry Gascoigne, Kingsweston, April 11, 1687. Vol. xi. 291.
[8] Vol. lxix., p. 13, &c.

No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

Unable for want of leisure to do more than open the papers, he brought them with him from Kingston Hall to Badminton, whither he escorted the young Duchess and her infant in the absence of the Duke at the funeral. And the day of that solemnity (4th August 1688), he wrote from Badminton, asking liberty of the Duke, as the papers were too numerous to read through while he was there, to take them to Kings Weston for that purpose.[1] Copies of these papers and of Sir Robert Southwell's remarks as to the time of their being composed by the Duke, and the object of them, are to be found in volume 69.[2] As an interesting unpublished memorial of the Duke of Ormonde, and a fitting conclusion of our notice of the Ormonde portion of the Carte MSS., the following note of these papers, with Sir Robert's remarks, is here given:—

SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL'S REPORT on the PAPERS found in the DUKE of ORMONDE'S RED BOX.

The following papers were copied from the originals found in the Duke of Ormonde's red desk after his death at Kingston Hall in Dorsetshire, which was on July 21, 1688:[3]—

I.

Draught of a letter by his Grace in the name of Captain Mathews as to debts and acquisitions.

This may refer to the letter which follows (p. 37), and perhaps both enter in that of p. 43.

"Having received authority from your Grace during some six years time that you were last in England to manage your estates in this kingdom, I have had opportunity to be acquainted with what your debts then were; how they were contracted, and what funds there were to discharge them, and how you came by them. And now it is come in my thoughts that besides the small service I have been able to do you in the management of your fortune, &c. . . . . ." ending with "a duty and justice "to your, &c."[4]

II.

A paper with the heads following, either for a memoire of the affairs of Ireland or of his own life.

"A troope of horse.

"Lieutenant-General of the horse in the intended war in Scotland.

"Lieutenant-General of the army under the Earl of Leicester uppon the breaking out of the Irish Rebellion.

"Who never coming to his government, I commanded the army in that quality.

"The cessation compassed with difficulty; the reasons.

"The succours sent to his Majestie on making the cessation.

"My being made Lieutenant; the dangers and difficulties of undertaking it.

"The peace of 1646.

"The infamous breach of that peace by the instigation of the Nuncio and Irish clergy.

"The several offers of the Parliament rejected by me.

"The breach of faith of Preston and the Leinster army.

"My attempt to induce the Scots in the North of Ireland to a conjunction with me when his late Majesty was in the hands of their countrymen at Newcastle.

"How long I held Dublin and the remaining garrisons after his late Majesty was given up by the Scots to the English army, and had no place that held for him but Jersey and Scilly.

"The necessity of giving up to the [Parliament] or to the Irish.

"The motives inducing the rather to surrender to the Parliament than the Irish."

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[1] Sir Robert Southwell to Duke of Ormonde. Dated Badminton, 8th August 1688.
[2] Vol. lxix., pp. 230-236.
[3] Sir Robert Southwell's heading.
[4] Occupies one page and a half foolscap, and appears to be an introduction or opening, the rest left unfinished.

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No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

III.

Introduction to memoire for his life, which 'tis supposed he began at Cornbury in Feb. 1650–1; for he then discoursed to Sir R. S. of such a thing, and wrote a letter to the Earl of Ossory which imports as much.

"Though I do not intend or am able to make a complete history of my life, or to trouble any one else to compose one for me, yet it is some satisfaction to me and may be to you and my nearest relations and friends, that I call to mind and set down and leave with you the most remarkable passages of it, which being recommended only to you and to such relations and friends as you may believe may have kindness enough for me to bestow reading upon it, I shall not, I hope, incur the imputation of vanity nor call up detractors and calumniators. Besides I am further secured against such objections and such a sort of people in that there is nothing really to be found in the course of my life to be proud of or that could give any ground of ostentation to a man of complete judgment or modesty.

"As there is nothing in my birth or parentage but which is common to me with many others . . . . . ." [His family always faithful to the Crown, and their posterity always delivered for what they suffered for it, which mainly confirmed him in those principles.] "And I confess the undutiful and insolent treatment which King Charles the First received from a pack of his ungrateful and ambitious subjects, and the indignation it raised in me to see so good a prince so unworthily used, made me resolved to venture all in his cause, though I was very little personally known by him, and not at all obliged by him, otherwise than that, by the representation of the Earl of Strafford, I was sworn of the Privy Council of Ireland at the age of about 23. On the contrary I thought my family and myself had received hard measure from King James and him, and most uninterested persons were of the same opinion.

"This perhaps might come in hereafter in a more proper place in this discourse; but I set things down as they come to my head, and so you find them anywhere. I have my end, having been so unfortunately bred that methodical writing is not my talent if the subject be various and the discourse of any length. But this leads me naturally enough to speak of my education."[1]

IV.

The introduction and some progress as far as 1647 into the Affairs of Ireland. 'Tis uncertain when it was wrote.

"In what state the kingdom of Ireland was in January 1643–4, when his late Majesty made me Lieutenant, is proper for history to relate.

"I shall only presume to say that when I was chosen for that place it was so unprofitable and dangerous a post that I received the honour without any competition; that I maintained it above three years upon my own credit and fortune; that I kept footing in the City of Dublin and some other garrisons against the English, Scotch, and Irish Rebels, above a year after his late Majesty put himself into the hands of the Scotch at Newcastle, and after Oxford was surrendered. Notwithstanding that he was soon after in their power, they obtained his Majesty's command to me for the delivery of all the places I held for him to the House of Parliament then sitting at Westminster (and that, after I had been blockt up at sea by the Parliament ships and at land by two armies, the one commanded by Preston, and the other by Owen O'Neil (the Pope's nuncio countenancing their attempt by his presence after he had by his instigations and excommunications prevailed with them to break the public faith of the nation). After all these hardships and hazards undergone, the quarters that might have maintained the men I commanded being utterly destroyed by the land armies, and by the necessity put upon me to demolish a great part of Dublin and to lay waste the next adjacent villages, and having twenty barrels of powder left, then I surrendered Dublin and all the other garrisons to Mr. Arthur Annesley and others commissioned by the House of Parliament to receive them, his Majesty judging it to be more agreeable to his interest and profession for the maintenance of the Protestant religion to put those places into the hands of the English than the Irish rebels.

"Judging likewise that though both had broken their faith and natural allegiance by raising a rebellion, yet the English who would have no peace with him but upon intolerable conditions, and so could not break it, were preferable for that and many

[1] With the exception of a small portion contracted (to be found within brackets) the above is the whole of this paper.

No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

other reasons, to the Irish who had made as solemn a peace as it was possible to stipulate, and yet perfidiously broke it by uniting their whole force against his lieutenancy, and the only party under him that owned his authority in Ireland.

"When Dublin was surrendered, I passed into England and remained there upon my articles until, from the Isle of Wight I received his Majesty's command from my brother-in-law, Sir George Hamilton, to meet with the Chancellor of Scotland, Loudon, the Earl of Lanerick, and the Earl of Lauderdale, to consult what might be done for his service by the power of Scotland, and by the interest I might have in Ireland.

"It belongs to history to give an account of the unsuccessful attempts that were made in that time, to which may in some measure be attributed that the several engagements could not be or were not so timed as to distract and divert the forces of the rebels.

"I was kept in France in expectation of some assistance from thence, and till matters might be agreed upon between the Earl of Inchiquin and the Supreme Council of the Irish."

V.

To his late Majesty, showing how the bounties made him were not so vast, but that he should leave his family more in debt than they were in 1641.

This was parcel of some other writing, and perhaps enters into the long narrative that follows, written in 1675.

"Having I hope satisfied your Majesty that I have been no ill husband of your revenue during the time of my government in Ireland, &c." [1]

VI.

Introduction to a memoir about the affairs of Ireland from 1641.

This was wrote with care for so much, and perhaps at Corubury, 1686–7, as intending to proceed in the narrative, and to be given to the Queen.

"The condition of Ireland is strangely unfortunate. It was in a flourishing and improving condition when the rebellion began, and that at a time when ye difference between the King and his subjects of England and Scotland were such that his Majesty had no means by force to suppress it, nor could he by any way of treaty compose it. His treasure was wholly exhausted by the army he was forced to raise against the Scotch Covenanters, nor was it safe for him to offer at reducing his Irish rebells by treaty, because his disaffected subjects of his two other kingdoms made his pretended favour of Popery to be the principal ground of their dissatisfaction, and the creditt that calumny gained was the only means by which it was possible for the rebellious Parliament to raise forces able to resist the King's; so that if his Majesty had gone about by treaty, or if he had not concurred with the Parliament in all the ways they could propose for suppressing of it by force of arms, his least scruple or delay would have given countenance to the aforesaid calumny, and it is probable he had never been able to have disputed his just rights as long as he did.

"In consequence of this state of affairs his Majesty gave commission to raise and transport forces out of England and Scotland to subdue the rebells of Ireland. And to pay these forces he gave the Royal assent to an Act of Parliament to invite and secure adventurers out of the confiscations of the Irish rebells. And care was taken by the then Governmeut of Ireland (who most of them favoured the then disaffected party in England, or for that they only could supply the forces, sent and to be sent into Ireland) to make them, as many as they could out of cities and towns not surprised by the Irish in the first eruption of that rebellion.

"It is true that at first the Lords Justices and Courts were so alarmed and frightened with daily notice out of the north of Ireland of places, castles, and towns, and of troops and companies of the small army surprised by the rebels, and were confirmed in the belief of it by many of the English who had escaped the cruel fury of the rebells and gott to Dublin, that they endeavoured by fair means and seeming trust to keep the most considerable of the Irish nobility and gentry (especially those of the Pale, their next neighbours), from joining with the rebells; but when some regiments of English were landed at Dublin, and others of Scotch in Ulster, they took heart and instigated the officers and soldiers to all the cruelty imaginable, not only against those who had undeniably committed barbarous outrages and bloody murthers upon the English and Protestants that fell into their hands, but against the whole nation of the Irish, and that that poore kingdom became one field of blood and

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[1] Consists of two pages foolscap.

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No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

desolation. Who being thus surrounded with enemies, found it necessary to form a Government to manage their affairs, especially in some orderly way to raise contributions to pay their forces. And to this Government they bound themselves, and all that were within their power, to adhere and be obedient by an oath of association, and never to lay down arms till they obtained the conditions mentioned in that oath."

VII.

The following was wrote in 1674, when he was going into Ireland, being part of a letter to his Majesty:—[1]

"It is but a year since I begged your Majesty leave to go into Ireland, &c."[2]

VIII.

Discourse of his comportment in his Majesty's service, supposed to be wrote in 1675.[3]

"Having had the honour to spend much the better part of a longer life than most men in the service of the King your father, and of your Majesty, I thought I could not better employ some of that leisure which by your permission I lately enjoyed in Ireland, than in calling myself to as strict an account as was possible for me, how I had discharged myself of those duties which by the obligations of loyalty, service, and gratitude, I ought to the Crown, and trust reposed in me, &c."[3]

The second Duke, upon his grandfather's death, engaged Sir Robert Southwell as his adviser and counsellor. He also urged Sir Robert to continue the narrative he had compiled of the Duke of Ormonde's conduct and management of public affairs in answer to the Earl of Anglesey's libel printed in 1680, wherein he had proceeded as far as the year 1648, as he had been informed, and had the Duke's approbation on perusal of what he had writ several times, "and particularly the last parts (he continues) when you was here (at Kingston Hall) with him in April last.[4] He also "requested him in conclusion, to complete that domestic account of his grandfather, "which Sir Robert had shewed him, and when fairly entered in a book, to send it to "him."[5] This work was entitled, "Some Domestic Informations touching the life "of James late Duke of Ormonde, who died at Kingston Hall in Dorsetshire, on "Saturday the 21st day of July 1688, in the 78th year of his age, and was interred "at Westminster on Saturday the 4th of August following. Also a few notes of "some ancestors who preceded his Grace, as of his children and posterity. Taken "by one who was honoured with a long acquaintance, and with his Grace's discourse "about familiar things."[6]

On the 3rd of September 1688, Sir Robert sent it to the Duke, together with a letter commencing thus:—"This goes to accompany a little map of a great country; "I mean some short memorials of your grandfather, which yet take in the travels, "employments, and some accidents of his whole life," adding that he knew that no man could fully write of what he acted and suffered without engaging in a chronicle; for, says Sir Robert, "he was 55 years in Councils and business, and it sometimes "requires a new age to speak truth of the old."[7]

Sir Robert set about collecting materials from among the Duke's papers for the continuation of his narrative, from 1648, of his management of public affairs. He was very urgent with the young Duchess to remind her husband to get the late Duke's papers properly catalogued and preserved. "Papers, Madam (said Sir "Robert), are the jewels of a family."[8] The Revolution, however, interfered with Sir Robert's purpose, and he died on 11th September 1702, without having gone farther than to collect the materials. In 1732, Carte applied to his son, the Honourable Edward Southwell, who lent Carte many papers from his stores at Kings Weston, and amongst them the Duke's letters to his father, which Carte copied or abstracted with his wonted diligence.

These are to be found in volume 69, and, although for the most part copies, form not the least valuable portion of the Ormonde collection.

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[1] Sir Robert Southwell's statement.
[2] Occupies three-fourths of a page.
[3] Printed in Carte's Life of Ormonde, vol. i., Appendix of Letters, No. xcii.
[4] Duke of Ormonde to Sir Robert Southwell, August 1688, vol. xl., p. 294.
[5] Vol. lxix.
[6] Vol. lxix. p. 34.
[7] Sir Robert Southwell to Duke of Ormonde, dated Kings Weston, 8th September 1688. Vol. lxix., p. 34.
[8] Sir Robert Southwell to Duchess of Ormonde, dated Kings Weston, 8th September 1688. Vol. ccxvii., p. 144.

No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

(2.) *Fitzwilliam Collection.*

Next in importance after the Ormonde, is the Fitzwilliam Collection, which occupies volumes 55, 56, 57, and 58, and comprises a large body of the papers of Lord Deputy Sir William Fitzwilliam, within the five several periods during which he held the office of Lord Deputy, between 1560 and 1594.

Besides the letters and despatches which passed between the Queen and Council and Sir William Fitzwilliam, the collection contains those that passed between him and the President and Councils both of Munster and Connaught; the latter giving some very curious and important information concerning the internal state of Ireland.

Among these is Sir John Perrot's original letter of 16th November 1571, from Kilmallock to the Earl of Ormonde (Perrot being the President of Munster), announcing that he had appointed a meeting with James Fitzmaurice for a kind of duel to decide the Desmond war or rebellion.

Sir John Perrot proposed to Fitzmaurice that Fitzmaurice and he should present themselves in the field with twelve chosen cavaliers each, and let the event of the day rule the fate of the war. This letter Ormonde forwarded to the Lord Deputy, declaring that he was at his wit's end at Perrot's madness (vol. 57, pp. 98 and 101).

Though the number of papers selected from these volumes is not very large they will be found, it is believed, very important.

It is worthy of note that another volume of these papers is stated by the Irish Record Commissioners of 1810 to be in the possession of the Earl of Annesley, in their report upon the papers and books relating to the Act of Settlement, which they examined by order of the Lords of the Treasury in the year 1826 (Appendix to the 16th Report, p. 15).

It does not appear from their report how the volume came into the possession of the Annesley family. There is, however, a very clear account of the way in which these volumes in the Carte collection came to the Duke of Ormonde.

One of the great difficulties of the Duke's life was to disabuse the ill-informed and prejudiced public of the imputations constantly made against him of being a favourer of the Irish, in consequence of the two Peaces he had concluded with them in 1646 and 1648, by order of King Charles I.; imputations the more readily believed because he was called an Irishman, and because his father, mother, brother, sister, and all his relations, were of the Roman Catholic religion.

He took great pains to answer these charges in 1667, as appears by the papers he composed at this date, in which he enters fully upon every separate charge.

As to that which charges him with being an Irishman, he says he has been strangely mistaken these 40 years and upwards if he is not by birth, education, religion, and affection a perfect Englishman; adding, however, with his characteristic polished humour,—"But if having a good estate in Ireland change the case, many "English are, and many more would become, Irish." (Ormonde to Ossory, 21st January 1667–8, vol. 48, p. 163.)

And he further insists upon the continued loyalty of his house, and particularly of Thomas, Earl of Ormonde, his next immediate predecessor but one, who served Queen Elizabeth most faithfully in the three successive rebellions,—first, of a considerable number of the noblemen of the Pale, headed by the Earl of Baltinglass; secondly, of his own brothers, the Butlers; and, thirdly, of the Earl of Desmond.

These charges were revived towards the close of his life by the Earl of Anglesey. They gave infinite pain to Ormonde, and set him upon leaving a true account of himself to posterity, being fully determined (to use his own expression to Sir Robert Southwell, to whom he committed the task of compiling a memorial of him) "to lie "well in the 'Chronicle.'" He now employed himself to furnish materials to Sir Robert Southwell by conversing upon the events of his life, and collecting all papers bearing upon the history of himself and his ancestors; and remembering, it would seem, how important it would be in this view to have Lord Deputy Fitzwilliam's papers to authenticate the deeds of his ancestor Thomas, Earl of Ormonde, he sent Sir Robert Southwell, who attended him as far as Warwick on his last journey to Ireland, from thence to the Earl Fitzwilliam's house in Yorkshire, for whatsoever papers he had of what had passed in Ireland while Sir William Fitzwilliam, his ancestor, was Lord Deputy of Ireland.

These were generously furnished by that family to the Duke, and, being sent over to him in Ireland, were by him committed to Matthew Barry, Clerk of the Council, to be sorted and set in order. After the Duke's death these papers were obtained from Matthew Barry on the information thus supplied to his grandson, the second Duke, by Sir Robert Southwell, in order to be used by him in framing the account of his grandfather's life.

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No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report o Commissioners—*continued.*

The following is the old Duke of Ormonde's letter to Sir Robert Southwell:—

"Dublin, Sept. 5th, 1684.

"THREE of yours came hy one post. That of the 23 August gives an account of the good success of your pains and search into my Lord Fitzwilliam's papers, and of the nine bundles now in Mr. Heryot the goldsmith's hands, to be transported hither, of which he shall be put in mind, and order given for their reception at Chester. I think myself so much obliged to that Lord for his frank parting with them to me that I shall take care that anything that may be for the honour or interest of his family shall be returned to him.

"I do not think there will be much found for instruction in point of government, the world having changed very often since those times; and for history I believe Camden took as much pains to be truly informed in the writing of his as he could bestow upon it, but with what sincerity he related what he found I cannot say. He writt so near the time of the transactions that betwixt the veneration that age had for Queen Elizabeth and the fear he might have of displeasing King James, who rather suffered than loved the exaltation of that Queen; and yet, though these papers should not serve to either of these ends, they will be of great divertisement in the discovery of the spirit, style, and conduct of the men in play in that age. However, your part has been as obliging to me as it has been troublesome to you.

"I was not surprised at my Lord Rochester's remove from the Treasury.'

"ORMONDE."[1]

Ten years afterwards his grandson, the second Duke, writes the following letter to Mathew Barry; it is dated London, 29th January 1694–5:—

"SIR,

"I AM informed by Sir Robert Southwell that he attended my grandfather as far as Warwick when he went last for Ireland, and that his Grace sent him from thence to the Lord Fitzwilliam's to gather some old papers of what had past in Ireland while Sir William Fitzwilliams, his ancestor, was Lord Deputy of Ireland; which papers, being sent over in a deale box, Sir Robert says my grandfather told him when he returned into England, that he had lodged those papers in y^r keeping to be sorted and set in order for him.

"My desire is that you would seale them all up and deliver them to the bearer hereof, Valentine Smith, whom I have directed to send them over to myself, or in my absence to Sir Robert Southwell, he having other like papers of myne which my grandfather left in his custody.

"I am y^rs,

"To Mathew Barry, Esq., in Dublin."[2] "ORMONDE."

It may be proper to note, in connexion with the Fitzwilliam papers, that in 1667 the Duke of Ormonde, in writing to the Earl of Arlington concerning the proposed marriage of the Earl Fitzwilliam to Lord Arlington's sister-in-law, says he "could "be highly bribed to it if the young gentleman could recover the Council Books of "Ireland to Henry the Eight's time, which an ancestor of his, returning from the "government of this kingdom, carried with him into England."[3] Now we know from Sir John Davys that the earliest Council Book in Ireland in his day was the 32nd of Henry VIII., and if Sir William Fitzwilliam did indeed carry away these books (a fact, however, nowhere else mentioned, so far as we are aware), they might, perhaps, still be looked for amongst the family papers of the Earl Fitzwilliam.

(3.) *Chichester Collection.*

Another series of papers of hardly less importance than the Fitzwilliam is that contained in volumes 61 and 62, which may be called the Chichester collection, though it comprises some few documents connected with the government of Lord Deputy St. John.

The Chichester papers, one would be tempted to believe, formed part of the Huntingdon collection. This collection Carte obtained from the Earl of Huntingdon, whose great grandfather married Sir John Davys's sole daughter and heir, as likely to throw light on the history of Ireland during Sir John Davys's attorney-generalship, which lasted from 1603 till 1616. It was chiefly from the Huntingdon papers and

[1] Vol. lxx., p. 160.

[2] Endorsed "Draft of the Letter from the Duke of Ormonde to Mathew Barry for the papers "procured from the Lord Fitzwilliams." Vol. lxviii., 226. Drafted, probably, by Sir Robert Southwell.

[3] Ormonde to Arlington, Dublin, 29th January 1666-7 **Carte Papers, vol. 31, p. 192.**

No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

Lord Chichester's book of the Plantation of Ulster which he had from Mr. Barry of Finglass, that Carte took (as he says) the account of the plantation of Ulster, and the state of affairs in Ireland before the time of Lord Stradford's government. But as the Huntingdon papers, properly so called, contained in volumes 76, 77, 78, throw no light on the affairs of Ireland, and contain none of Sir John Davys's papers, while several private papers of Sir John Davys's are to be found at the end of volume 62, and all the documents in this volume and volume 61 concern the period of Sir John Davys's attorney-generalship and Sir Arthur Chichester's government, it almost follows as a necessary conclusion that these volumes are "Huntingdon papers," as well as the other volumes so called, and that they contain the very papers that Carte tells us he used for elucidating this period of his history.

The first paper in volume 61 is the original Journal of the Parliament of 1585, and is unquestionably the earliest journal of Parliament in Ireland known to be extant, those in the printed journals commencing only in the reign of Charles I.

It is probable that this journal was made use of by Sir Arthur Chichester for the purpose of regulating the proceedings of the Parliament called in 1613, a book of precedents of Parliamentary proceedings having become necessary, as no Parliament had been held in Ireland in the long interval from 1585 to 1613. This journal is unfortunately more concerned with entries to show the proper adjournments and continuance of Parliament, than with the more material business.

(4.) *Sandwich Collection.*

The Sandwich papers have but little direct relation to Ireland.

They comprise the correspondence and other papers of Sir Edward Montagu, who played an important part under the Commonwealth, being appointed by the Rump Parliament on 3rd March 1659–60, one of the Generals at sea, Monk being the other, in which capacity Montagu was mainly instrumental in securing the adhesion of the fleet to the cause of the Restoration, a service for which Charles II. conferred upon him the title of Earl of Sandwich, the name he is best known by in history. These papers occupy the 73rd and 75th volumes, and although chiefly valuable for the history of the navy and the Admiralty, they yet throw a great deal of light upon the general history of the period.

Amongst their few contents relating to Ireland are some orders of Lord Deputy Fleetwood and the Council for the affairs of Ireland, and some petitions with orders of reference with the autograph of the Lord Protector Cromwell. One of these papers is the case of Viscount Montgomery of Ardes, pending before the committee at Westminster for the construction of Articles of War, which will be found referred to in the case of Lord Claneboy before the same committee, given among the historica. illustrations of Part III. of this Report.

(5.) *Wharton Collection.*

The Wharton collection chiefly concerns English affairs.

Philip Lord Wharton was a firm adherent of the Parliament during the Civil War; also a great personal friend of Oliver Cromwell. It appears by the following letter from Cromwell that he wished a match between one of his sons and Lord Wharton's daughter:—

"MY DEERE LORD, [June 30, 1652.]

"INDEED I durst not suddenly make up any judgment what would bee fitt for mee to doe, or desire, in the businesse you know off, but beinge engaged to give you an account upon our last conference, I shalbe bould to doe that, and add a word or two therewith.

"For the estate I mentioned, I cañott now (by reason my steward is not heere) bee soe exact as I would, but the lands I designd for this occasion are, Burlye, Ookam, and two other little things not far distant, in all about 1,900*l.* p. añn; moreover, Dalby and Broughan, 1,600*l.* p. añum. Burlye hath some charge upon itt, w^ch will in convenient tyme be removed. This is neare twice as much as I intended my sonn, yett all is unworthye of the honourable person.

"My Lord give mee leave to doubt that the lady hath soe many just scruples, w^ch if not very freely reconciled, may bee too great a tentation to her spirit, and alsoe have after inconveniencyes. And although I knowe your Lord'p' reallitye, yett I believe you may have your show of difficultyes to conflict with, which may make the businesse uneasie.

"Wherefore good my Lord I begg itt (if there bee not freedom and cheerfullnesse in the noble person,) lett this affaire slide easilie off, and not a word more bee spoken about itt, as your Lord'ps thoughts are, soe hushe all, and save the labor of little

No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

Mall's foolinge, least shee incurr the losse of a good freind; indeed my Lord I write my hart plainlye to you as becomes my Lord.

"Your most affectionate servant,

"June the 30th, 1652." "O. CROMWELL."[1]

"For the Right Honble. the Lord Wharton,
Theise."

Endorsed.

"June 30th, 1652.—My Lord Generalls to mee, about his sonne."

But though the Wharton papers principally concern English affairs, there are found amongst them some papers connected with the court or committee at Westminster for the interpretation of Articles of War, before which came in 1654 the case of Lord Claneboy, one of the Protestants of Ulster. Lord Wharton does not appear to have been a member of that court or committee, but Lady Claneboy was his cousin, and to him she applied in her husband's suit, on account of his influence with the Lord Protector.[2] She no doubt sent copies of the decree of the court of articles, and of the Protector's letter in Lord Claneboy's favour to Lord Wharton; and thus they are found among these papers. There are here also a series of papers and correspondence which, though they altogether concern Lord Wharton's private affairs in connexion with Ireland, throw a remarkable light both on the Cromwellian and Restoration settlements. As illustrative of these very important eras, they will be found in the third part of this Report.

The Wharton collection contains much interesting information for the general history of the time, especially during the latter years of Charles II.'s reign in England; among which we may particularize a number of letters concerning the occurrences of the times of the Popish Plot, and the proceedings of Oates, Dangerfield, and their confederates.

There is also a large amount of private letters and correspondence of the period of the Revolution concerning the war in Ireland. Thomas Wharton was at that time comptroller for King William and Queen Mary, and Colonel Henry Wharton, his brother, was in their army in the campaign in Ireland.

There are letters to the comptroller from the camp at Dundalk, Kilkenny, Golden, Athlone, and Limerick. On 2nd November 1689 he is informed of his brother Colonel Henry Wharton's death at Dundalk, and of its being followed next morning by that of Sir Thomas Gore, both from disease, as also that they were both deposited in the one vault under the church at Dundalk, being Lord Bellew's.[3]

After "the break of the Boyne," Colonel R. Brewer gives an account of Colonel Wharton's body being removed from Lord Bellew's vault, where it was laid with Sir Edward Dering's as well as Sir Thomas Gore's, to be sent to England. The coffin was opened to recognize him.[4] There is an account of the assault and taking of Athlone,[5] and of the surrender of Limerick.[6] There are a large number of spirited letters from Colonel Brewer from the army, and from his brother George Brewer, about the same period, with lively letters giving the gaieties and gallantries of the town. There are letters also from Colonel Trelawney and General Kirke, during the campaign, to Comptroller Wharton.

(6.) *Huntingdon Collection.*

The circumstances under which the Huntingdon papers originally came into the Carte collection have already been incidentally mentioned. They are found in vols. 76, 78, and contain a large proportion of purely family papers, among which are several autograph letters of Cardinal Pole. Probably the most valuable of these papers is a series of news letters, as well English as foreign, arranged in chronological order and occupying a considerable part of the 76th volume.

(7.) *Nairne Collection.*

On the Nairne collection, which now forms part of the general Carte series, we are relieved from the necessity of reporting at any length, by the detailed account as well as the copious selections which are contained in MacPherson's State Papers. This collection, properly speaking, consists of eleven volumes, two in folio, and nine in quarto. They are not numbered continuously, nor do they appear in the series as forming one distinct collection. Seven of the volumes, two in folio and five in quarto, are described as "Nairne Papers;" the remaining four being lettered respectively "Middleton Letters" and "Lettere di Gualterio." The contents of all are summarily

[1] Vol. ccii., p. 77.
[2] See her letters in September and October 1654 to Lord Wharton, ccxxviii. pp. 2 and 7.
[3] lxxix. 210. [4] Ibid. 256. [5] Ibid. 297. [6] Ibid. 324.

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described by MacPherson, and will also be found in the Second Part of this Report. They are occupied almost exclusively with the affairs of the exiled Stuarts, and have little connexion with the domestic history, whether of England or of Ireland.

We may mention, however, among the "Nairne Papers," properly so called (vols. cxviii.-xii.), one curious correspondence about certain Irish ecclesiastics, who had been recommended to the sacred congregation De Propaganda Fide, for nomination to vacant Irish sees. These letters, in which the qualifications of the several candidates are very freely discussed, will be read with much interest by those who are curious in the history of Ireland, religious and social, as well as political, during the obscure and almost unknown half century which followed the Revolution.

The "Middleton Letters" (vols. cclxxvii. and cclvi.) are the correspondence of the Earl of Middleton, the Secretary of State of the exiled Royal Family, and their great organ of communication both with foreign courts and with the heads of the Jacobite party in England and abroad.

The "Lettere di Gualterio" contain the correspondence of Cardinal Gualterio, for a long time representative of the Stuarts at the Roman Court. These papers are chiefly in Italian and French, with some Latin documents, relating for the most part to ecclesiastical affairs.

(8.) *Miscellaneous Ormonde Papers.*

Interspersed with these collections are several volumes, 59, 60, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, and 72, which plainly belong to the regular Ormonde series, being papers which were evidently brought together by Carte, chiefly from the archives of the family, with a view to the preparation of his Life of Ormonde. Many of these and many similar papers are of incalculable value to the historical student, as for example, those of the 64th volume, which contains a large portion of the letter book of the Confederate Catholics at Kilkenny, and of the correspondence of their agent at Paris, Father O'Hartigan.

The general contents of these volumes as a whole may be referred to as a monument of Carte's care as a collector, and of the unwearied industry and extensive research of that most laborious historian.

We may specially particularize under this head the 67th volume, which consists altogether of copies made of papers relating to Ireland from the collection of Dr. Williams, President of King's College, Cambridge, who got possession of Dr. Nalson's large body of historical papers; copies of the minutes of the proceedings of the Commissioners of the Court of Claims, made by Carte with his own hand for the purpose of his history; and of numberless other copies, made either by Carte or by his orders.

B.

TRANSCRIPTS AND NOTES.

(a.) *Relating to the History of England.*

With the volumes comprised under the second head, namely, those which mainly consist of transcripts, extracts, summaries, notes, &c., our commission is not directly concerned. Nevertheless it is impossible to pass them over without notice. Although their interest for historical purposes has been much diminished since the death of Carte, by the publication, complete or partial, of a considerable proportion of them, yet the collection, as left behind by him, is a rare monument of research, industry, literary enterprise, and intelligent appreciation of the true principles of historical investigation.

Of those volumes which bear directly on the preparation for Carte's History of England, some are of a general character, and regard collateral subjects, as history, topography, antiquities, sacred and profane, heraldry, biography, and family history; some belong to particular periods or events; some emanated from special sources of information. Among these is a series of despatches of French ambassadors in England, addressed to their court at various periods from London, and not only relating to the particular objects for which they were severally accredited to England, but also illustrating the general course of English affairs at the time. These papers, which occupy volumes lxxxii.-lxxxviii., and which, although not arranged in the order of time, relate to different periods, extending from 1552 to 1649, are evidently transcripts from the originals in the French archives, to which, through the influence of his Jacobite friends in France, Carte, during his long exile abroad after Bishop Atterbury's conspiracy, appears to have had free access. The first of these collections in the order of time (vols. lxxxvii., lxxxviii.), the memoirs of the embassy of Antony de Noailles and of that of his brother Francis in England, from December 1552 to May 1561, is full of interest for the secret history of the reign of Queen Mary (especially of the various negociations about her marriage), and of the first years of Elizabeth. But

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No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

this correspondence was published soon after Carte's copy was made, by the Abbé Vertot.[1] Next in order come the despatches of Christopher de Harlay, Comte de Beaumont, from 1602 to 1605 (vol. lxxxii.), and those of M. de La Boderie from 1606 to 1610 (lxxxv., lxxxvi.). The latter series likewise has been published in five vols. 8vo. At this point the sequence of time is interrupted, the next correspondence in order of time being that of M. d'Effiat (vol. lxxxii.), who was sent by the French Court as ambassador extraordinary to conduct the negotiations regarding the marriage of Charles I. with Henrietta Maria. M. d'Effiat's letters, which extend over July—September 1624, contain a most minute account of these difficult negociations, complicated by so many delicate questions of religion and of nationality. They are followed by the despatches of M. de Chastillon in 1637, of M. de Subran in 1644–5 (vol. lxxxiv.), and finally of M. de Montreuil (vol. lxxxiii.) from 1645 to 1649, thus covering the most important and critical years of that eventful history.

In some of these despatches a kind of conventional cypher is employed; and the De Boderie correspondence has a key annexed to it, explaining the conventional appellatives of the several characters. Some of these are sufficiently amusing. The Pope is called "*Le* Chanoine;" the Emperor "L'Elephant;" the King of Denmark "La Mouche;" the Elector of Brandenburg "L'Escorpion," &c.

(*b.*) *Relating to the Life of Ormonde.*

Among the similar collection of transcripts made or collected with a view to the Life of Ormonde, we have already alluded to the copies which Carte obtained from Dr. Williams's (of Cambridge) collection of Dr. Nalson's papers relating to the affairs of Ireland. There are two or three volumes of a different class, which appear to us to call for a more particular description. One of these volumes is a transcript of Archdeacon Lynch's unpublished treatise, "De Præsulibus Hiberniæ, potissimis "Catholicæ Religionis in Hibernia acerudæ, propagandæ, et conservandæ Authoribus." Great part of the transcript is by Carte's own hand. The manuscript concludes with the section De Præsulibus Duacensibus. [Kilmacdnagh.]

Vol. xcvii., although entirely destitute of official character, in the sense of our instructions, is of the very highest historical interest, especially as bearing upon the Roman Catholic side of the history of the war, 1641–50. This volume consists of notes and extracts, as also criticisms, of a MS. entitled "De Hæresis Anglicanæ Intrusione "et Progressu, et de Bello Catholico ad Annum 1641 incepto, exindeque per aliquot "Annos gesto, Commentarius." The volume is nearly all in Carte's writing.

Many of the papers which in the original work had been rendered into Latin, have been reproduced by Carte in the English form in which they had first been written, and may be found in the appendix or the text of his Life of Ormonde. The extracts in vol. xcvii. are uniformly accompanied by references to the pages of the MS., the last page so referred to being 3,689.

The author of this highly interesting history, whose name is not attached, was an Irish priest. He states, that, having come to Florence in September 1661, while Father Richard O'Ferral was engaged in the supervision of the history of Irish affairs compiled by Massari, Dean of Fermo and secretary of the Nuncio Rinuccini, he was appointed by the general of their order as Father O'Ferral's associate in the preparation of this history. Massari died in 1664.

In addition to the extracts and notes from this contemporary history (which occupy 415 closely written pages), volume xcvii. also contains a number of documents of the same period, and bearing on the same side of the Irish affairs of the period, chiefly relating to the transactions between the Nuncio and the Supreme Council. Many of the documents are to be found in Belling's "Vindiciæ," or Burke's "Hibernia Domini- "cana," and a large proportion of the rest, in the "Nunziatura in Irlanda" of Rinuccini, published at Florence in 1844. Nevertheless, as a whole, volume xcvii. is of the utmost value for the history of the Irish Catholics from 1641 to 1660. It is full of minute personal and local details. The dates, in which the other scanty contemporary narratives are for the most part lamentably deficient, are most carefully noted; and the narrative is accompanied by explanatory observations which only a contemporary, and almost an eye-witness, could have supplied. The MS. from which these extracts are made is seemingly a transcript of the original work, which is still preserved in the library of the Marchesa Trivulzi, the last representative of the Florentine family of Rinuccini, now residing at Milan, and to which Burke had access in 1770, before he published the invaluable appendix of his great work, the "Hibernia Dominicana." We ought to add that the history possesses an additional value from the fact that it is continued after the break-up of the Irish party, both as to the events in Ireland and also as to the fortunes of the Irish exiles on the continent, more especially in relation to the subsequent discussion and controversies at Rome.

[1] Paris, 1763, 3 vols., 8vo.

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No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

The transcript of the original from which Carte made the copious extracts which fill volume xcvii. was lent to him by Lord Lovel, ancestor of the Earl of Leicester, and is still preserved in the library at Holkham. When lent to Carte, it was in four enormous volumes; but it has since been rebound, and now forms eight thick folio volumes, paged consecutively throughout, and containing no fewer than 3,689 folio pages. Among Carte's literary papers we found the memoranda of the engagement given by him, on his borrowing the several volumes, to return them within a specified time. We are tempted to transcribe these memoranda, as an evidence of the Herculean powers of this indefatigable student; merely observing in addition that the volume of extracts and notes which he elaborated from Lord Lovel's transcript is all in his own neat and minute handwriting, and that the volume contains 467 folio pages, each page containing on an average 45 lines of 15 words.

"April 13th 1733. Borrowed of the Right Honble. the Lord Lovel, the first volume of a Latin manuscript, in folio, entitled "De Hæresis Anglicanæ intrusione et progressu, et de Bello Catholico ad annum 1641 incepto, exindeque per aliquot annos gesto Commentarius," containing 594 fols., which I promise hereby to restore in the same case and in two days. Witness my hand,

Tho.-Carte."[1]

"May 7th 1733. Borrowed of the Right Honble. the Ld. Lovel, the 2d volume of the abovesaid manuscript from fol. 595 to fol. 1531 inclusive, which I promise hereby to restore in the same case in 14 days. Witness my hand,

Tho.-Carte."

"May 31st 1733. Borrowed of the Right Honorable the Lord Lovel, the 3d volume of the abovesaid manuscript, from fol. 1532 to fol. 2634 inclusive, which I promise hereby to restore in the same case in 20 days. Witness my hand,

Tho.-Carte."

"June 26th 1733. Borrowed of the Right Honorable the Lord Lovel, the 4th vol. of the abovesaid manuscript, from fol. 2635 to fol. 3889, being the last volume, which I promise hereby to restore in the same case in twenty days. Witness my hand,

Tho.-Carte."

It thus appears that, supposing Carte (as indeed the successive erasures of his signature seem to attest,) to have fulfilled his engagements, and to have returned the volumes in succession at the time specified, he must have completed his 467 pages of copy or abstract within the space of 56 days, or *at the rate of nearly nine of these gigantic folios per day.*

Another manuscript of great interest for the same view of Irish history, is found in vol. cexxix., in company with manuscript copies of several other tracts. But unhappily this important work is incomplete. The MS. to which we refer is the last in the volume, and is entitled "A Light to the Blind, whereby they may see the Dethronement "of James the Second, King of England, with a brief Narration of his Wars in Ireland, "and of the War between the Emperor and the King of France for the Crown of "Spain." It is hardly necessary for us to say, that the work described under this title is the same of which a complete copy is in the possession of the Earl of Fingal, and from which Sir James Macintosh made extracts extending to 160 quarto pages, which were used by Lord Macaulay in his History of the Revolution in Ireland. The copy in Carte's collection contains but two of the three books into which the work was divided. The last sentence of the second book in this copy contains an allusion to the third book, and that the MS. must have been actually completed, is clear from the circumstance, that, in an Appendix of additions which were designed to be made to the text of the work at page 1173, whereas the MS. actually ends at p. 740, a subsequent addition is given, which was intended to be attached to page 1282. The deficiency is of the less importance since the copy in the possession of the Earl of Fingal is complete, containing not alone the narrative of James II.'s war in Ireland, but also the subsequent and entirely independent narrative of the war of the Spanish succession on the Continent; in which narrative, however, are interspersed allusions to Ireland and Irish personages and affairs, some of which are of such importance as to have been deemed by Sir James Macintosh deserving of being extracted. As regards the historical value of this work no second opinion exists. With the exception

[1] These receipts were returned to Carte, with the name cancelled, to show that he had restored the borrowed book.

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No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

of Kelly's "Macarise Excidium," it is the only extant narrative of the war from the Irish point of view, and although it thus is naturally a partisan narrative, yet the author has all the characteristics of a truthful and honourable man, whose statements, although not to be accepted implicitly, nevertheless deserve to be carefully weighed, and to be contrasted critically with the conflicting, but equally partisan narratives, on which the current histories of the Irish Revolution have almost exclusively been based.

PART II.

Contents of the Carte Collection.

The above history of the formation of Carte's collection at once suggests an explanation of the miscellaneous character of its contents. The number of volumes amounts in the whole to 270, of which 206 are in folio, 59 in quarto, one in octavo, four in duodecimo, and one in 16^mo^.

The contents of these volumes appear to have come into Carte's hands in very various forms and conditions; some had been already arranged and bound into volumes, some came to him in loose and disorderly bundles, some in single papers, and often in a mutilated and fragmentary condition. Availing himself of so much of the work as had already been done, Carte reduced the whole to a kind of rough uniformity, by causing the unbound papers to be bound in volumes, in doing which, however, he consulted more for security than for regularity of form. He thus arranged the whole into a consecutive, though irregular, series of volumes, the order of which he distinguished by the letters of the alphabet, first singly, then doubled, then trebled, quadrupled, and otherwise varied according to the exigencies of the numeration, in a manner, as will easily be imagined, extremely troublesome and inconvenient for the purpose of citation.

Of the Ormonde Papers, properly so called, the first volumes are arranged in chronological order; some of the rest are collected into classes according to their subject and import, and others are found at irregular intervals in the series, distributed, perhaps, according to the order in which they were acquired, and mixed up consequently, in many instances, with papers with which they have no natural connexion. The whole collection has now, through the enlightened care of the Curators of the Bodleian Library, been judiciously and uniformly rebound, the volumes being numbered consecutively, but without any attempt at a re-arrangement, which might be inconsistent with the order followed by Carte in the "Life of Ormonde" and in his various other publications.

Messrs. Hardy[1] and Brewer's Report, dated 9th November 1863, contains a very good account of the principal contents of 201 volumes of the Carte series. We gratefully acknowledge the important assistance which we have received during the whole progress of our labour from this able report. The summary of the contents of the several volumes, contained in Appendix A. of that Report, proved for us in all instances a most useful guide, as well to the general nature of the subject-matter of each volume as to the most striking and characteristic papers contained therein. Having now passed through our hands every document contained in the entire collection, we are enabled to bear unequivocal testimony to the accuracy of the descriptive notice of the papers contained in the several volumes which was given by our predecessors in the examination; and when we remember that these documents are to be numbered, not by thousands, but by tens of thousands, and that the survey on which the report of 1864 is founded was completed within a space of six weeks, we cannot conceal our high admiration of the minute acquaintance with the history of the period, the familiarity with other sources of its materials, printed and manuscript, and the skill in detecting at a glance the import as well as the value of obscure and difficult historical documents, which are exhibited in all its pages.

At the date of Messrs. Hardy and Brewer's report, however, the work of the rebinding and consecutive numbering of the volumes was only partially completed. Hence no fewer than 71 volumes of the collection, as it now stands, are entirely unnoticed in their report, being for the most part, indeed, of little value for the purposes of their inquiry; and, as the modern numeration of the volumes had at that time only proceeded as far as the 130th, the remaining volumes are described by them under the old denomination by letters, which Carte had employed. We think, therefore, that we shall best consult, as well for the convenience of future readers of the Carte manuscripts, as for the completeness of the descriptive account of the series which we desire to lay before your Lordship, by reproducing Messrs. Hardy and Brewer's catalogue, introducing into it in their proper order similar notices of the

[1] Now Sir Thomas Duffus Hardy.

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No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

volumes included in the collection which were not noticed by these gentlemen, and supplying the present numeration of those volumes which in their notices are described under the old inconvenient designations adopted by Carte. We shall reproduce their notices without alteration, distinguishing by brackets the notices of the remaining volumes of the collection in its present form, which we have ourselves supplied in order to the completeness of the description.

We shall afterwards describe with somewhat more minuteness certain of the more important portions of the Ormonde collection, strictly so called.

NOTICES OF CARTE'S MSS.

Folio Series.

Vol. 1, formerly marked "A," folio.

Copies of Grants and other formal documents, temp. Hen. III., Edw. I., Edw. II., Edw. III., Ric. II., and Hen. V.

James Earl of Ormonde's speech to the parliament of Drogheda, 1444, and other papers relative to his creation as Earl of Wilts and attainder.

Letters from Thomas Earl of Ormonde to Thomas Archer, 1577 to 1612.

Orders of the Councils of England and Ireland.

Letters from Queen Elizabeth to the Council of Ireland, and one from Cecil to the Earl of Ormonde, general in Ireland (1597).

Letter from Sir Francis Bacon to George Duke of Buckingham, when the latter became the favourite of James I., without date.

Warrants.

Letters, mostly original, and chiefly addressed to the Earl of Ormonde, from 1633 to 1641, from the King, Archbishop Laud, Lord Strafford, Lord-Deputy Wandesford, the Lords Justices of Ireland, the Earls of Cork and Holland, Secretary Coke, Sir William Saintleger, Sir Charles Coote, Sir H. Bruce, Sir H. Vane, Sir J. Temple, and others. They chiefly relate to the affairs of Ireland. Some of these letters are printed in the "Life of Ormonde," vol. iii. pp. 27–38, and in "Carte's Ormonde Papers," vol. i. pp. 1–5.

A number of miscellaneous papers dated in the reigns of James I. and Charles I. Amongst them are:—A letter of news from an Alderman of Newcastle to a friend in London. A paper concerning the Novations in Religion complained of by the Scots, signed "Ad. Blair." A Plan of the Way leading to Dunbarton Castle. A Narrative of what passed at King John of Portugal's naming his Bishops at Rome. Demands of the Scots in order to a peace.

Vol. 2, formerly marked "B," folio.

Letters, mostly original, and generally addressed to the Earl of Ormonde, from October 1641 to March 1642, from the King, the Lords Justices of Ireland, the Officers in the North of Ireland, the Earls of Leicester and Cumberland, the Marquis of Clanricarde, Lords Montgomery, Muskery, Upper Ossory, Moore, Montgarret, Ranelagh, and Broghill; Sir H. Tichborne, Sir H. Vane, Sir W. Saintleger, Sir J. Temple, Sir James Montgomery, Lieutenant-Colonel Byron, Sir Patrick Wemys, Sir Philip Percival, Sir Thomas Wharton, and others. They chiefly relate to the Rebellion and other Irish affairs. Many of them are printed in the "Life of Ormonde," vol. iii. pp. 37-69, and p. 117. There are also a few drafts and copies of Ormonde's own letters.

Miscellaneous papers relating to various subjects:—Proclamations. Depositions. Appointment of a Committee to confer with the Rebels (in print). An Account of the Insurrection in Tipperary. Petitions from the Lords of the Pale to King Charles I, and Queen Henrietta Maria. Their Apology for taking Arms. Papers concerning a murder at the Silver Mines. Petition from the Officers of the Army to the King on the breaking out of the Rebellion (original, on parchment). The King's commission to hear the Rebels' propositions (Jan. 11, 164⅛). The declaration of the Lords and Gentry of Munster as to their intentions towards the Protestants, &c.

Vol. 3, formerly marked "C," folio.

Letters addressed to the Earl of Ormonde, mostly original, and dated from March to October 1642, from many of the same persons as in Vol. 2, and from Lord Gormanston and the Supreme Council of the Confederate Catholics, Secretary Nicholas, Speaker Lenthall, the Duke of Richmond, Lords Esmond and Claneboy, the Marquis

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No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

of Argyle, Lords Wharton, Conway, Barrymore, Grey of Wark, Valentia, Ieshiquin, and Grandison, Sir W. Parsons, Sir Robert Poyntz, Sir R. Grenville, Sir Hardress Waller, Mr. Tempest, Sir Arthur Loftus, Sir Robert Stewart, Sir W. Gilbert, Sir Fulk Hounckes, Sir J. Giffard, Sir Francis Willoughby, Sir Lucas Dillon, Sir Michael Ernle, Sir G. Radcliffe, and others. Also drafts and copies of Ormonde's letters to many of the above-mentioned persons. Some of these letters are printed in the "Life of Ormonde," vol. iii. pp. 70–106.

Interspersed among the above are a number of other papers, such as the following:—Depositions. Orders by the Lords Justices of Ireland. An Order of the House of Commons for a jewel to be sent to Ormonde, and vindicating him from false reports (printed in the "Life of Ormonde," iii. 71). A Proclamation sent to the Sheriff of Yorkshire, ordering him to forbid the militia (in print). Proclamation for gentlemen to appear at York for the King's guard. Declaration by the Parliament of Ireland of the distressed condition of the Protestants, and Address to the Parliament of England. Petition of the Officers of the Irish Army to the King. Dates of Articles of the Treaty for reducing Ireland, between the Scotch Commissioners and those of the Parliament of England (29 Nov. 1643 and 20 Oct. 1646). An Ordinance of Parliament for issuing money for Ireland. Relation of Edgehill fight (printed in "Carte's Ormonde Papers," vol. i. p. 9).

Vol. 4, formerly marked "D," folio.

Letters, mostly original, and chiefly from persons already mentioned, addressed to the Marquis of Ormonde, from October 1642 to March 1643. Also drafts and copies of Ormonde's own letters, and the correspondence between the King's Commissioners and the Supreme Council of the Confederate Roman Catholics, touching a Cessation of Arms. Many of these letters are printed in the "Life of Ormonde," vol. iii. pp. 73–145.

Also miscellaneous papers, such as Orders concerning Mr. Jerome and his lecture. Depositions. Bull of Pope Urban VIII. to the Irish (copy, on vellum). Discourse between an English and Irish Councillor of State about the causes of the insurrection. Petitions of persons who submitted to Ormonde and were kept prisoners in Dublin Castle. Protest by the Bishops of England against the proceedings of the House of Lords during the tumults (in print). A Petition from Kent to the House of Commons. Letter from the Officers of the Irish Army to the English Parliament. "Pythias and Damon," a dialogue about the conduct of Irish affairs and the cruelties on both sides, with a project for peace. Declaration of the King to the County of Galway against the Rebels (printed in the "Life of Ormonde," vol. iii. p. 119). Letter from the Officers of the Army to the King (printed *ib.* p. 129). Resolutions of the Lords in England on the propositions for peace brought up by the Commons. The King's answer. Reasons against the Cessation of Arms offered to the Lords Justices of Ireland by the Houses of Parliament. "Remonstrance" of the Irish Roman Catholics (printed in the "Life of Ormonde," vol. iii. p. 136).

Vol. 5, formerly marked "E," folio.

Letters, mostly original, and generally addressed to the Marquis of Ormonde, between March and July 1643, from many of the same persons as in the preceding volumes; also from the Irish Commissioners for the Cessation of Arms, from Lord Antrim, Cromwell and Lambert, General Preston, Colonel Crawford, Sir G. Hamilton, Sir Frederick Hamilton, Sir Luke Fitzgerald, Arthur Trevor, Owen O'Neil, and others. They relate to Irish and English affairs, but chiefly to Irish. Also drafts and copies of Ormonde's own letters.

Miscellaneous papers.—Depositions. Petitions. Representation to the King of the wants of the Irish Army. Proclamation for Papists to depart from Dublin. The King's Commission to Ormonde to treat with the Irish. Orders by the Lords Justices of Ireland, &c.

Some of the above are printed in the "Life of Ormonde," vol. iii. pp. 150–165, and one in "Carte's Ormonde Papers," vol. i. p. 19.

Vol. 6, formerly marked "F," folio.

Letters, dated from July to September 1643, mostly original, and generally addressed to the Marquis of Ormonde, from Prince Rupert, the Irish Commissioners for the Cessation of Arms, and many of the same persons as in the preceding volumes. A few are in cipher, but decipbered.

Drafts and copies of Ormonde's letters.

Miscellaneous papers, such as—Letter from the Speakers of both Houses of Parliament to Ormonde and Lord Lisle. Covenant established in the General Assembly at

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No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

Edinburgh, 17th August 1643 (copy). Proclamation by the King for standing by the Covenant and arming the kingdom of Scotland, 18th Aug. (in print). Letters from the Estates of Scotland to the Army in Ireland. Letter from General Monro and Officers to the Estates of Scotland about the Cessation of Arms. Propositions of the Irish Commissioners about the "Quarters." Instrument of the Cessation of Arms signed by both sides (original). Proclamation by the Supreme Council for observing the Cessation of Arms (in print).

Some of the above-mentioned letters and papers are printed in the "Life of Ormonde," vol. iii. pp. 166–174.

Vol. 7, formerly marked "G," folio.

Letters (mostly original) addressed to Ormonde, and dated in October and November 1643, from many of the persons already mentioned, and from Queen Henrietta Maria, Lord Digby, Lord Thomond, Colonel Barry, Sir R. Barnewall, N. Plunkett, Sir R. Talbot, R. Bellings, Colonel Trafford, Sir Lucas Dillon, Edmund Butler, &c.

Drafts and copies of Ormonde's own letters.

Correspondence of Ormonde with Lord Muskery and other Irish Commissioners. Proclamation by the King against the Solemn League and Covenant, 9th Oct. "Grounds and motives" inducing the King to a Cessation of Arms. Instructions from the Committee of the Estates to the Committees of War in Scotland. Propositions agreed upon by the Scotch and English Commissioners at Edinburgh; &c.

Some of the above letters and papers are printed in the "Life of Ormonde," vol. iii. pp. 175–213.

(N.B. A letter from the Lords Justices—printed in the "Life of Ormonde," iii. 183—is not now in the volume.)

Vol. 8, formerly marked "H," folio.

Letters (nearly all original) addressed chiefly to the Marquis of Ormonde, and dated in December 1643 and January 1644. They relate to Irish affairs for the most part, and are from the King, Queen Henrietta Maria, Prince Rupert, the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of Downe, Lords Moore, Montgomery, Clanricarde, Digby, Inchiquin, Cork, Esmond, Byron, and Strafford; Sir Edward Nicholas, the King's secretary; Sir Robert Stewart, Arthur Trevor, Sir R. Barnewall, Sir Hardress Waller, Sir Henry Tichborne, Sir Luke Fitzgerald, R. Bellings, Sir John Giffarde, Sir Rob. Newcomen, Sir James Montgomery, Colonels Owen O'Neil and Rob. Byron, and other officers of the army in Ireland. A few in cipher.

Drafts and copies of Ormonde's letters to the King and some of the persons above mentioned.

Ormonde's correspondence with Lord Muskery and other commissioners for the Cessation of Arms. Copies of orders and letters from the Lords Justices and Council of Ireland. Remonstrance of the English Parliament against the Cessation of Arms. Letter from Irish Officers to the Committee of both Houses of Parliament in Scotland (copy). Proclamation by the Lords Justices against the "Solemn League and Covenant" (printed, two copies), with a copy of the "Covenant" and many papers respecting it. Petition from the Protestants in the North of Ireland to the Estates of Scotland. Declaration of the kingdoms of England and Scotland. Letter from the Committee of the House of Commons and Adventurers in England to the Officers in the North of Ireland. Declaration of the kingdom of Scotland concerning the expedition to England. Petitions addressed to Ormonde. Letter from Lord Dillon, &c., accusing Sir W. Parsons and others of treason. Forms of oaths denouncing the Covenant and the Rebellion in England. Coat of arms (Ormonde's); &c.

Some of the above are printed in the "Life of Ormonde," vol. iii. pp. 206–232, and in "Carte's Ormonde Papers," vol. i. pp. 23–34.

Vol. 9, formerly marked "I," folio.

Letters (nearly all original) addressed mostly to Ormonde, from January to March 1644, relating principally to Irish affairs, from the King and Queen, Prince Rupert, the Bishops of Derry and Cloyne, Lords Derby, Thomond, Antrim, Pagett, Howth, and Roscommon, the Marquis of Newcastle, Lady Clancboy, John Bowen, Sir Lucas Dillon, Sir W. Stewart, Sir Francis Willoughby, Sir W. Parsons, Sir Rob. Newcomen, General Monroe, Colonel Arthur Chichester, Torlogh O'Neil, Sir William Cole, Sir Philip Percival, Rob. Thornton, Mayor of Londonderry; Sir Maurice Fitzgerald and other commissioners in Kildare; Daniel O'Neil, Richard Spencer, and others before mentioned. Some are in cipher.

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No 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

Drafts and copies of Ormonde's own letters to some of the above persons, and his correspondence with Lord Muskery and other Irish Commissioners. Letters and resolutions of Lord Montgarret and other members of the Supreme Council of the Confederate Catholics. Petitions to the King and Ormonde. Letter from the Chairman of the Committee (of the Commons) for Irish affairs to the Army in Ulster. Copy of a letter from the Speakers of both Houses of Parliament to the King. Instructions given by the Irish Protestants to their Agents sent to the King. Propositions of the Irish Roman Catholics. Other papers relative to Ireland, and the sending of Irish troops to England in aid of the King.

Some of the above are printed in the "Life of Ormonde," vol. iii. pp. 233–263; and one in "Carte's Ormonde Papers," vol. i. p. 40.

Vol. 10, formerly marked "K," folio.

Letters (nearly all original) dated from March to May 1644, and addressed chiefly to Ormonde. They relate for the most part to Irish affairs, and are from the Duchess of Buckingham, the Countess of Tyrconnel, Lords Taaffe, Blancy, Montrose, and Bulkley, Sir Th. Wharton, Sir G. Wentworth, Sir J. Sherlock, Sir G. Radcliffe, Major Beesley, Patrick Archer, and others previously mentioned, with some from the Supreme Council of the Confederate Catholics. A few are in cipher. Also many drafts and copies of Ormonde's own letters.

Petitions to the King and Ormonde. Latin oration to Ormonde. Propositions of the Supreme Council to the Earl of Antrim. Letter from the Chancellor of Scotland to the Officers in the North of Ireland (copy). Propositions of the Roman Catholics (two copies). Petition of the Agents for the Protestants of Ireland (copy). Letter from the Speakers of the Irish Parliament to the Army, concerning the "Solemn League and Covenant" (copy). Letter from the British Officers in Ulster to the English Parliament (copy). Protestation by Scotch Lords and others against the Rebellion in England and Scotland. Declaration of the Gentry of Leinster and Munster that they intend no harm to Protestants who will take the oath of obedience to the King.

Some of the above are printed in the "Life of Ormonde," vol. iii. pp. 264–308.

Vol. 11, formerly marked "L," folio.

Letters (nearly all original) dated from May to July 1644, and addressed chiefly to Ormonde, from the Archbishop of Armagh, the Earl of Kildare, Lords Jermyn Castlehaven, Dillon (president of Connaught), and Broghill, Majors Jones and Scafoule Gibson, Dr. Loftus, Colonel Hugh Byrne, Lieut.-Col. Edward Mathew, Col. Audley Mervyn, Sir Robert Poyntz, P. Wemys, and many other persons before mentioned. Some are in cipher.

Drafts, duplicates, and copies of Ormonde's own letters. Petitions to the King and Ormonde. Orders, &c., of the Lord Lieutenant (Ormonde) and the Council of Ireland. Form of Oath of Allegiance to the King. Depositions. Letters from the Supreme Council of the Confederate Roman Catholics. A Petition to the Supreme Council. Copy of its printed Proclamation against the Scotch Army in Ulster. Letter from the Earls of Thomond and Clanricarde and others to the King, on the state of Ireland. Copy of letter from Lord Inchiquin and other Protestants of Munster to the King. Copies of several of Inchiquin's letters. Petition of Gentlemen of Kerry for their Governor Sir Piers Crosby to be continued in his office. Orders made at the General Assembly at Kilkenny as to the proceedings of the Judicature appointed by it.

Some of the above are printed in the "Life of Ormonde," vol. iii. pp. 309–340; and in "Carte's Ormonde Papers," vol. i. p. 48–55.

Vol. 12, formerly marked "M," folio.

Letters (nearly all original) dated from August to November 1644, addressed to the Marquis of Ormonde, from Lords Derby, Kilmallock, and Clancboy, Lady Moore; Lord Muskery, Lambert, Nicholas Plunkett, and other Roman Catholic Commissioners; the Mayor and Sheriffs of Cork, Sir Charles Coote, Sir John Mennes, Dr. Fennell, Endymion Porter, George Carr, Humphrey Galbraith, Mortogh O'Hartegan, Edmund Seaman, and others before mentioned. They relate to Irish affairs, occasionally alluding to passing events in England. Some are in cipher.

Drafts and copies of Ormonde's letters.

Original Letters of the Lord Lieutenant and Council. Orders by Lord Inchiquin at Cork (copies). Inchiquin's Declaration as to the Covenant. Depositions. Abstract of a Declaration of the Protestants of Munster, with their Petition. Daniel O'Neil's

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No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

Propositions respecting Irish affairs. The King's Answer. Order of the House of Commons for a Meeting of the Adventurers (printed). Order by the Commissioners of the General Assembly of Confederate Catholics. Narrative of the Defeat of the Rebels in Cornwall, by Edward Walker. Propositions of the Roman Catholics. Debate on them between the Lord Chancellor of Ireland and the Irish Commissioners. Answers of the Catholics to Ormonde's demands. Agreement between Ormonde and the Catholic Commissioners as to the "fourth sheaf" demanded from protected lands in the "quarters" of the Catholics. Proclamation by the King for proroguing the Parliament at Oxford (printed). Copy of the King's Proclamation "for settling speedy peace," dated at Exeter, 30th September 1644. Letter of Mr. Byrne, a Scotch minister in Ireland, complaining of a letter of the Mayor of Londonderry. The Mayor's justification of his letter. Letters from George Lane, Ormonde's secretary, to various persons. Proclamation for the continuance of the Cessation of Arms (printed). Form of an Oath (taken in Munster) to aid the King against the Earl of Essex's army. Form of an Oath (tendered in Connaught) not to surrender a fort without consent of the Parliament at Westminster; &c.

Some of the above are printed in the "Life of Ormonde," vol. iii. pp. 341–360; and in "Carte's Ormonde Papers," vol. i. pp. 60–67.

Vol. 13, formerly marked "N," folio.

Letters (nearly all original) dated in December 1644, and January 1645; addressed mostly to Ormonde, from the Supreme Council of the Confederate Catholics, Lord Brabazon, William Vaughan, Charles Townley, Edward Billingsley, Worsley Batten, R. Swanley, Captain John Bartlett, and others before mentioned. They relate chiefly to Irish affairs. A few are in cipher (deciphered).

Drafts and copies of Ormonde's own papers.

Petitions. Copies of Letters of Mr. George Lane. Correspondence concerning the continuance of the Cessation of Arms. Papers concerning Lord Inchiquin's proceedings at Cork. Information from the Governor of the Isle of Man of a design of the Parliament forces against Dublin. "Causes of a solemn Fast and Humiliation" to be kept in Scotland. Letter from London, Chancellor of Scotland, to Lord Ardes and his regiment in Ireland. A Tract on Queries said to be propounded by the Protestants. "Disquisition touching that great question, whether an Act of Parliament "made in England shall bind the Kingdom and People of Ireland," &c. Petition of the Protestant Forces and Subjects in Munster. Narrative of the King's affairs in the West of England since the defeat of the Earl of Essex in Cornwall. Papers respecting a Plot to betray Drogheda. Agreement between Ormonde and the Catholic Commissioners for adjourning the conclusion of the treaty (printed). Copy of the Order of the Scotch Convention for the return of their Army from Ireland.

Some of the above are printed in the "Life of Ormonde," vol. iii. pp. 361–374, and one in "Carte's Ormonde Papers," vol. i. p. 96.

Vol. 14, formerly marked "O," folio.

Letters (nearly all original) to the Marquis of Ormonde, from the King, Prince Charles, Prince Maurice; Lord Balkeley, and other Commissioners in Anglesea; Lord Grandison, Lord Claneboy, Sir James Gallaway, General Monroe, Patrick Darcy, Captain John Possonby, Captain Humphrey Burrough, Robert King, Edward Hyde, and many other persons before mentioned. They are dated between February and May 1645. A few are in cipher (generally deciphered).

Drafts and copies of Ormonde's own letters. Papers of News from England and Scotland. Depositions. Petitions. Correspondence of Ormonde with the Catholic Commissioners and the Supreme Council. "Reasons presented by Don Francisco "Poissett, Agent for His Catholic Majesty with the Confederate Catholics in Ireland, "for seizing of the ships and goods brought into Galway by Captain John Brooke." Printed Copy of a Bull in favour of the Friars Minors in Ireland. Orders of the Lord Lieutenant and Council. Letters from the British Army in Ulster to the two Houses of Parliament in England (copy). The Supreme Council's Commission to Lord Montgarret and others to treat for Peace or a further Cessation of Arms. Names of the Irish Gentlemen who have subscribed to the "Vow and Covenant." Demands of the King and the Protestant Party from the Confederate Catholics. Answers of the latter. Concessions of the King to the Catholics. Declaration of the British Army in Ulster that they will do nothing prejudicial to the Covenant. Order of the General Assembly of Confederate Catholics for the apprehension of marauders; &c.

Some of the above are printed in the "Life of Ormonde," vol. iii. pp. 376–412, and in "Carte's Ormonde Papers," vol. i. pp. 73–90.

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No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

Vol. 15, formerly marked "P," folio.

Letters (nearly all original) from June to September 1645, addressed chiefly to the Marquis of Ormonde, from the Catholic Commissioners, the Earls of Peterborough, Westmeath, Glamorgan, Bath, and Brainford, Lords Ardglass, Taaffe, Lady Esmond, Henry Bishop of Elphin, Luke Taaffe, Sir Francis Hamilton, Sir George Hamilton, Sir Nicholas Byron, Sir Maurice Eustace, Sir Edmund Verney, Sir Mar. Langdale, Captain Francis King, Robert Clarke, and many of the persons already mentioned. They relate principally to Irish affairs, and some are in cipher (deciphered). There are also drafts and copies of Ormonde's own letters. Orders of the Lord Lieutenant and Council. Petitions. Many Papers concerning the proposed Peace with the Confederates. Depositions. Letter from the King after the Battle of Naseby ordering Ormonde personally to convey as many troops as possible to England (copy). Letter written by the King's order to the Catholic Commissioners, censuring their immoderate demands in his extremity. Letter from the Irish Bishops answering two queries of the Catholics. Propositions for fitting out ships for the King's service, to bring 5,000 soldiers from Ireland to England. Articles of Agreement between the Earl of Glamorgan, the King's Commissioner, and the Catholic Commissioners (copy). Papers relating to the garrison of Jamestown. Order by the General Assembly of Confederates that the Oath of Association be binding till the Peace be ratified by an Irish Parliament (two copies). Relation of the surrender of Elphin Castle to Lord Dillon, President of Connaught. Propositions to Ormonde for the Relief of Carnarvon, &c.

Some of the above are printed in the "Life of Ormonde," vol. iii. pp. 413–427 and p. 479, and in "Carte's Ormonde Papers," vol. i. p. 90.

Vol. 16, formerly marked "Q," folio.

Letters (nearly all original) dated from October 1645 to March 1646, and addressed mostly to Ormonde, from the Duke of Lorraine (at Brussels), the Bishop of Raphoe, Lord Ranelagh, W. Cadogan, Du Moulin (resident Ambassador of France in Ireland), Sir Fulk Hounoks, Major Richard Perkins, Colonel George Monck, Captain Edward Trevor, Edward Crofton, and others before mentioned; some are in cipher.

Drafts and copies of Ormonde's own letters. Papers relating to the proposed Treaty with the Confederate Catholics (disputes about statutes of Elizabeth, &c.). Petitions. Correspondence of Mr. George Lane, Ormonde's chief secretary. Latin Oration before Ormonde by Angell Goulding. Ormonde's Instructions to some one he sends to the King, wishing to resign the Lieutenancy. Instructions to Rinuccini, Nuncio in Ireland (Italian). Letters of "M. M." at Paris for "S. G." Letters from the Supreme Council and the Catholic Commissioners. Copy of an Order by the Irish Council for the Earl of Glamorgan's imprisonment. Interrogatories put to him, and other papers. Long Letter from the Council to Secretary Nicholas respecting him (copy). Orders by the General Assembly of Confederates concerning the Revenue for maintaining the Army, &c. Depositions. Order by the General Assembly as to the forces going to England, with Glamorgan's Declaration as to the state of affairs (printed). Copy of the Articles of Agreement between Glamorgan and the Catholic Commissioners. Supreme Council's Order requiring all military and civil officers to aid Glamorgan in raising troops for the King's service and the expulsion of the parliamentary forces which have landed in the Shannon. "His Majesty's Message to "both Houses of Parliament at Westminster, sent from Oxford, 23th Martii, 1645; "to be read in all Churches and Chapels, whereby the people may rest satisfied how "great a desire His Majesty hath to ease them of the burthen of the War" (copy).

Some of the above are printed in the "Life of Ormonde," vol. iii. pp. 428–450.

Vol. 17, formerly marked "R," folio.

Letters (mostly original) dated from March to June 1646, from the Roman Catholic Commissioners, Lord Castlestewart, Sir Charles Coote, Sir J. Borlase, Sir Piers Crosbie, Captain J. Crowther, Edmund Magrath, Patrick Netterville, and Robert Monlton, and from many persons already mentioned. They relate for the most part to the affairs of Ireland, and are generally addressed to Ormonde. Some are in cipher.

Drafts and copies of Ormonde's letters. Petitions. Printed copy of a letter from the King, declaring his intention to put himself into the hands of the Scotch army lying before Newark (Oxford, 3 April 1646). "His Majesty's Message to the king-"dom of Scotland" (copy). Copy of his Letter to the Speaker of the House of Lords. Lane's correspondence. Letter from the Commissioners of the Scotch Parliament to the Commissioners of the English Parliament, announcing the King's sudden coming

No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

into their army (5 May). Correspondence of Ormonde and the Council with the English and Scotch Commissioners in the North of Ireland. Narrative of the manner in which the King was brought into Newcastle by General Leslie. Supreme Council's Instructions to Mr. Plunkett. The King's Message to the Parliament at Westminster and the Commissioners of Scotland. Letters from the Lieutenant and Council to the King, the Privy Council, and others. "A Perfect List of the many Victories by "God's Blessing upon the Parliament's Forces under the command of His Excellency "Sir Thomas Fairfax" (from June 1645 to April 1646), with a portrait of Fairfax (printed). Printed copy of a letter from Lieut.-Col. John Lilburne to the keeper of Newgate, protesting against his being tried before the House of Lords. "Some of "the Reasons which necessitated the Stay of the Ten Thousand Men agreed on the "Treaty to be sent to England." Order by Ormonde respecting the King's grant to Mr. Edward Walsingham of "the benefit of making two baronets." "Arguments "proving that we ought not to part with the Militia to the King, nor indeed to "any other but the Honourable House of Commons," dated at London, June 1646 (printed), &c.

Some of the above are printed in the "Life of Ormonde," vol. iii. pp. 451–486; and in "Carte's Ormonde Papers," vol. i. pp. 95 and 109.

Vol. 18, formerly marked "S," folio.

Letters (mostly original), from July to September 1646, addressed chiefly to Ormonde, from various persons, most of whom have already been mentioned. Some are in cipher, but generally deciphered. Also drafts and copies of the Marquis's letters. Printed Proclamation of the General Assembly as to protestations lately made against the Peace. Papers concerning the Peace with the Confederate Catholics. Orders of the Lord Lieutenant and Council (copies). Depositions. Petitions. The Bishop of Meath's paper approving the Peace, endorsed by the rest of the Bishops. Papers respecting the Condition of the Province of Leinster. "Remon-"strance" of the Bishops and Clergy of Ireland to Ormonde, thanking him for his efforts for their welfare, signed by 11 Bishops and about 80 of the Clergy (original and copy). Sentence of Excommunication by the Nuncio and Irish Clergy against the favourers of the Peace (printed). Ormonde's Proposals to the Parliament Commissioners for prosecuting the War against the Irish Rebels (copy). Order of the Congregation at Kilkenny to the Confederate Forces not to plunder the Roman Catholics in the English Quarters (printed); &c.

Some of the above are printed in the "Life of Ormonde," vol. iii. pp. 488–503.

Vol. 19, formerly marked "T," folio.

Original letters and copies of letters from October to December 1646, addressed chiefly to Ormonde and relating to Irish affairs. They are from the King, the Queen (at St. Germain), the Prince of Wales, Lady Jophson, Sir Maurice Eustace, and many others whose names have been previously given.

Drafts and copies of the Marquis's own letters. His correspondence with the Council of Ireland, and with the Parliament and Scotch Commissioners. Numerous papers relative to his negotiations with the Parliament's Commissioners, who offer assistance against the Rebels, &c. Petitions. Letter from the King of France to the Confederate Catholics of Ireland (copy, in English). Votes of the English House of Commons. Powers given by the Committee at Derby House to their Commissioners. Correspondence of Ormonde with the Scotch Army. General Preston and his Officers' Declaration to conform to the Peace (copy). Reasons for delivering up Dublin to the Parliament. Papers respecting Lord Clanricarde's Negotiations with the Nuncio and Supreme Council. State of Ireland, by Sir W. Parsons, sent to the Committee of Derby House. Order by the Supreme Council and Congregation for those of the adverse party to be put to death, the Cessation of Arms having expired (two copies). Letter from the King to the Officers in the North of Ireland; &c.

Some of the above are printed in the "Life of Ormonde," vol. iii. pp. 503–535.

Vol. 20, formerly marked "U," folio.

Letters (nearly all original), from January to April 1647, addressed chiefly to the Marquis of Ormonde. They relate to Irish affairs, and are chiefly from persons already mentioned. Also drafts and copies of Ormonde's own letters, one to the King of France. Petitions. Proposition of the Irish Bishops to the General Assembly at Kilkenny. M. du Moulin's Memoir to Ormonde. Overtures for an Accommodation by the General Assembly. Du Moulin's Memoirs to the General Assembly. Letter from the Parliament Commissioners to the Committee at Derby House. Order by

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No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

Ormonde and the Council of Ireland for applying to the English Parliament in order to quit the Government. Excommunication by the Nuncio of Mr. Edmund Butler. Articles for a Cessation of Arms. Commission to Lord Digby to treat with Foreign Powers. Condition of the part of Ireland subject to the King, to be represented by Digby to the King and Queen (signed by Ormonde and the Council). Ormonde's correspondence with the Committee at Derby House. Letters from the Committee at Derby House to their Commissioners. Petition of the Distressed Clergy in Dublin to the Parliament. The King's Answer to the Petition of the Army in England, &c.

Some of the above are printed in the "Life of Ormonde," vol. iii. pp. 536–550, and one in vol. ii., Appendix, p. 14.

Vol. 21, formerly marked "V," folio.

Letters (chiefly original), from May to December 1647, addressed generally to the Marquis of Ormonde, from the Marquis of Worcester, Lord Strufford, Lord Cavan, Dr. Dudley Loftus, Winter Grant, and many of the persons already mentioned, with drafts and copies of Ormonde's letters. A few are in cipher. Petitions. Correspondence of Ormonde with the Committee at Derby House and with their Commissioners. The King's Answer to the Propositions of the two Houses, sent to him at Newcastle. Paper for procuring a happy Peace in England. Agreement of the Commissioners to pay 13,000*l.* Petition of the Clergy against the proposed discontinuance of the Common Prayer. Instructions for M. de Bellievre, Ambassador in England. Draft of an Engagement to the King of France. Proclamation by the Parliament Commissioners. Petitions of the Distressed Clergy in Dublin. Considerations for preserving Ireland during the distractions in England, presented to the Committee by Mr. Slingsby. Declaration of the House of Commons upon the King's being carried from Holdenby. Summary Relation of the Affairs of Ireland from the Peace till the time Dublin was given up to the Parliament. Proceedings of the newly-moulded Army from its formation in 1645, till the King's going into the Isle of Wight, by Colonel Wogan. Letter from the King to Sir Kenelm Digby, authorizing the Queen to stipulate for him. Memoir for Cardinal Mazarin, in Ormonde's hand; &c.

Some of the above are printed in the "Life of Ormonde," vol. iii. pp. 552–574, and in "Carte's Ormonde Papers," vol. i. pp. 126–159, and vol. ii. p. 349.

Vol. 22, formerly marked "W," folio.

The correspondence of the Marquis of Ormonde, chiefly with persons already mentioned, from January to November 1648; some of the letters being in cipher. Decrees of the General Assembly and Supreme Council of Catholics. Private Instructions to Winter Grant by the Queen and the Prince of Wales. Orders of the Committee of Derby House and their Commissioners. Propositions presented to the Queen and Prince in behalf of the Confederate Catholics. Speech of Captain Oliver French, agent of the Supreme Council, to the States General of the United Provinces. Articles of Agreement between Lord Inchiquin and the Supreme Council. The Nuncio's Excommunication of the Adherents to the Cessation of Arms. His Letter to the Pope. Papers about Sir M. Eustace and other Prisoners in Dublin. Account of the Battle of Preston. Declaration of the General Assembly against the Nuncio. Resolutions of the States General as to the Irish Roman Catholics. The King of France's Pass for the Marquis of Ormonde. Propositions by King Charles I. to the two Houses for an Accommodation. The King's Answers to the Propositions about the Church, when he was at Newport. Extract from a Letter of the King to the Queen. Articles of a new Address from the Parliament to the King. Papers relative to the negotiations between Ormonde and the Commissioners of the Confederate Catholics. Messages from the Scotch Parliament to Lord Inchiquin and to the King. Declaration by Ormonde. Memorials about the Prince of Wales's coming into Ireland. News letters. Agreement of the Marquis of Ormonde and Sir R. Blake to continue the Cessation of Arms; &c.

Some of the above are printed in the "Life of Ormonde," vol. iii. pp. 574–595, and in "Carte's Ormonde Papers," vol. i. pp. 159–194, and vol. ii. pp. 351–358.

Vol. 23, formerly marked "X," folio.

The correspondence of the Marquis of Ormonde with many of the persons whose names have been already mentioned, from December 1648 to February 1649. Papers relative to the negotiations of Ormonde with the Commissioners of the General Assembly for Peace. Orders of the Assembly. Acts for prolonging the Cessation.

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No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

Ordinance of Parliament for bringing the King to Trial. Lord Inchiquin's Queries to the Protestant Clergy. Their Answer. King Charles I.'s Speech before the High Court of Justice. News letters. Prince Rupert's Proposals to Ormonde, with the latter's Answers. Proclamation declaring Ormonde Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Papers concerning Owen O'Neil. Declaration of King Charles II. confirming the Peace; &c.

Some of the above are printed in the "Life of Ormonde," vol. iii. pp. 596–608, and in "Carte's Ormonde Papers," vol. i. pp. 197–213.

Vol. 24, formerly marked "Y," folio.

The letters contained in this volume are chiefly originals and original drafts. They form the correspondence of Ormonde with persons already mentioned and others, between February and May 1649. Some are in cipher. News letters from home and abroad. Letter from the Marquis of Ormonde to the Committee of Derby House. Letter from Ormonde to the Scotch Commissioners. Paper delivered by the Lords of the King's Council to the Deputies of the States General, 29 March 1649. Ormonde's Commission to Lord Ardes to be Commander-in-Chief of all the British Forces in Ulster. The King's Instructions to Colonel W. Legg sent into Ireland. Depositions. The King's Instructions to Sir Robert Stewart; &c.

Some of the above are printed in "Carte's Ormonde Papers," vol. i. pp. 217–289, and in vol. ii. pp. 353–379.

Vol. 25, formerly marked "Z," folio.

Letters (nearly all original) addressed chiefly to the Marquis of Ormonde, dated from June to October 1649, from King Charles II., Queen Henrietta Maria, Prince Rupert, the States General of Holland, Secretary Long, Sir Edward Nicholas, Lord Byron, Clanricarde, Moore, Jermyn, Clanbrazil, Ardes, and Ardglass, John Wandesford, De Brune (the Dutch Agent), R. Fanshaw, the Mayor of Wexford, Daniel O'Neil, Lieut.-Col. Acheson, M. Trevor, Sir A. Aston, the Bishop of Cloyne, and others previously mentioned. They relate to public affairs, chiefly to those of Ireland; some are in cipher. Drafts and copies of Ormonde's own letters to some of the same persons. Intelligence about Cromwell's design on Munster or Dublin. Letter from the Parliament of Scotland to the King. Ormonde's Proclamation that the Protestant Clergy do not intrude into the Churches of the Roman Catholics. Instructions for the Bishop of Raphoe and Colonel Mervyn in their negotiation with Owen O'Neil. The King's Instructions for Father Talbot sent to Ireland. Oliver Cromwell's Summonses to Drogheda and Ross. Earl of Castlehaven's Orders to Sir Edmund Butler, Governor of Wexford, and to W. Bagnal, to raise their forces. Papers concerning Owen O'Neil. Letter from Cromwell to the Commander in Wexford. Major Birne's Relation of Cromwell's Army; &c.

Some of the above are printed in vol. i. of "Carte's Ormonde Papers," pp. 290–326, and in vol. ii. pp. 383–407.

Vol. 26, formerly marked "AA," folio.

The correspondence of Ormonde with many of the persons already mentioned, from October 1649 to February 1650. The letters are chiefly original and original drafts. Some are in cipher. Papers relative to the siege of Waterford. Letter from the King to his Ambassador in Spain about a Supply for Ireland. Narrative of Events after the Defeat at Rachmines. Treatise, entitled "No Papist nor Presbyterian; "but Moderate Desires and Proposals of some Well Affected and Free Born People, "offered to the General Council of the Army," &c. Declaration of the King of France against the most horrid Proceedings of a Rebellious Party of Parliament Men and Soldiers in England against the King and Country. Letter from Cromwell to Major-General Hugh O'Neil, Governor of Clonmell. Depositions. Letters from Colonel Tickle to Cromwell. Cromwell's Declaration. Answer of the Gentry of Ulster to Lord Clanricarde's Proposals. Letter of Salmasius about the Murder of King Charles I. Letter from Cromwell to the Parliament Commander at Dungarvan. Cromwell's Summons of Cahir; &c.

Some of the above are printed in "Carte's Ormonde Papers," vol. i. pp. 331–358, and in vol. ii. pp. 413–424.

Vol. 27, formerly marked "BB," folio.

Letters (nearly all original), dated from March to June 1650, and mostly addressed to the Marquis of Ormonde, from the Princess Royal, the Duke of Lorraine, the

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No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

Commissioners of Trust, the Abps. of Cashel and Tuam, the Bps. of Clogher and Derry, Dean Boyle, Lords Muskery, Inchiquin, Dillon, Castleconnel, and Roche, the Mayor of Limerick, Sir G. Mouro, Sir G. Grenville, Sir H. de Vic, Sir J. Preston, Sir Lewis Dyve, Sir R. Everard, Dr. Fennell, Colonel Symot, J. Walsh, Hugh Rochfort, and others already mentioned. They relate chiefly to Irish affairs.

Drafts of Letters from Ormonde, one to Oliver Cromwell. Colonel Hewson's Considerations offered to Cromwell. The King's Instructions to Ormonde. Letter from H. Ireton to Major F. Bolton. Propositions of Lord Clanricarde to the Bishops at Limerick. The Queen's Instructions to Lord Byron. Remedies to remove the Discontents and Mistrusts of the People, proposed by the Clergy and the Commissioners of Trust. Letter from the Citizens of Cork to Ireton. Letter from Lord Broghill to Cromwell. Letter from Cromwell to Ireton, President of Munster. Declaration of the Bishops at Limerick, presented to Ormonde. The King's Instructions to Sir H. de Vic and Mr. Rochfort. Letter from Robert Sterling to Dean Boyle, with Cromwell's Pass. Letters between the Bishop of Clogher and Sir G. Mouro. Cromwell's Protection to Lady Mary Hamilton. Cromwell's Pass for Ormonde. Letter from Dean Boyle to Cromwell. Cromwell's Pass for Lady Inchiquin. A few Letters to George Lane, Ormonde's secretary. Instructions for Lord Taaffe; &c.

Some of the above are printed in "Carte's Ormonde Papers," vol. i. pp. 359–378, and in vol. ii. pp. 365 and 426.

Vol. 28, formerly marked "CC," folio.

Correspondence of the Marquis of Ormonde with persons before mentioned, and others, from June to November 1650. The letters are mostly originals and original drafts. Instrument of the city of Limerick to give free passage to the King's forces. Instructions to Lord Taaffe and others to treat with Colonel Symot. Ormonde's Commission to them. Instructions to Hugh O'Neil and J. Walsh to treat with Limerick. Relation of the Unlawful Proceedings of the Young Men of Galway. Letter from Lord Clanricarde to the Bishop of Cashel and Prelates at Limerick. Papers concerning affairs in Galway. Letter from the Duke of York to the Duke of Lorraine. Letter from Bankers at Rouen to a Banker at Middleburg. Declaration of the Prelates at Jamestown against Ormonde. Remonstrance of the Officers of the Army to the Estates of Scotland. Lord Autrim's Declaration. Cadwell's Relation of the Battle between the Scots and Cromwell. Declaration of Lords and Gentry with respect to the Clergy's Excommunication. Proposition to the Spanish Ambassador by Daniel O'Neil. Dean King's Relation to Ormonde of the King's condition in Scotland. Narrative of the King's Conferences with Dr. King. Address of the Jersey Soldiers to the King; &c.

Some of the above are printed in "Carte's Ormonde Papers," vol. i. pp. 380–399, and in vol. ii. pp. 427–445.

Vol. 29, formerly marked "DD," folio.

Correspondence of the Marquis of Ormonde with persons before mentioned, and others, from December 1650 to January 1652. The letters are chiefly originals and original drafts. Letters to the Marchioness of Ormonde and Lady Isabella Thynne, at Paris. Letters to and from George Lane. Draft of Ormonde's Commission to Lord Clanricarde. Lord Clanricarde's Propositions to the General Assembly before taking the Government. Letters from Clanricarde to Sir R. Blake, Chairman of the General Assembly. Powers given by the Duke of Lorraine to the Abbé S. Catherine. Articles that His Majesty is desired to grant the Roman Catholics. Instructions for the Archbishop of Tuam and Sir L. Dillon, sent to Limerick. Intelligence of Ireton's Designs. Letter from the King to Don Juan, for confining Sir Robert Walsh. Papers about the Treaty with the Duke of Lorraine. Letters from Perth. List of the Committee of Estates chosen at the Parliament at Perth. Letter from the Duke of Lorraine to the Pope. The King's Instructions to Dean King. "Articuli Transactionis inter Lotaringiæ Ducem et Theobaldum V. Taaffe, &c., Deputatos Regni et Populi Hiberniæ; &c."

Some of the above are printed in "Carte's Ormonde Papers," vol. i. pp. 397–472, and in vol. ii. pp. 1–45, and 446–464.

Vol. 30, formerly marked "EE," folio.

The contents of this volume are nearly all originals.

A few deeds of early date; one being a conveyance from Roger, son of Miles Porver, to Sir Edmund Butler, dated 12 Edw. II. An account of Thomas, son of Gerald, Earl of Kildare, with a letter to him, 1535. Papers relating to several Earls

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No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

of Ormonde, temp. Hen. VI., Hen. VIII., and Eliz. Letters from Queen Elizabeth, King James I., and the Councils of England and Ireland, principally addressed to the Earl of Ormonde. A number of letters and papers relating to Irish matters during the reigns of James I. and Charles I. Letters from Lord Falkland, Sir W. Parsons, and others, to the Duke of Buckingham, 1623–1625. Papers respecting the Ormonde estates. Letters from Prince Rupert, Prince Charles, the Duke of York, the Duke of Newburg, Sir H. de Vic, Lord Chancellor Hyde, Lord Mordant, Lord Jermyn, Father Talbot, Abraham Cowley, Mary Kuatchbull, Abbess of Gand, Diana de Moll, and many others, to James Marquis of Ormonde, with a few to the King, during the time of the Civil War and the Commonwealth.

Some of the letters are printed in "Carte's Ormonde Papers," 8vo, vol. ii. pp. 52–347.

Vol. 31, formerly marked "FF," folio.

Original and holograph letters, dated from July 1660 to September 1662, generally addressed to the Duke of Ormonde, or to his Secretary Sir George Lane, from the King, the Duke of Albemarle, Lord Chancellor Eustace, Lords Montrath, Ardes, Clanricarde, Aungier, and Kildare, Sir Paul Davys, Sir Audley Mervyn, Sir Edward Nicholas, Sir G. Hamilton, and others. They relate principally to public affairs, and interspersed among them are papers relative to various subjects. A few letters from Ormonde, one of which, addressed to Sir J. Temple, Speaker of the Irish House of Commons, is printed in the Appendix to the second volume of the "Life of Ormonde," page 20.

Vol. 32, formerly marked "GG," folio.

Original and holograph letters from September 1662 to August 1663, addressed principally to the Duke of Ormonde and Sir George Lane, from the King, the Duke of Albemarle, Lord Chancellor Clarendon, the Lords Justices of Ireland, the Bishops of Corke and Kildare, Lords Berkeley and Conway, Sir Francis Dodington, Sir G. Hamilton, Sir James Shaen, Sir Arthur Forbes, Daniel O'Neil, Don Pat. Muledy, Colonel Gorges, and many others. They relate to public affairs—the Act of Uniformity, conspiracy against the King's life, plots in Ireland, and Colonel Blood (with a letter from Blood to Mr. G. Chamberlain), &c. &c. Mixed with the above are many papers relating to the events of the time.

Vol. 33, formerly marked "HH," folio.

The contents of this volume are chiefly original and holograph letters, addressed to the Duke of Ormonde and Sir George Lane, from December 1661 to December 1664. They are from many of the persons mentioned in the description of vol. 32, and also from the Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland, the Lord Chancellor Eustace, Archbishop Boyle, Lord Dungannon, Lord Massarene, Sir Thomas Clarges, Sir Rob. Forth, Sir Paul Davys, Sir Henry Tichborne, Sir Allan Broderick, J. Thompson, Sir W. Temple, and J. Walsh. They relate mostly to Irish affairs. Among the miscellaneous papers are Orders from the Council in England.

Vol. 34, formerly marked "II," folio.

This volume consists chiefly of original and holograph letters relating to Irish affairs, from January 1655 to June 1666, addressed to the Duke of Ormonde and Sir George Lane, from many of the persons already mentioned, and from the Duke of York, the Duke of Buckingham, Prince de Ligne, the Earls of St. Albans and Carlingford, Sir Robert Southwell, Sir Theophilus Jones, Sir Robert Byron, Sir Oliver St. George, Sir G. Carteret, &c. Interspersed among them are Petitions to Ormonde, Depositions, Orders of the Council in England, and other papers, one containing "Reasons why the Patent of the Canara Company of England should not extend to "Ireland."

Vol. 35, formerly marked "KK," folio.

Original and holograph letters, dated between July 1666 and November 1667, and relating principally to Irish affairs, with occasional notices of events in England, the Great Fire, &c. They are mostly from persons already mentioned, and are addressed to the Duke of Ormonde and Sir George Lane. Amongst them is a letter from the States General of Holland to Ormonde, in French. There are a few copies of letters. Petitions to the Duke of Ormonde. A few letters from the Duke to several persons, generally drafts or copies. Copy of a letter from the King of France to King Charles II. Depositions. The King's Speech to the English Parliament, January 1667. Letter from the King of France to M. d'Estrades. Orders of the Lord Lieutenant and Council. Declaration of the French King as to the rights of the Queen of France,

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No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

published in the Low Countries (French). Proclamation for dispersing the unlawful assemblies near Chichester House, August 1667 (copy). Heads of the charge against Lord Clarendon. Narrative of the proceedings in Portugal for discharging the Conde de Castelmether (Aug.—Nov. 1667).

Vol. 36, formerly marked "LL," folio.

Original and holograph letters, from persons already mentioned, and others, to the Duke of Ormonde and Sir George Lane, from December 1567 to December 1668, relating for the most part to Irish affairs and to Ormonde's impeachment. Copy of a Memorial presented by Sir Robert Southwell to the King of Portugal, 12 Dec. 1667. Lord Bristol's Articles of High Treason against Lord Clarendon, with other papers concerning the latter's impeachment. Letters and Orders from the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland, 1662-1668. Petition of the Farmers of Hearth Money. In addition to the above there are many papers relative to various matters, dated from 1661 to 1668. Some relate to the Irish revenue.

Vol. 37, formerly marked "MM," folio.

A number of original and holograph letters, from 1661 to 1674, addressed chiefly to the Duke of Ormonde and the Earl of Ossory, from the Duke of Florence, the Lords Justices of Ireland, Lords Strafford and Ranelagh, the Earls of Winchelsea and Donegal, Sir W. Domville, Sir J. Temple, G. Mathews, and others already mentioned.

Papers relating to the dispute between the Earls of Meath and Arran, and to Meath's accusations against the Duke of Ormonde. Papers relative to the dispute about the quartering of soldiers. Copies of orders and letters of the Councils of England and Ireland. Drafts and copies of Ormonde's letters and papers, with many other papers, dated from 1660–1676, some referring to the negotiations with the Dutch (1672).

Vol. 38, formerly marked "NN," folio.

The contents of this volume are chiefly original and holograph letters, from 1673–1679, addressed chiefly to the Duke of Ormonde and relating to the public affairs of the period, from the Queen of Bohemia, Chancellor Boyle, the Earls of Essex and Carlingford, Sir T. Wharton, Sir G. Lane, Sir W. Temple, Sir J. Temple, Sir J. Cuffe, Sir R. Southwell, J. Walsh, and others. Letters from the King to the Earl of Essex, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Orders of Council. Letter from the King to the University of Cambridge, for the election of the Duke of Monmouth to be its Chancellor. Duke of Monmouth's Petition to the King, September 1675. Depositions. Papers relative to the proceedings and accounts of the Farmers. Terms of Peace offered by the King of France (1678).

Vol. 39, formerly marked "OO," folio.

The contents of this volume are letters and papers, nearly all original, dated from 1679 to 1682. Ormonde's Correspondence with Sir R. Southwell. Letters with the King's sign manual. Letters to the Earl of Arran, Lieutenant-General of Ireland; many from the Commissioners of the Treasury. Correspondence between the Bishop of Meath and Colonel Maunsell. Letters addressed to the Duke of Ormonde, one from Mr. T. Sheridan. Depositions. Notes and Memoranda by the Duke of Ormonde. Papers relative to the Farmers. Petitions to Ormonde; one from the French Protestants for a settlement. Orders of Council. Answer of Ormonde to the Bishop of Ferns, written when he was in France (draft). Ormonde's Petition to the King against the Earl of Anglesea, with other papers respecting their dispute.

Vol. 40, formerly marked "PP," folio.

Letters and papers, some original and some copies, from 1662 to 1688. Letters to the Earl of Arran, many from the Commissioners of the Treasury. Petitions, Projects, Depositions, &c., &c. Letters to H. Gascoigne. Orders of the Lord Deputy and Council. Letters to Ormonde, one from W. Penn, dated at Philadelphia, 11 Jan. $168\frac{3}{4}$, very characteristic and giving an account of the country (11 pages); another from the Prince of Orange, dated at Abingdon, 12 Dec. 1688. The Duke of Ormonde's report concerning the Earl of St. Alban's, 11 Nov. 1682. Paper prepared by the King, signed by the Duke of Monmouth, and read in Council, 12 Dec. 1683. Letters from the Commissioners of the Revenue in Ireland to the Commissioners of the Treasury. Two Letters to the Earl of Ossory from the King of Spain and the Prince of Portugal, 1678 and 1679. Papers respecting a dispute between the Treasury and the Duke of Ormonde about an annuity to the latter of 3,000*l.*, &c.

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No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

Vol. 41, formerly marked "QQ 1," folio.

A collection of King Charles II.'s letters under his sign manual, appointing persons to bishoprics and offices in the government and army of Ireland, granting lands, &c. They are dated from June 1660 to March 1661.

Vol. 42, formerly marked "QQ 2," folio.

A collection of the King's letters between March 1661 and September 1662, nearly all originals under the sign manual, relative to Irish matters, granting offices, privileges, pensions, restitution of estates, &c., &c. They are mostly addressed to the Duke of Ormonde and the Chancellor of Ireland, and are enrolled on the Patent Rolls of Ireland in the years to which they severally belong.

Vol. 43, formerly marked "QQ 3."

A collection of King Charles II.'s letters under sign manual, dated from 1660 to 1669, and nearly all addressed to the Duke of Ormonde. They grant offices, pensions, lands, restitution of estates, &c., and are generally enrolled in the Chancery of Ireland.

Vol. 44, formerly marked "RR," folio.

Papers and letters, some originals, others drafts, relative to the settlement of Ireland, dated between 1660 and 1673. Petitions, Orders of Council, &c. &c. Amongst the few letters are two from the Queen Mother, Henrietta Maria, to the Duke of Ormonde. There are also a few papers of earlier date, and three letters from Lord Strafford to Sir Harry Vane in June 1639. Two of the papers in this volume, containing speeches by Ormonde to the Irish House of Commons, are printed in the "Life of Ormonde," vol. ii. App. pp. 31 and 32.

Vol. 45, formerly marked "SS," folio.

Correspondence of the Duke of Ormonde with several Irish Bishops and the Archbishop of Canterbury, and many other letters and papers respecting the Church and Secretaries in Ireland. The letters are very curious and valuable, nearly all being holographs or drafts. The period embraced is from 1660 to 1687.

Vol. 46, formerly marked "TT," folio.

A collection of very curious and valuable letters from Lord Arlington and Sir H. Bennet to the Duke of Ormonde, from 1660 to 1671, relating to the public affairs of that period, conspiracies in Ireland and England, declaration of war by France, the war with Holland, the fire of London, the treaty of Breda, the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, &c. There are also a few letters from King Charles II., and one from the King of France.

Vol. 47, formerly marked "UU," folio.

A large number of original and holograph letters, dated from 1652 to 1683, and addressed for the most part to the Duke of Ormonde, chiefly from the Duke of York, Lord Chancellor Clarendon, Lords Cornbury, Anglesea, and Ossory, Sir W. Temple, Sir E. Nicholas, Sir W. Coventry, and Mr. H. Coventry; with a few letters from the Duke of Ormonde. The letters of Lord Clarendon are all holographs, and some of them are in cipher, which has been deciphered. There are also some depositions and other papers.

Vol. 48, formerly marked "WW 3," folio.

The contents are chiefly copies of letters from the Duke of Ormonde to Lords Ossory, Clarendon, and Orrery, from 1660 to 1669, with a few to other persons. There are also a few miscellaneous papers among them.

Some of the above are printed in the "Life of Ormonde," vol. ii. Appendix.

Vol. 49, formerly marked "WW," folio.

Copies of the Duke of Ormonde's letters, from June 1660 to December 1668, to the following persons:—Louis de Haro, M. de Witt (Pensionnaire of Holland), the Earl of Montrath (President of Connaught), the King of Denmark, the Lord Deputy of Ireland, Prince de Ligne, the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Archbishop of Armagh, Lord Orrery, the Lords Justices of Ireland, the Princess Royal of Orleans, the Prince de Condé, the Duke of Hamilton, the Bishop of Clogher, the Bishop of Winchester, the Bishop of London, Lord Conway, the Portuguese Ambassador, Lord Ossory, Lord Chancellor Hyde, the Duke of Buckingham, Secretary Morrice, Sir W. Coventry, Lord St. Alban's, Duke of Albemarle, the Earl of Carlingford, Sir A. Broderick,

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No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

Colonel Cooke, Colonel Legg, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Kingston, Captain G. Mathews, Sir G. Carteret, and others. There are also some letters from the King, George Lane, the Countess of Devon, and others.

Some of the above are printed in the "Life of Ormonde," vol. ii. Appendix, pp. 34–61.

Vol. 50, formerly marked "WW 2," folio.

Copies and original drafts of the Duke of Ormonde's letters, from 1669 to 1687, to the following persons:—Captain G. Mathews, Lord Clanricarde, the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, the Constable of Castile (Governor of the Low Countries), Sir J. Temple (Solicitor General), Lord Ossory, Lord Kingston, Lord Arran, Lord Aungier, Lord Derby, Lord Strafford, the Prince of Orange, Sir G. Lane, Sir W. Temple, the King, Lord Arlington, Lord and Lady Burlington, Colonel Fitzpatrick, Sir Robert Southwell, Sir W. Coventry, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Primate of Ireland, Lord Sunderland, Lord Coventry, the Earl of Rochester, the Earl of Longford, and others. There are also some miscellaneous papers, among which are the following:—Instrument of the University of Oxford, making Lord Clarendon High Steward. The Duke of Ormonde's Speech in the Cause between Hyde and Emerton. Letter to the King after Major Warren was sent over in 1642, with a memorandum about transporting the Forces to England (Feb. 1643). A prayer of Ormonde's. Patent of Precedence of Lord Ossory's children. Settlement proposed on the Marriage of James Earl of Ossory and Lady Hyde. Account of Ormonde's Debts, &c. At the end of the volume is a collection of ciphers of the following persons:—Sir H. de Vic, the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, the Lord Chancellor of England, Lord Arlington, Sir E. Nicholas, the Earl of Orrery, Sir W. Coventry, Lords Anglesea, Ossory, Carlingford, Kingston, Conway, Longford, and Arran, Sir T. Clarges, Sir G. Carteret, Captain Barrington, Colonel W. Legg, Sir Robert Southwell, Sir G. Lane, J. Walsh, Dr. Gorges, Sir Robert Booth, and P. Alden. They are dated from 1662 to 1682.

Vol. 51, formerly marked "WW 4," folio.

Copies of letters from the Duke of Ormonde to Lords Anglesea, Arlington, and Coventry, from 1665 to 1667, with other papers, the whole embracing the period between 1662 and 1675.

Vol. 52, formerly marked "XX 1."

Letters and papers relative to the Revenue of Ireland from 1641 to 1693. The letters are chiefly from the King, the Council in England, the Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland, and the Commissioners of the Treasury, addressed for the most part to the Duke of Ormonde; and there are a few from Ormonde to Mr. Secretary Williamson. Among the papers are orders of the Councils of England and Ireland, and petitions to the King, the Duke of Ormonde, and the Irish Council.

Vol. 53, formerly marked "XX 2."

The letters and papers contained in this volume almost entirely relate to the fiscal matters of Ireland, and are dated from 1678 to 1683. The most important are the following:—

The Duke of Ormonde's correspondence with the King, the Council of Ireland, the Commissioners of the Treasury, the Commissioners of Accounts, Archbishop Boyle, and others. Orders by the Duke of Ormonde. Orders of Council. Petitions to the King and Ormonde. Papers showing the state of the Farmer's Accounts from 1678 to 1682. Mr. Sheridan's paper about the Revenue; with a letter from the Duke of Ormonde to him.

Vol. 54, formerly marked "XX 3."

Papers relating to the Revenue and Army of Ireland from 1660 to 1687. Letters from the Commissioners of the Revenue to the Lords of the Treasury, the Earl of Arran, and the Duke of Ormonde. A few letters to Ormonde. Correspondence of Lord Arran with the Commissioners of the Treasury and of the Revenue; &c. At the end there is a "Discours sur la Fortification de M. le Comte de Pagan, par M. de "Visaucour."

Vol. 55, formerly marked "Y 1, Ireland, temp. Eliz."

The correspondence and papers of Lord Deputy Fitzwilliam, between the years 1567 and 1595, relating to the affairs of Ireland. The letters are original—a large number of them holographs—and are from Lord Fitzwilliam, Lord Burleigh, Thomas Earl of Ormonde, the Council in England, Sir Francis Walsingham, the Earl of Sussex, Lord Delvyn, Sir John Perrot, Lord Howthe, and others; they form a very valuable collection.

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No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

Vol. 56, formerly marked "Y 2, Ireland, temp. Eliz."

Original letters and papers connected with Lord Deputy Fitzwilliam's government in Ireland, between 1564 and 1576. Among them are many holographs of Lord Fitzwilliam, Lord Burleigh, Lady Burleigh, the Earl of Leicester, Sir H. Sidney, Sir F. Knollys, Thomas Earl of Ormonde, the Earl of Sussex, Sir F. Walsingham, and others, and about forty-five with the sign manual of Queen Elizabeth.

Vol. 57, formerly marked "Y 3, Ireland, temp. Eliz."

Original letters and papers connected with Lord Deputy Fitzwilliam's government of Ireland, from 1569 to 1574. Many holographs are among them; also some letters with the sign manual of Queen Elizabeth.

Vol. 58, formerly marked "Y 4, Ireland, temp. Eliz."

Original letters and papers respecting Lord Deputy Fitzwilliam's government of Ireland, from 1560 to 1575. Among them are several papers with the sign manual of Queen Elizabeth, and holograph letters from Secretary Cecil and others.

Vol. 59, formerly marked "DO, Ireland, 1," folio.

Papers between the years 1641 and 1684, nearly all copies of documents relating to the public and private affairs of the Duke of Ormonde. Among them are a few original deeds on parchment, and some copies of deeds of an early date; a few original writings, such as the Duke of Ormonde's will, dated 1 Sept. 1642; a number of warrants dated from 1576 to 1662; printed proclamations and a printed poem on the death of Lord Ossory in 1681 (pp. 1 to 16).

Vol. 60, formerly marked "Ireland, 2," folio.

Warrants from the King and from the Duke of Ormonde, some few original, but the greater number copies. Original petitions to the Duke of Ormonde with his *fiat*. Memorials to Ormonde. Cases for adjudication. Opinions of cases. Original letters, and copies of letters from the King and other persons, nearly all relating to public matters, but a few to the private transactions of the Duke of Ormonde. Miscellaneous papers.

The above are of various dates between 1628 and 1690; very many are undated.

Vol. 61, formerly marked "Ireland, V."

Original papers and copies of papers relative to the public affairs of Ireland from 1585 to 1615, consisting for the most part of warrants issued by the Lord Deputy Chichester. These warrants are for the incorporation of towns, and for grants to corporations of fairs, markets, and other privileges, and to private persons of pardons, offices, licences to alienate lands, &c.

Vol. 62, formerly marked "Ireland, VI."

Original warrants and copies of warrants from Lord Deputy Chichester, incorporating towns, and granting fairs, markets, and other privileges to corporations, and offices, lands, pardons, &c. to private persons. Among others there is one to the Provost, Fellows, &c. of the College near Dublin and their successors, to elect and send two Burgesses to Parliament for ever (12 May 1613). Also licences given by the Lord Deputy; petitions to him; King James I.'s grant to Sir William Uvedale of all fines levied on persons who plough their ground with horses drawing by their tails; original letters from Lord Chancellor Ellesmere and Sir Francis Bacon to Sir John Davis, Attorney General of Ireland, &c. &c.

The period comprised in this volume is from the year 1604 to the year 1618.

Vol. 63, formerly marked "Ireland, VIII."

Most of the letters in this volume are copies, but nevertheless very curious and important for the history of the period to which they relate (1613–1671). They are from Charles I., Lord Deputy Wandesford, the Marquis of Clanricarde, Cardinal Mazarine, Lords Digby, Jermyn, Inchiquin, and Taaffe, the Earl of Glamorgan, Sir Edward Nicholas, Sir William Saintleger, Sir Robert King, Secretary Long, and others, principally addressed to the Marquis of Ormonde. One of them, a letter from Lord Digby, is printed in the "Life of Ormonde," vol. iii. p. 548. There are also some letters from Ormonde to many of the above persons, and some deciphers of ciphers, which are valuable. Among the miscellaneous papers is a Speech made by Ormonde to the General Assembly of the Confederated Catholics, which is printed in the "Life of Ormonde," vol. ii. App. p. 13.

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No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

Vol. 64, formerly marked "Ireland I."

Copies of papers between the years 1613 and 1666, relating to Irish affairs. There are copies of printed tracts—extracts from the journals of the Houses of Peers and Commons in Ireland—copies of proceedings in the Irish House of Convocation—copy of the register book of letters of the Supreme Council of the Confederate Roman Catholics at Kilkenny, &c.

Vol. 65, formerly marked "Ireland II."

Most of the papers in this volume are original, and many of the letters are in cipher. They refer to public affairs between the years 1636 and 1652—the Irish Rebellion—the negotiation for a Cessation of Arms—the Solemn League and Covenant in Scotland—the Civil War in England, &c. The letters are generally addressed to the Marquis of Ormonde, and are chiefly from the following persons:—The King and Queen, Prince Charles, Cardinal Mazarine, the Lords Justices of Ireland, Lords Digby and Clanricarde, Sir Edward Nicholas (the King's Secretary), Sir H. Vane, Speaker Lenthall, and Secretary Long. There is also a considerable number of Ormonde's own letters to the above-mentioned persons and the Assembly of the Confederate Roman Catholics. There are also a few letters from O'Hartegan to the Supreme Council of the Confederates, a Relation of the Battle of Edgehill, a printed copy of the Solemn League and Covenant, with other printed papers, &c. &c.

Vol. 66, formerly marked "Ireland IV."

Original papers and letters, with some copies, relative to the affairs of Ireland between the years 1634 and 1684. Some of the papers are printed. There are eleven letters from Lord Strafford to the King, dated from 1635 to 1638, which are, with one exception, printed in the "Life of Ormonde," vol. iii. pp. 14–26; and there are two letters of Vice-Treasurer Loftus, one printed in the "Life of Ormonde," vol. iii. p. 27.

Vol. 67, formerly marked "Ireland X."

Copies of letters and papers from 1613 to 1679, of which the greater portion is taken from Dr. Williams's Collection of Papers relating to Ireland.

Vol. 68, formerly marked "Ireland VII."

Original letters to and from Lord Ormonde, the Earl of Ossory, the Earl of Essex, Lord Ranelagh, Primate Boyle, the Earl of Longford, the Earl of Leicester, the Earl of Northumberland, Lord Chancellor Clarendon, and others. Also a considerable number of letters from the Lords Justices and Council of Ireland to various persons, and many important papers (some printed) respecting the disputes between the Roman Catholics and Protestants in Ireland. The period comprised is from 1641 to 1683.

A letter from Lord Digby to the Marquis of Ormonde, contained in this volume, is printed in the "Life of Ormonde," vol. iii. p. 475.

Vol. 69, formerly marked "Ireland III."

The period embraced by the papers in this volume extends from 1646 to 1697. Some of the letters contained in it are original, others copies. There are also extracts from printed books; memoranda concerning the life of the Duke of Ormonde (curious); copies of pedigrees and family papers of the Duke; an original letter from the celebrated Colonel Blood to the Duke of Ormonde, without date; &c.

Vol. 70, formerly marked "Ireland IX."

Nearly all the letters and other papers in this volume are copies, but are important for the history of the period to which they relate (1604–1688). Many of the papers refer to the pedigrees and private affairs of the Ormonde family. There are some original letters from John Antis, the Herald, to Thomas Carte.

Vol. 71, formerly marked "Ireland XI."

Copies of commissions, grants, and Acts of Parliament of no great value. A very large collection of proclamations, orders, and ordinances, all in print, seemingly very rare, and perhaps unique; many during the Commonwealth.

Vol. 72, formerly marked "ZZ," folio.

This volume consists of news letters, both from home and abroad, proceedings and speeches in Parliament, originals and copies of papers relating to Ireland, France, and Germany. The period embraced is from 1642 to 1685.

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No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

Vol. 73, formerly marked "AAA," folio.

Original letters and copies of letters to and from General Montague (afterwards Earl of Sandwich), commander at sea, from the Montague Collection. The letters to Montague are from Oliver Cromwell, Charles II., Secretary Thurloe, Samuel Pepys, Sir Gilbert Pickering, General Monck, William Penne, Sir William Wheeler, General Blake, Admiral Stoakes, and others. Among the papers are some relative to the Cadiz fleet, the Dutch fleet, the siege of Mardyche, &c. The period embraced is that between 1656 and 1661.

This volume is indispensable for the history of the Navy during the Commonwealth. Many of the papers are printed in "Carte's Ormonde Papers," vol. ii. pp. 96–208.

Vol. 74, formerly marked "BBB," folio.

The contents of this volume comprise the period between the years 1604 and 1683. Letters and papers from the collection of Edward Montague, afterwards Earl of Sandwich, chiefly connected with the Navy and Army. Among them is a paper headed "Memoria de las Pinturas que se vendiéron al S^r^ Embax^or^ de España en el Palacio de Somerset, y que eran del Rey y de la Reyna;" private letters from his family; papers relating to the public revenue, and other matters; petitions, &c.; keys to ciphers before and during the Rebellion.

Some of the above are printed in "Carte's Ormonde Papers," vol. i. pp. 46–48, and vol. ii. pp. 87–92.

Vol. 75, formerly marked "CCC," folio.

The contents of this volume relate to the period between 1662 and 1671. Papers and letters about Tangiers, from the Earl of Peterborough, Lord Teviot, Lord Bellasis, Colonel Fitzgerald, Colonel Norwood, Sir J. Lawson, Sir Charles Harbord, and Consuls of Spanish ports. Articles of peace made with Cidcader Guilon, the Moorish Chief. Letters, orders, and instructions from the Duke of York, Lord High Admiral of England, to the Earl of Sandwich, Vice-Admiral of England, chiefly about the Dutch fleet; letters from Sir W. Coventry to the Earl of Sandwich, relative to the same. Account of the destruction of Chatham Dockyard by the Dutch. Letters of the Duke of Albemarle, Lord Culpeper, Sir Thomas Clifford, and Sir William Penn. Letters from Charles II. to the Duke of York. Papers and letters during the Earl of Sandwich's embassy to Spain to conclude a treaty with that Crown; his speeches to the Queen of Spain; letters of instructions about the treaty from Lord Arlington, Lord Chancellor Clarendon, the Earl of Manchester, and others. Papers and letters relative to the Treaty of Breda (August 1667). Letters to the Earl of Sandwich after his departure from Madrid; one from the Duke of Medina. Letters and papers relative to Queen Christina of Sweden. Public and private papers, especially relative to naval affairs.

Vol. 76, formerly marked "DDD," folio.

Papers between the years 1643 and 1715, principally news letters (all original), to the Earl of Huntingdon, from August 1690 to 1695, and some from 1695 to 1715, relative to occurrences both at home and abroad, particularly to the settlement of Scotland and Ireland after the Revolution—the wars in Flanders, Italy, and Germany, and with the Turks—naval affairs, sea fights and captures during those wars—the death of Queen Mary, consort of William III. There is a letter from the siege of Buda in 1686—an account of the action at Brentford (1643)—letters from F. Salisbury to the Earl of Huntingdon, 1663–1670—notes made at the council table at Hampton Court when Keeling was examined about the Rye House Plot, 23 June 1683.—The above papers are seemingly from the Huntingdon collection.

Vol. 77, formerly marked "EEE," folio.

"Modus coronandi Regis," translated from an old vellum roll, temp. Ric. II. by the Earl of Huntingdon, according to King James II.'s order. Letter from Queen Elizabeth to the Earl of Shrewsbury, about Mary Queen of Scots. Doughty's Narrative and Charge against Sir Francis Drake. Letter from the Earl of Essex to the Council, on his departure for Plymouth. Papers of the reign of Queen Elizabeth and of James I., particularly about the treasons imputed to Sir Walter Raleigh and Lord Grey of Wilton. Papers relating to occurrences in Parliament, and the King's speeches there from 1603 to 1620. Papers relative to the charge against, and sentence upon, Lord Chancellor Bacon; a letter from the Lord Keeper to the Earl of Essex, with the latter's answer and speeches against him in the Star Chamber. Papers connected with parliamentary proceedings from 1620 to 1631. News letters (original) to the Earl of Huntingdon in 1634 and 1635, relating to affairs at home and abroad.

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No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

Papers concerning the Duke of Buckingham's relation of the battle of Lutzen. Letters relative to ecclesiastical affairs, chiefly about Dissenters, from 1663 to 1695. Miscellaneous papers from 1601 to 1732.

Vol. 78, formerly marked "FFF," folio.

Copies of papers relative to the families of the Earl of Huntingdon, Lord Hastings, Lord Loughborough, Lord Hungerford, the Earl of Derby, and others. Cases of law and equity, with counsels' opinions. Extracts from the Pipe Rolls and Public Records, and copies of private deeds. They extend over a period from the reign of Edward III. to A.D. 1731, and seem to belong to the Huntingdon collection of papers. Among them are a few letters from Cardinal Pole to the Countess of Huntingdon, his niece, in 1555.

Vol. 79, formerly marked "GGG," folio.

This volume contains a paper respecting a design on King Charles I.'s life when he was in the Isle of Wight, and an apology for Lord Wharton's concealment of it. Prince Rupert's Narrative of the Engagements of the Fleets. Papers in connexion with Parliamentary affairs, from 1673 to 1700. News letters (original) to Mr. William Wharton, relative to foreign and domestic occurrences from 1677 to 1694. Letters to Mr. Thomas Wharton, Comptroller of the Household of William and Mary, from officers in the Irish Army, dated from 1688 to 1691. Letters to the same from Mr. James Vernon, relative to domestic and foreign occurrences, from 1691 to 1698; &c.—The volume was part of the collection of papers of Philip Lord Wharton.

Vol. 80, formerly marked "HHH," folio.

Papers relative to proceedings in both Houses of Parliament, from 1640 to 1679. A collection of papers of the proceedings of the Scotch and English Commissioners, from 1643 to 1648, relative to the Scotch invading England under pretence of preserving peace. Papers concerning Osborne's discovery of a design upon King Charles's life by poison while he was in the Isle of Wight, and Lord Wharton's concealment of it. Papers and letters from Lord Grey of Wilton to his mother, during his confinement in the Tower on Raleigh's and Cobham's plots. A very interesting letter from Winchester, 27 Nov. 1603, giving a full account of the trials of the priests, Lord Cobham, Sir Walter Raleigh, and Lord Grey, and of other occurrences. Another from Salisbury, giving a full account of what passed at Winchester on their being brought to the scaffold for execution, &c. Papers relative to affairs in the years 1610, 1611, 1613, 1631. Letters to Sir Rowland Wandesford relative to affairs in Ireland from 1633 to 1646. Among the miscellaneous contents of this volume are:—A grant of augmentation of arms to Thomas Lord Wharton and his heirs, for his services against the Scots at Soleuness, Saint Katharine's eve, 34 Henry VIII., dated 23 April, 7 Edw. VI. Answer given by Queen Elizabeth to the Polish Ambassador's oration. An Association for the Preservation of Queen Elizabeth's person. A holograph letter of Edmund Waller (accused of being concerned in a plot) to Colonel Goodwin, 1642. Lord Grey of Wilton's letter to his mother, sending his translation of Cyprian *de Patientia.*—The volume was part of the collection of Philip Lord Wharton's papers.

Vol. 81, formerly marked "III," folio.

The contents of this volume are dated from 1640 to 1695. Papers on ecclesiastical affairs, such as the Act of Uniformity and the Conventicle Act. Papers relative to the Popish and Oates's plots, and to the trial of Lord Stafford; about the trials of Peers, and Bishops sitting in criminal causes; about the Fifth monarchy men's plot; Parliamentary matters (especially as to Lord Wharton's not having kissed the book on taking the oath); the impeachment of Lord Danby; and about the Colonies (particularly New England, Connecticut, and Virginia). Papers especially relating to Lord Wharton. Papers relative to naval affairs, &c. &c.—The volume formerly belonged to Lord Wharton's collection of papers.

Vol. 82, formerly marked "KKK," folio.

It contains the correspondence of Marquis d'Effiat, ambassador of Lewis XIII. to England for the marriage of Henrietta Maria to Charles I. Extracts from the "Histoire de Marguerite d'Anjou, Reine d'Angleterre," and from "La Vie, etc., de Cardinal Wolsey." A paper respecting M. de Chastillon's embassy in England, December 1537 to March 1539. Extracts concerning the negotiations of M. de Christople de Harley, 1603; with many other papers in French. Extracts from and catalogues of the works of ancient chroniclers; among them is "Elenchus contentorum in MS. S. Victoris Parisiensis, 419," mentioning, *inter alia*, the following:—

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No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

" Chronica Franciæ et Angliæ ab anno 1139 ad 1238, auctore Ricardo Hagulstadensi " (f. 133).
" Chronica brevis et compendiosa Ducum Normanniæ " (f. 42).
" Historiæ Normannorum libri 8, per Guil. Gemeticensem " (f. 68).
" Tractatus de pace inter S. Ludovicum et Henricum Angliæ Reges " (f. 179).
" Consuetudines Regni Angliæ et persecutio Thomæ Cantuarcen " (f. 193).

Vol. 83, formerly marked " LLL," folio.

Catalogue of public instruments in France relative to England, and Notices of Treaties between England and France, and other papers concerning England in France, from 1200 to 1625. " Traité d'alliance " between Charles VI. and Owen Prince of Wales ; Paris, 14 July 1404. " Traités entre les Rois d'Angleterre et les " Rois de Castille." M. de Puy's justification of De Thou against Cardinal de Richelieu. Extracts concerning the negotiations of the Comte de Marest and of M. de Mongreuil in England. " Negotiations de M. de Montreuil en Angleterre depuis le " 10 Août 1645 au 4 Sept. 1648."

Vol. 84, formerly marked " MMM," folio.

" Livre des Négotiations de M. Sabran, envoye resident en Angleterre pour le service du Roy Très-Chrétien depuis le 17 jour de Mai 1644 au 8 Septembre 1648."

Vols. 85 and 86, formerly marked " NNN," folio.

Vol. 85 contains letters from M. de la Boderie, ambassador in England, dated from May 1606 to Dec. 1607.
Vol. 86 contains letters from the same, from January 1608 to January 1611.

Vols. 87 and 88, formerly marked " OOO," folio.

Volume 87.—Letters of M. Antoine de Noailles, Ambassador in England, dated from December 1552 to May 1556 ; with a letter from Wollray to T. Carte.
Volume 88.—Letters of M. Gilles de Noailles, dated from June 1556 to January 1559, with Mons. l'Abbé de Lisle's (Gilles de Noailles) instructions and negotiations in Scotland, from January 1560 to June 1561.

Vol. 89, formerly marked " PPP," folio.

This volume contains copies of treaties and papers relative to negotiations between England and France, from 1193 to 1612.

Vol. 90, formerly marked " QQQ," folio.

This volume contains copies of treaties and papers relative to negotiations between England and France, from 1294 to 1617.

Vol. 91, formerly marked " RRR," folio, on vellum, in the original binding in wood of the 15th or 16th century.

The contents of this volume are very miscellaneous ; many of the papers relate to the foundations of French monasteries. Amongst the papers is one entitled :—" Sen- " suit la maniere et ensaignement darpenter, cordeler et mesaurer terres ; et la maniere " de nombrez et prisaiges icelles terres, jardrins, vergieres, boys, virgues, prez, landes, " estangs garannes, coulombiers et aultres chouses heritaux ; scelon la situacion et " assiete des lieux, des pais et des ressors dicculx." The period comprised by these papers is from 1204 to 1503, and they all relate to France.

Vol. 92, formerly marked " SSS," folio.

This volume consists of notes on French manuscripts, all in Carte's handwriting.

Vol. 93, formerly marked " TTT," folio.

Extracts from Journals of the House of Lords in 1572, 1575, 1605, and 1606. Copies of Acts of Parliament, temp. Hen. VII. et Hen. VIII. Extract from Year Book 1 Hen. VII. of the case of John Flouredewe, concerning Writs of Error in Parliament, that the Lords only by counsel of the Judges shall correct errors, and not the Commons, &c.

Vol. 94, formerly marked " UUU," folio.

Copies of Patents of creation of Peers, from the Empress Maud to King Richard III., taken from the Patent, Charter, and Parliament Rolls.

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No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

Vol. 95, formerly marked "VVV," folio.

Journal of the House of Commons on January 16th, 18 James I., with an account of the King's speech, and with the speeches of members and debates till 28 November 1621.

Vol. 96, formerly marked "WWW," folio.

Treatises and other papers concerning the relations of England and Spain in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.; among them a discourse addressed to Sir E. Montague by Sir Robert Cotton, showing that the House of Commons has equal judicial power with the House of Peers (1621).

Vol. 97, formerly marked "XXX," folio.

Extracts out of Lord Lovel's MS. History of the Irish Rebellion in 1641, compiled out of the Nuncio Rinuccini's papers by an Irish priest, entitled "De Hæresis Anglicanæ intrusione et progressu, et de Bello Catholico ad annum 1641 cœpto, exindeque per aliquot annos gesto Commentarius."

Vol. 98, formerly marked "YYY," folio.

An answer to the Earl of Anglesea's objections to the Duke of Ormonde; or, "Some of the Earl of Anglesea's errors detected in reference to the Affairs of "Ireland."

Advertisement.—"The reader of this discourse will soon be informed from the 3 "following letters between the Duke of Ormonde and the Earl of Anglesey that the "Earl is charged with mistakes in his book writ against the Earl of Castlehaven's "memoirs touching the wars of Ireland, and that his late Majesty and his servant the "Duke of Ormonde are therein much misrepresented to the world in reference to the "Cessation made with the Irish rebels in 1643, and the two peaces of 1646 and 1648 "which afterwards ensued."

Vol. 99, formerly marked "ZZZ," folio.

Copies of the letters of the Marquis of Clanricarde, from October 1641, when the Irish rebellion broke out, to August 1643, when he was going to treat for the Cessation.

Many of these letters are printed in the "Life of Ormonde," vol. iii. pp. 39–171.

Vol. 100, formerly marked "AAAA," folio.

"Avis, censures et lettres sur l'histoire de M. le Président de Thou." Miscellaneous papers on literary subjects, extracts from various authors, &c. A catalogue of old chronicles in the Cotton Library. Several letters to and from Thomas Carte. Lists of manuscripts in the Dean and Chapter's Library at Durham.

The period embraced in this volume is from 1640 to 1727.

Vol. 101, formerly marked "BBBB," folio.

Letters of M. de Thou, notes upon the "Thuani Historia," and papers relative to De Thou's works. "Projet pour perfectionner le gouvernement des Etats," given to T. Carte by the Abbé de S. Pierre. Letters of Thomas and Samuel Carte about records and English ordinations, especially in reference to the "Nags-head story." List of MSS. in the Library of St. Victor, at Paris. Catalogue of the Petyt MSS. in the Inner Temple Library. Papers on literary subjects.

The period comprised is from 1615 to 1726.

NOTE.—After the above volume the manuscripts are not numbered on the outside, and No. "102" seems to have been omitted, the next number being 103, in pencil.

Vol. 103, formerly marked "CCCC," folio, rebound, but not numbered outside.

The period embraced in this volume is between the years 1542 and 1737. Original letters and papers during the Rebellion in England, from Lord London, Sir Philip Stapleton, Colonel Arthur Goodwin, the Earl of Essex, Lionel Copley, Arthur Jephson, J. Hampden, the Council of War, Lord Digby, Oliver Cromwell, and others, with a full relation of the campaign in Flanders under General Morgan. These seem to be from the Wharton Collection of Papers. Dean King's Account of Affairs in Ireland to the King and Council at Paris; and other papers relative to public affairs. Papers relative to the Duke of Buckingham's expedition to Rochelle (1627). Letters on private subjects to T. and J. Carte; a great number from Dr. Baynes. Letters from

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No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

Mr. Anstis, Mr. Woolhouse, Dr. Rawlinson, and others. Letters from and to Sir Robert Southwell; one from Sir W. Dugdale. Extracts from various books. Letters to General Morgan; one from Oliver Cromwell, signed by him.

Vol. 104, formerly marked "FFFF," folio, rebound, but not numbered outside. Inside the cover it is numbered "104."

Miscellaneous papers between 1680 and 1741, consisting of copies of letters relative to the negotiations of Lord Middleton during his embassy at Vienna in 1680. Letters between Lord Middleton and Sir Leoline Jenkins, from the Elector of Brandenburgh to the King of Spain, and from Lord Bodmyn, Sir Robert Southwell, and Lord Conway. Letters and papers on private and literary matters and other subjects unconnected with Irish affairs. Papers relative to the late King James II., in 1692.

Vol. 105, formerly marked "HHHH," folio, rebound, and numbered "105" in pencil.

Letters and papers of the reign of Elizabeth relating to the succession to the Crown, the Bishop of Ross's book on Queen Mary of Scotland's right to the English Crown, &c.; with an Advertisement from a loyal subject to his Sovereign James I. Little or nothing having reference to Ireland.

Vol. 106, formerly marked "IIII," folio, rebound, and numbered "106" in pencil.

Principally notes from Dugdale's Baronage, Monasticon, and History of Warwickshire, &c., with Indices to his Baronage and Monasticon. Excerpts from MSS. in the Bodleian and Cottonian Libraries. Catalogue of Alien Priories, &c. All unconnected with Ireland.

Vol. 107, formerly marked "KKKK," folio, rebound, and numbered "107" in pencil.

A miscellaneous collection of papers, chiefly relating to the offices of Earl Marshal and High Constable of England; notes from Sergeant Trimpet's Diary, temp. Edw. IV. and Hen. VII.; papers relating to the trial of the Earl Castlehaven, 1631, the arraignment of Robert Earl of Essex, 1600, &c.

Vol. 108, formerly marked "LLLL," folio, rebound, and numbered "108" in pencil.

Chiefly collections relating to Wales. Catalogue of Vaughan Library (165 MSS. described), and of Sir John Sebright's Library. Extracts from and copies of Chronicles—among others of the "Annales Britanniæ:" *Incip. Introductio:* "Temporum "summam lineamque descendentem ab exordio Mundi." *Expl. Introductio:* "Vita "detestando Deum timere et amare nos admonet." *Incip. Lib. I. c. i.* "Formatus "itaque Adam homo primus de limo terræ." *Expl. Lib. VIII. c. xv.* "Et Humfridus Dux Glouecstriæ Protector Angliæ, et vicesimo quarto anno Regni sui accepit in uxorem Margaretam filiam Ducl Andegaviæ, [ex qua genuit unicum filium "suum Edwardum;] et tunc Dominus Ricardus Dux Eboracensis Regens erat "Regni Franciæ."

Vol. 109, formerly marked "MMMM," folio, rebound, and numbered "109" in pencil.

Miscellaneous papers referring to matters between 1587 and 1743, such as extracts from printed books, &c.; the Duke of Ormonde's preface to his Answer to Lord Anglesea, and other papers respecting the Duke; papers and letters of the Carte family; news letters; original letters and copies of letters, many to Archbishop Sancroft; notes by Philip Lord Wharton, and other papers respecting the Wharton Family; account of Irish MSS. in the Bodleian Library.

Vol. 110, formerly marked "NNNN," folio, rebound, and numbered "110" in pencil.

This volume chiefly consists of extracts from printed books and manuscripts, chiefly upon topographical and ecclesiastical matters, curious in their way, but of little account with reference to Ireland.

Vol. 111, formerly marked "OOOO," folio, rebound, and numbered "111" in pencil.

This volume consists for the most part of extracts from books and notes on various subjects. A list of them has been made, but as the papers have no reference to Ireland they are not introduced here.

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No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

Vol. 112, formerly marked "PPPP," folio, rebound and numbered "112" in pencil.

This volume contains copies of papers concerning the relations between England and France, from 1190 to 1625, evidently prepared for Carte's General History of England, but having no relation to Ireland.

Vol. 113, formerly marked "QQQQ," folio, rebound, and numbered "113" in pencil.

Copies of Papers on French and English affairs, from 1190 to 1625. 56 Irish Petitions, 1696–1701.

Vol. 114, formerly marked "RRRR," folio, rebound, and numbered "114" in pencil.

A number of papers concerning the relations between England and France, from 1399 to 1667. A considerable collection of printed papers on literary subjects. Sir W. Dugdale's Additional Sheet in his Baronage for the Huntingdon Family (Hastings), pp. 579–582. Almanacks from 1660 to 1692.

Vol. 115, formerly marked "SSSS," folio, rebound, and numbered "115" in pencil.

Manuscript clean copy of Dr. Brady's Treatise on the Parliament of England.

Vol. 116, formerly marked "TTTT," folio, rebound, and numbered "116" in pencil.

Transcript of Dr. Brady's Treatise on the Parliament of England.

Vol. 117, formerly marked "UUUU," folio, rebound, and numbered "117" in pencil.

Extracts from MSS. and printed books. Pedigrees. Order of Council. Warrant by Lord Deputy Wandesford. A sign manual of Charles II., granting a pass for five of Lord Wharton's children to France, 1662, and other papers concerning Lord Wharton. Papers of the Carte family. Letters of Speaker Lenthall and others. The Duke of Monmouth's Speech and Confession in Council, 12th Dec. 1683. The Concordate of Nonjurors. Other papers relating to public and private affairs; very little relating to Ireland. The period embraced is between the years 1396 and 1739.

Vol. 118, formerly marked "VVVV," folio, rebound, and numbered "118" in pencil.

Papers of J. Carte and T. Carte. Among them is one headed "Papers remaining" of Lord Egmont, which Mr. Carte is desired to return," from 1627 to 1685. Letters to and from Sir Robert Southwell. Letters and papers relating to Ireland. Correspondence between the Duke of Ormonde and Lord Orrery. Correspondence of Ormonde with Secretary Coventry, Lord Danby, Sir Edward Nicholas, King Charles II., the Duke of York, Lord Arran, the Earl of Rochester, and others. The letters from Ormonde are chiefly copies or drafts in his own hand. Some of these papers are printed in the "Life of Ormonde," vol. ii. App. pp. 111–117. Correspondence of Primate Boyle and the Earl of Orrery.

Vol. 119, formerly marked "GGGG," (same as "WWWW,") folio, rebound, and numbered "119" in pencil.

Tracts in print and manuscript. Speeches by the King, the Lord Keeper, and the Speaker of the Parliament, in April 1640. Speech of Sir Robert Cotton at the Council Table, about alteration of the coin, 1626. Papers relating to the history of Parliament and the Star Chamber.

Vol. 120, formerly MS. marked "XXXX,"[1] folio.

A common-place book of J. Carte's.

[1] The volume marked "YYYY," folio, described in an old inventory at the Bodleian as "Book of Aydes, Grand Serjeanties, and Baronies, temp. Edw. I., kept in Sir T. Fanshaw's office in the Exchequer," is not now among the Carte Collection; nor is the volume marked "ZZZZ," folio, described as "a common-place book of J. Carte's."

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No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

Vol. 121, formerly marked "A a," folio.

A collection of miscellaneous papers of the time of James I. and Charles I., viz., papers relating to King James's general pardon—two reports signed by Sir Francis Bacon—papers relative to licences and compositions for alienations, privileges of Baronets, and the revenue—petitions—list of noblemen's sons, of Ireland, to be sent into England, &c. &c.

Vol. 122, formerly marked "A b," folio.

A short Compendium of all the Offices and Officers, their duties, and proceedings, in the Exchequer.

Vol. 123, formerly marked "A c," folio.

Letters of James I. and Charles I., mostly addressed to the Earl of Suffolk, Lord Treasurer. Orders of Council, chiefly concerning the Army; with a few orders of the Commissioners of the Admiralty. Most of the papers are original, some bearing the sign manuals of James I. and Charles I., and they embrace the period between 1614 and 1638.

Vol. 124, formerly marked "A d," folio.

A miscellaneous collection of legal papers, containing, *inter alia*, a manuscript treatise on the antiquity of the Common Law and of Tenures before the Conquest, by Sir Walter Raleigh (imperfect, containing 349 pages)—extracts from Parliament Rolls, Escheat Rolls, temp. Hen. III., Edw. I., and Edw. II., &c.—inquisition *p. m.* on John Duke of Norfolk at Bakke in Suffolk, 16 Jan., 11 Hen. VI.—notes of records relating to Shropshire, &c. Nothing relating to Ireland.

Vol. 125, formerly marked "A e," folio.

A collection of miscellaneous papers:—letters from the Privy Council to Lord Chancellor Ellesmere—a letter from King James I. to Lord Chancellor Verulam—Thomas Earl of Strafford's defence against the articles of his impeachment, 1715—extracts from Lord Grey's letters to his mother—extracts from printed books and manuscripts—papers relating to the Wharton family—Archbishop Usher's discourse about the reception of the Civil Law in Ireland—extracts concerning Bishop More's embassy to Spain, 1523, from MS. 234 of his collection—excerpta from ancient chronicles, &c. The whole comprises the period between 1523 and 1742.

Vol. 126, formerly marked "A f," folio.

It contains a copy of those parts of Domesday Book which refer to the counties of Cornwall, Norfolk, Huntingdon, and Devon, and other matters connected with the Domesday Survey.

Vol. 127, formerly marked "A g," folio.

This volume contains extracts from the collections of Mr. John Anstis, Garter-King-at-Arms, principally relative to heraldic, legal, and ecclesiastical matters. Little or nothing relating to Ireland.

Vol. 128, formerly marked "A h," folio.

This volume consists of miscellaneous papers, the most important of which are the following:—A Catalogue of Treaties, Letters of Ambassadors, Instruments, &c., in the Paper Office—Catalogues of Papal Bulls, the Kings Charters, &c., relating to Durham—extracts from Records, the Fine Rolls, Pell Rolls, printed books and manuscripts—Sir Robert Howard's Report, 11th June 1684, concerning the Lords affirming the judgment against Mr. Oates, &c.—Letters from Mr. Hume and Mr. Lewis Morris to Thomas Carte—Letters of the Duke of Ormonde to his relations on the death of the Earl of Ossory, Lady Hamilton, &c. (printed in the "Life of Ormonde," vol. ii. App. pp. 121–126). Very little relating to Ireland.

N.B. Some of the papers, mentioned in the catalogue as being contained in this volume, have not been found.

Vol. 129, formerly marked "A k," folio.

This volume contains miscellaneous extracts and papers on literary subjects. Many refer to Durham. There are also some London Gazettes for August 1745; copies of records, &c. Nothing relating to Ireland.

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No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

Vol. 130, formerly marked "A l."

A curious collection of papers and letters, many of the latter holographs. The most important of them are the following:—Extracts from printed books and manuscripts; one concerning the embassy of De Noailles; another about Queen Mary of Scotland—a considerable number of letters, amongst them is one from Salmasius to King Charles II.; one from the Queen Mother to the same—letters to and from Secretary Long—one from Charles II. to Prince Condé—one from Charles II. to the Emperor of Morocco—several from the Privy Council to Lord Herbert—a few from the Duke of Ormonde—very many from Robert Price—a few from King James II.—letters to and from Colonel Ellis, &c. Miscellaneous papers concerning public affairs, embassies, King Charles II.'s residence in Holland, &c. &c.

They are dated between 1631 and 1749.[1]

Vol. 131, lettered "Ireland."[2]

Original letters and papers, most connected with Lord Deputy Fitzwilliam's government in Ireland, from 1561 to 1575, many holographs amongst them; several from the Earl of Ormonde, Cecil, the Countess of Desmond, O'Neil, O'Carroll, Lord Barrymore, the Earl of Bedford, the Earl of Desmond, &c. Another series of papers from 1655 to 1690, containing original letters of the Marquis of Ormonde, from Sir Edward Hyde, Peter Talbot, Sir H. de Vic, and others, with papers relating to various subjects, among them a declaration of Oliver Cromwell for a Council of State, dated 30th April 1653. Some of this series are printed in "Carte's Ormonde Papers," vol. ii. pp. 63-89.

Vol. 132, lettered "Pipe Rolls."

Collectanea ex Magnis Rotulis Pipe in Scaccario Domini Regis remanentibus. Per Rogerum Dodsworth, Eboracensem, 1648.

"Incipit annus quintus Regis Stephani Rotulo Pipe." The volume contains 200 rolls, from 5 Stephen to 34 Hen. II.

This volume, as well as the five which follow (132–137), is the work of the well-known antiquarian and collector, Roger Dodsworth.

Vol. 133, lettered "Pipe Rolls," II.

The volume contains 119 rolls, beginning with the 1 Rich. I. and extending to the 9 Rich. II.

Vol. 134, lettered "Pipe Rolls."

The rolls in this volume, 245 in number, extend from the 1st to the 17th year of King John.

Vol. 135, lettered "Pipe Rolls."

Containing 434 rolls of Henry III. The rolls of the 1st year of Henry III.'s reign are wanting, the series beginning with the 2nd and ending with the 56th Henry III.

Vol. 136, lettered "Pipe Rolls."

The volume contains 188 pages, and comprises the rolls from 1 Edward I. to 30 Edward I.

Vol. 137, lettered "Pipe Rolls, VI."

The rolls contained in this volume fill 206 pages, and range between 13 Edward II. and 14 Edward III.

Vol. 138, lettered "Gascon and French Rolls."

The original of the collection published by Carte at Paris in 1743, under the title, "Catalogue des Rolles Gascons, Normans, et Francais conservés dans les archives de "la Tour le Londres, tiré d'apres celui du Garde des dites Archives." The volume contains 700 pages, and embraces the period from 13 Edw. I. to 51 Edw. III.

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[1] At this point in Messrs. Hardy and Brewer's catalogue of the Carte MSS. occurs an entry:—

"MS. marked "DDDD," folio, consisting of two volumes.

"Catalogue des Poinçons et des Carrés de Medailles et de Jettons dans le Bureau de Medailles "du Roy de France."

This entry was made on the faith of the old and, so far as it extends, very valuable catalogue of the Carte MSS. (one vol., folio) preserved in the Bodleian Library. But the volumes no longer exist in the Bodleian, nor is there any record of their having at any time been in that library. We have therefore omitted this notice.

[2] This volume is described by Messrs. Hardy and Brewer as a quarto, and is found in their report as the first of the quarto series.

No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

Vol. 139, lettered "Historical Notes, vol. I."

This singularly laborious volume, and the two which immediately succeed it, formed part of Carte's preparatory studies for his History of England. They are arranged in the order of years, and were intended as a permanent receptacle for the historical notes and memoranda to be collected in the course of the author's reading, distributed in their proper chronological order, and thus ready to his hand for use in their several places in the history. The memoranda, as might be expected, occur irregularly, some years being almost blank, and others crowded with notes.

The first volume (139) comprises the years 1065–1335.

Vol. 140, lettered "Historical Notes, II."

This volume contains the years 1304–1624.

Vol. 141, lettered "Historical Notes, III."

Historical notes upon the years 1625–1653.

Vol. 142.

Ormonde's letters of the years 1649–1650.

Vol. 143.

Letters of 1662–1664.

Vol. 144.

Letters of 1662–1669.

Vol. 145.

Letters of 1664–1668.

Vol. 146.

Letters of 1677–1680.

Vol. 147.

Letters of 1667–1684.

Vol. 148, lettered "Carte's Life of Ormonde, vol. 2."

The Autograph MS. (fair copy) of the Life of James Duke of Ormonde, vol. i.

Vol. 149.

MS. of "Carte's Life of Ormonde," vol. ii.

Vol. 150.

MS. of "Carte's Life of Ormonde," vol. iii.

Vol. 151.

MS. of "Carte's Life of Ormonde," vol. iv.

Vol. 152.

MS. Journal of the Houses of Lords and Commons, from 8th July to 19th September 1645.

Vol. 153.

Benedictionarius Roberti Gemmeticensis (Jumiege). The service-book entitled Benedictional, or Benedictionary, of Robert of Jumiege [Gemmeticum]. It is a modern transcript. The name Gemmeticensis, although lettered upon the back of the volume, is not found in the title. But the "Robert" who was the author of this Benedictional was a monk of the Abbey of Jumiege, and was Archbishop of Canterbury in 1050.

Vol. 154, folio; rebound (no old title); entitled "Army Orders in Ireland, 1660, and Irish Petitions, 1665–1669."

The Army Orders commence 16th July 1660, and end 7th December 1660.

The Petitions begin 23rd November 1665, and end 29th July 1669.

Each Petition has its answer at the end of it. There is an alphabetical list of the Petitions.

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No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued*.

Vol. 155, small folio; rebound (no old title); entitled "Irish Petitions, 1648–9."

Commences 9th March 1648, ends 28th May 1649; with an alphabetical index. Each Petition has its answer annexed.

Vol. 156, small folio; rebound (no old title); entitled "Irish Petitions, 1649–50."

Commences 8th August 1649, ends 8th March 1649–50; with an alphabetical index. Each Petition has its answer annexed.

Vol. 157, folio; rebound (no old title); entitled "Irish Petitions, 1650."

Commences 12th March 1649–50, ends 25th October 1650. Each Petition has its answer annexed. An alphabetical index of Petitions at the beginning and another at the end.

Vol. 158, folio; rebound (no old title); entitled "Irish Warrants and Petitions, 1660–1662."

Commences 4th January 1660, to 10th March 166$\frac{1}{2}$. The Warrants are by the Lords Justices; with an alphabetical index of persons.

Vol. 159, folio; rebound (no old title); entitled "Irish Petitions, 1662–1664."

The Warrants commence 31st March 1662, and end 31st July 1662; they are by the Lords Justices.

The Petitions commence 28th August 1663, and end 27th April 1664. Each Petition has its answer annexed.

There is an alphabetical index of persons to the volume.

Vol. 160, folio; rebound (no old mark); "Irish Warrants and Petitions, 1668–1687."

Commencing 26th May 1668, and ending 22nd December 1685; followed by Warrants from the Lord of the Regality of Tipperary, 10th May 1687.

Vol. 161, folio; rebound (no old title); entitled "Irish Petitions, 1682–1685; and Portsmouth Prize Office, 1672–1673."

Petitions to the King (relative to Ireland), 21st June 1682 to 12th July 1684, and one to the Duke of Ormonde, 6th February 1685.

At the end of the volume are some accounts belonging to the Portsmouth Prize Office, which are followed by Petitions to James Duke of Ormonde relative to the County Palatine of Tipperary, from 11th August 1683 to 27th June 1684; followed by a list of Final Orders signed in England in 1684.

Vol. 162, small folio; rebound; old mark "B, Aug. 1, 1649, Nov. 1650;" entitled "Warrants by the Duke of Ormonde, Aug. 1649—Nov. 1650."

Commence 6th August 1649, end 20th October 1650; with an alphabetical index at the end.

Vol. 163, small folio; rebound (no old mark); "Warrants by Ormonde and Ossory, 1660–1669."

Commence 26th June 1660, end 15th September 1669; with an alphabetical index at the end.

Vol. 164, rebound, not numbered; old title "C, 1645–6–7."

Warrants by the Duke of Ormonde, October 1645 to 13th May 1647.

Vol. 165, large folio; rebound (no old title); "Irish Warrants, 1662–1666."

Commence 8th March 1661, and end 14th May 1666; they are by the Lord Lieutenant-General of Ireland.

Index of persons at the end.

Vol. 166, small folio; rebound (no old mark); "Irish Grants, 1685."

Fiants for grants, commencing 6th April 1685, and ending 20th November 1685.

Vol. 167, folio; rebound (no old title); entitled "Irish Grants, 1685."

Fiats or Fiants for Grants in 1685.

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No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

Vol. 168, folio; rebound (no old title); "Letters of Lord Arran, 1682-3."

Commence 2nd May 1682, end 18th August 1683; nearly all addressed to the Lord-Lieutenant; some few to the Lords of the Treasury on public business.

Vol. 169, folio; rebound (no old title); "Letters of Lord Arran, 1683-4."

They commence 21st August 1683, and end 16th July 1684. They are nearly all addressed to the Lord-Lieutenant on public business.

Vol. 170, folio; rebound; old mark "110;" entitled "Letters of the Lords Justices of Ireland, 1693 to 1695."

Commence 12th August 1693, and end 29th January 169⅘. The Lords Justices were "Capell, Cyril Wich, W. Duncombe."

Vol. 171, small folio; rebound (no old mark); "Irish Wool Licences, 1677-9."

Licences for transporting wool into England from 29th August 1677 to 14th October 1679; and an account of the money received by the Lord-Lieutenant for such Licences.

Vol. 172, folio; rebound (no old title); entitled "De præsulibus Hiberniæ, Lynch."

715 pages; imperfect at the end.

Vol. 173, folio; rebound, not numbered; entitled "Irish Ecclesiastical Preferments, 1662-1669."

Significations, Licences, Presentations to Churches, and Nominations to Bishopries. Commences 12th August 1662, and ends 10th August 1669, during the Lord-Lieutenancy of Ormonde and Ossory.

Vol. 174, small folio; rebound (no old mark); "Lambarde's Archelon, 1591."

A manuscript of the 16th century.

Vol. 175, folio; rebound (no old mark).

Relative to Carte's proposal for publishing a History of England, with the original list of subscribers, &c.

Vol. 176, marked "A;" rebound, and lettered "Documents relating to Ireland." It is not numbered.

This volume contains Depositions, Petitions, Letters, Orders of the Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland; Articles with the Irish Rebels for continuing the Cessation of Arms from time to time; Commissions from the Marquis of Ormonde; and other papers relating to Irish matters, dated from 1428 to 1650. They are nearly all original, and on parchment.

Vol. 177, large folio; rebound (no old mark); "Tabula Cartarum Dunelmensium."

A manuscript on vellum, 13th century, or perhaps 14th century, beginning (rubric): "Hec est Tabula Bullarum Papalium." It contains 78 pages, and two leaves marked "60" and "69."

Vol. 178, folio.

A manuscript volume containing a few pages of a Treatise on Elementary Geometry, together with a portion of a Treatise on Fortification.

Vol. 179, large folio, in old vellum binding; "Ireland Establishment, 1682, Tanger included."

It contains the sign-manual of Charles II., and also the signatures of L. Jenkins, Rochester, J. Ernle, Ed. Dering, J. Godolphin, and Ste. Fox on each page. It is a list of all payments to be made for civil affairs; to begin from the Christmas of 1682; payments for military affairs from 25th December 1682, with the signatures of the King and others above mentioned on every page. Also, an establishment for Tanger, signed as above. Also, an establishment for ships to attend the service of Ireland and Tanger, signed as above. Also, an establishment or list, containing pensions paid out of the revenue of Ireland, signed as above.

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No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

Vol. 180, folio, lettered "Nairne's Papers," vol. i.

This volume and volume 181, together with the quarto volumes to be described later, contain the well-known collection of Stuart Papers left by David Nairne, who held the post of Under Secretary to three successive ministers of the exiled Stuart Kings, down to the year 1713. They came into Carte's possession a short time before his death, and were intended by him to be used in the Revolution period of his History of England.

A very brief notice of these volumes was printed in the Appendix of MacPherson's Original Papers containing the secret history of Great Britain from the Restoration to the Accession of the House of Hanover. We shall enumerate the principal papers contained in the several volumes.

The papers in volume 180 range from 1690 to 1739. They comprise papers relating to the life and virtues of James II. Memorial on the conspiracy of Simon Frazer. Correspondence of Sir Toby Bourke with Lord Caryll during his embassy at Madrid in 1705–6. Letters of the Earl of Middleton, M. de Torcy, Marechal Villars. Manifestos of James III. Petitions. Copies of speeches in the Parliament of England. Memoranda of public events. Letters of Lord Lovat, and papers regarding him. Account of Sir William Gedolphin's legacies to the Colleges of St. Omer and Liege. Papers relating to Scotch colleges abroad, and to the penal laws affecting Catholics. Petitions and claims of Jacobite exiles. Summons of privy councillors to be present at the accouchement of the Queen at St. Germains. Account of a conspiracy against William III., and of various indictments and trials for treason. Acts of Parliament, proclamations, addresses, and other similar papers, printed and MS.

Vol. 181, folio, lettered "Nairne's Papers, vol. ii."

The contents of this volume relate almost exclusively to the years from the Revolution down to the death of James II., but have been already turned to account by the historians of the period.

They comprise Army lists and Military orders; journals and relations concerning James II.'s proceedings in Ireland; the siege of Londonderry, and other incidents of the Irish war; similar narrations of affairs in Scotland. Letters of Lord Melfort, his credentials as envoy to the Court of Rome, his instructions and proceedings, together with his letter of recall. James II.'s manifestos to the people of England and Scotland, and letters to the Parliament. Projects of a descent on the coast of England. Correspondence and negociations with Lewis XIV. Memoirs and reports on public affairs in England, and on the affairs and prospects of James II. Correspondence regarding the peace of Ryswick; protestation of James II., and other papers relating to that treaty. Correspondence about the dowry of the Queen of James II. Papers relating to the death of James II. Draft of the will of James III., and his son's release to the Queen's mother, as executrix of will of James II. There are also a few printed papers.

Vol. 182, folio.

An English translation, with remarks, of Cicero's Letters, Books IX.–XV.

Vol. 183, folio.

The first three books of a work entitled "Memoires Historiques de l'Irlande." It comes down to the fifth century.

Vols. 184–189, folio.

Six volumes of the MS. of Carte's "History of England."

Vol. 190, folio.

Duplicate of a portion of the MS. of Carte's "Life of Ormonde" and "History of England."

Vols. 191, 192, folio.

Transcript of the Marquis de Feuquière's (Antoine du Pas) Treatise on the Art of war. "Memoires sur la Guerre (par M. le Marquis de Feuquière, Lieutenant-General "des Armées du Roi), contenant des Maximes et des Reflexions appuyées d'Exemples "sur toutes les Operations de l'Art Militaire, dans lesquelles on trouvera ce que s'est "passé de plus remarquable dans les Guerres que se sont faites depuis 1666 jusqu'en "1710." 2 vols.

Vol. 193, folio.

This volume contains "An Introduction to the History of the County Palatine and "Bishopric of Durham," in 102 pages, and a transcript of Aymon's (Jean) Actes des

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No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

Synodes Nationaux des Eglises Reformées du Royaume de France." 2 vols., 4to. Published at the Hague in 1710.

Vol. 194, folio.

A collection of the various ciphers employed in the correspondence of the Duke of Ormonde.

Vol. 195, folio.

Historical and chronological notes, and extracts from books and MSS., made by Thos. Carte in preparation for his History of England, up to 1650 or thereabouts.

Vol. 196, folio.

Carte's autograph MS. of a letter in reply to the "Inquiry into the Share which "Charles I. had in the Transactions of the Earl of Glamorgan." Together with a fair transcript of about one half of the letter.

Vol. 197, folio.

A collection of miscellaneous fragments, containing a portion of the Translation of Cicero's Letters, copies of State Papers, letters, &c. &c.

Vol. 198, folio.

Miscellaneous papers, notes, and extracts, chiefly designed for the History of England. Many of the transcripts and notes are in the autograph of Thomas Carte.

Vol. 199, folio.

Fair copies of the Ormonde Correspondence, as prepared for publication in the Appendix of Carte's "Life of Ormonde" (the third volume), and also in his "Collection "of Original Papers concerning the Affairs of England from 1641 to 1660." 2 vols. 8vo. 1739.

Vol. 200, folio.

Proceedings of the Conference of the Houses of Lords and Commons regarding the Petition of Right, in the Parliament of 1628.

Vol. 201, folio.

A Treatise on the Military Art (imperfect).

Vol. 202, folio.

A Grammar of the French Language (imperfect).

Vol. 203, folio.

A thin folio containing "Claims on the Estate of the Duke of Ormonde from his "creditors after his attainder in 1715." These papers, although part of the Ormonde collection, relate not to the Great Duke of Ormonde, but to the second Duke, his grandson. There are thirty petitions (one of which is printed), and drafts of petitions, from the Duke's creditors on occasion of his attainder, after his flight to France on the accession of George I. Their chief interest is of a local character.

Vol. 204, folio.

A miscellaneous collection, but chiefly consisting of Ormonde documents, with some papers relating to Sir Leoline Jenkins, Secretary of State under James I., and founder of Jesus College, Oxford.

The principal contents are a Decree in Chancery in the matter of Sir Leoline Jenkins's bequests to Jesus College, Oxford, and to Cowbridge School, Glamorganshire; Sir Leoline Jenkins's will and codicils; order of the Supreme Council of Confederate Catholics for payment of certain sums; examination of Henry White, a priest, June 18, 1642, about the rebellion; do. regarding Richard Hope, of Westmeath, 1646; answer to complaints of grievances touching execution of the laws against Popish Recusants, Deprived Ministers, &c.; orders of the Supreme Council in the affair of John Hope and others; examination of John Smyth, of St. Johnston, Longford; elections and return of Knights of the Shire for Westmeath, and of Burgesses for the town of Fowre, Aug. 21, 1648; Depositions relating thereto; copy of the Duke of Ormonde's Act, and a series of inquisitions taken in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.

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No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

Vol. 205, folio.

Inquisitions taken after the attainder of Lord Grey, Earl of Wilton, January 18, 1604, together with other papers relating to the family of Lord Grey of Wilton.

This volume doubtless formed part of the Huntingdon Collection, and was probably connected with the volume numbered 77, and already described.

Vol. 206, folio.

Miscellaneous papers and fragments, including Carte's Catalogue of the Percival Papers (1627–1640); Bishop South's sermon on Comprehension; and letters on various subjects of controversy.

Vol. 207, folio.

The contents of this volume are printed papers, chiefly Parliamentary Papers, relating to authors' copyright. They were probably collected by Carte, while he was occupied in devising means to frustrate a projected piratical edition of his "Life of "Ormonde," which was projected by certain Dublin publishers immediately after the completion of the work, but which was successfully resisted by Carte.

Quarto Series.

Vol. 208, 4to; lettered "Nairne's Papers.

[1692–1718.]

A considerable part of the contents of this volume consists of printed papers in English, French, Italian, and Latin. The manuscripts comprise the correspondence of the Earl of Middleton from 18 April 1698 to 26 July 1702; the letters of Sir John Lydert, envoy at Rome in 1692, to the Earl of Melfort; negotiations with Rome, partly on ecclesiastical affairs, as for example, the right of the Irish Franciscans to possession of the Abbey of Saint Isidore, the distribution of England into vicariates apostolic, the appointment of vicars apostolic for England, the recommendation of bishops to Irish sees; partly on the political prospects and pretensions of the Stuart family.

The correspondence regarding the persons proposed for Irish sees is curious, and it includes a list of the recently appointed occupants of several sees in 1694, with the dates of their nomination. There are also some papers relating to other colleges and convents abroad, at Antwerp, at Ghent, Brussels, and elsewhere. Several of the papers refer to the private and domestic affairs of the Chevalier, as a declaration as to the right of the King to certain "rents passed at the Hotel de Ville, Paris, in 1708;" an authority from the Chevalier to the Hon. James Murray to open letters addressed to him, and to act as his proxy in the solemnization of the marriage with the Princess Clementina Sobieski, dated 2 Feb. 1719. A medical report by Dr. Wood regarding the illness of the Princess, with the criticism of his treatment of her by certain French physicians, and Dr. Wood's replies thereto. Some relate to passing events in England and Ireland. The latter part of the volume consists entirely of printed papers.

Vol. 209, 4to; lettered "Nairne's Papers."

[1689–1706.]

The second of the quarto volumes of the Nairne's series. Its principal contents are papers relating to the naturalization of the Duke of Berwick in France; credentials and instructions of James Porter as envoy to the Pope; letters and reports on occurrences during the stay of James II. in Ireland; plans and projects for a descent on Scotland and on England; an interesting correspondence of Cardinal Howard from Rome, 23 Dec. 1692–1 Sept. 1693; letters and instructions on the subject of non-jurors and other secret instructions, 1692–3. Letters of Bishop Ellis from Rome, 1694, to the King, to Lord Melfort, and to Secretary Carey; the documents relating to the claims of the Prince of Orange and to the Hanoverian succession. Letters of Lord Melfort and the Earl of Perth, addressed to Nairne in 1692 and 1695. Papers on the subject of the Queen's dowry, and on an amnesty. List of the Queen's charities. Constable's narrative of Charras' alleged offer to assassinate the Prince of Orange. News letters. Instructions to secret agents in England. The volume ends with Sir Toby Bourke's letters during his extraordinary mission to the King of Spain, 15 May 1705–19 Oct. 1706.

Vol. 210, 4to; lettered "Nairne's Papers."

[1707–1716.]

The third volume of the quarto series is chiefly occupied with correspondence of the Earl of Middleton, and comprises an autograph letter to him from King James III.,

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No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

from the Earl of Perth, the Duc de Beauvilliers, Cardinal de Noailles, Sir William Ellis, and from various adherents of the Stuart family, Maxwell Bloomfield, Richard Barry, &c. There is a series of letters from Charles Booth, groom of the bedchamber, 16 May–8 Sept. 1710, detailing the King's campaign in Flanders under Marechal Villers.

The volume concludes with a number of printed papers, reports, narratives, Acts of Parliament, and other documents of but little historical interest.

Vol. 211, 4to; lettered "Nairne's Papers."

[1712–1719.]

The fourth of the quarto volumes contains letters and other documents relating to the years 1712–16. The first part of the volume is occupied with letters detailing the progress of events, addressed to Lord Middleton, Nairne, and others, by various correspondents, especially John Leninger, Mr. Plunkett (who writes under a variety of names, as Rogers, Thomson, &c.), Sheridan, Sir William Ellis, Clinch, Dicconson, Mrs. White, "Ned" Wingate, and others. There are also some letters from Irish officers in foreign service, Colonel O'Callaghan, Colonel Bourke, Major S. Simon O'Haugherne, complaining of ill usage from his Lieutenant-Colonel. Some of the correspondence is on the occasion of the Chevalier's withdrawal from France at the Peace. Among the writers are Marshal Villars, MM. de Puysieux, Sillery, de Thiborgeau, Cartigny, the Bishop of Toul, &c., and finally there is a considerable number of letters, some of them autograph, of the Chevalier himself, addressed to Lewis XIV., to the Duke of Lorraine, to Lord Drummond, the Earl of Breadalbane, to the Bishop of Edinburgh, and to Madame Royale on occasion of the death of Lewis XIV. Several of these letters, although wholly or in part autograph, were not sent to their destination.

Vol. 212, 4to; lettered "Nairne's Papers."

[1709–1713.]

The letters contained in the fifth volume of the quarto series of Nairne's Papers are exclusively copies. They are from Lord Middleton and Nairne to two agents in England named Abram and Berry, and range between 1709 and 1713. They relate almost altogether to political designs and intrigues on behalf of the Stuart family; and the style in which they are written may be said to be a sort of cipher, from the mysterious and allegorical language which they employ, and the covert allusions in which they abound. None of these letters relate in any way to Irish affairs.

Vol. 213, marked "*A*," 4to; rebound, but not numbered.

Original and holograph letters between the years 1650 and 1660, being the correspondence of the Marquis of Ormonde with Lady Ormonde, the Queen Mother, Sir Edward Hyde (Lord Chancellor), the Countess of Bristol, the Countess of Roscommon, Charlotte de Chata, Lady Diana de Moll, the Abbess of Gand, Cardinal de Retz, the Earl of Norwich, Lords Ossory, Byron, Digby, Jermyn, Crofts, Castlehaven, Mordant, and Inchiquin, M. de Schomberg, Dr. Barwick, Sir Edward Nicholas, Sir George Radcliffe, Sir G. Hamilton, Daniel O'Neil, Father Peter Talbot, Sir H. de Vic, and others. Some are in a cipher, which has been deciphered.

These letters relate to the affairs of Charles II. and his adherents till the time of his Restoration.

The volume also contains the following:

The Complaint of Sir G. Downing to the States General of Holland, that Charles Stuart and the Earl of Ormonde have been in their dominions, that Sir E. Hyde is at Breda, and Lord Taaffe, O'Niel, and other rebels at the Hague. Dated 10 Sept. 1658.

A paper containing the opinion of Cardinal de Retz as to the King's voyage to Spain.

Letters from the King to the Princess of Orange, the Queen to the King, Cardinal Mazarin to the King, and from the King to Turenne.

Memoranda sent to Mazarin.

Many of the above letters and papers are printed in "Carte's Ormonde Papers," 8vo, vol. i. p. 365, and vol. ii. pp. 69–317.

Vol. 214, marked "B," 4to; rebound, but not numbered.

Original and holograph letters, chiefly to the Duke of Ormonde and his Secretary Sir George Lane, from Queen Catherine, the Dukes of York and Albemarle, the Prince of Orange, Lord Clarendon, the Earls of Devonshire, Pembroke, Litchfield, and Dover, Lords Strafford, Arran, Ardes, Aungier, Clancarrie, Ranelagh, and Dillon, M. de Caracena, Sir T. Wharton, Colonel Vere Cromwell, Mr. R. Bellings, and others mentioned in the account of the preceding volume. There are also a few from the

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No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

Duke of Ormonde to several of the same persons. They relate to the important events of the period between March 1660 and December 1665—the King's Restoration and marriage, the Bill of Settlement for Ireland, the delivery of Dunkirk, &c. Some are in cipher. Interspersed among them are many papers relating to various subjects. The most important are the following:—Reasons of the Marquis of Ormonde for the King's stay at Breda. Clause for the Act of Oblivion. Paper of Lord Broghill and Sir G. Clotworthy, containing a proposition for the Settlement of Ireland. Grounds for suspecting the Irish of intending a fresh Rebellion. A Design for planting lands in Ireland. Prisoners in Dublin Castle for a Plot. The Discovery by Mr. Wyers of Blood's lurking. Account of suspected persons in King's County.

A few of the documents in this volume are printed in "Carte's Ormonde Papers," vol. ii. (8vo), pp. 319–343.

Vol. 215, marked "C," 4to; rebound, but not numbered.

Original and holograph letters between January 1664 and December 1668, chiefly addressed to Ormonde and Sir George Lane. They are from Archbishop Boyle, the Bishop of Killaloe, the Earls of St. Alban's, Burlington, and Falmouth, Lords Ossory, Fitzharding, Carlingford, Dungannon, and Kingston, Lady Clanricarde, Lady Thurles, Lady Clancartie, Sir A. Broderick, Colonel Cooke, and many of the persons already mentioned in the descriptions of the preceding volumes. They relate principally to Irish affairs. A few letters of intelligence from Brussels and Rome.

Vol. 216, marked "D," 4to; rebound, but not numbered.

Original and holograph letters, addressed for the most part to the Duke of Ormonde, and dated from March 1679 to May 1684. They are chiefly from the Earls of Arran and Rochester, Lady Mary Cavendish, Lords Longford, Hyde, Mountjoy, and Sunderland, Secretary Jenkins, Sir Robert Walsh, Sir William Stewart, Sir Cyril Wyche, Sir Robert Reading, Colonel Fitzpatrick, and W. Bridgman. They relate to public affairs: the marriage between Prince George of Denmark with Anne, daughter of the Duke of York; the Rye House Plot; the proceedings of the Duke of Monmouth; a French plot in Ireland; &c. &c. The following papers are interspersed:—A Proposition for the Settlement of French Protestants in Ireland. The Common Serjeant's Account of the Poll for a Lord Mayor. The Conditions on which the French King will accommodate his difference with the King of Spain. Abstract of the Revenue of Ireland. Petition of the Bishop of Downe to the Duke of Ormonde for a new licence of absence.

Vol. 217, marked "E," 4to; rebound, but not numbered.

Original letters and holographs, addressed chiefly to the Duke of Ormonde, from the same persons as in the last volume; with a few of the Duke's own letters to various persons. They are dated from May 1684 to January 1690, and relate to the affairs of England and Ireland: the Duke of Ormonde's removal from the office of Lieutenant-General; the Duke of Monmouth's Rebellion; Argyle's Rising in Scotland; the remodelling of the Irish Army by Tyrconnel; the presence of King James II. in Ireland, &c. &c. Letter from King James to the Lord Primate against duels. List of Officers dead or discharged, and of new ones put in. Certificate by Ormonde of the loyalty of Valentine Smith's father. Dr. Littleton's funeral sermon on the death of the Duke. An Essay written on the same event. A large number of letters from Lord Anglesea to Ormonde, dated from August 1662 to September 1668, and relating to the public affairs of that period—the Great Fire in London; the entrance of the Dutch Fleet into the Thames; the Peace with Holland; the Impeachment of Lord Clarendon, &c. &c. A few letters from Lords Clarendon and Ranelagh to the Duke and Duchess of Ormonde.

Vol. 218, marked "F," 4to; rebound, but not numbered.

Original letters and papers relating for the most part to the fiscal matters of Ireland between the years 1662 and 1687. The letters generally are addressed to the Duke of Ormonde, from the Earls of Southampton and Longford, Lords Aungier and Ranelagh, Sir Charles Meredith, Sir J. Temple, Lord Chief Justice Keating, T. Sheridan, Sir R. Southwell, and others; with Ormonde's letters to many of the same persons.

Vol. 219, marked "G 1," 4to; rebound, but not numbered.

Original letters and copies of letters from Ormonde, dated from 1660 to 1688, to the following persons:—Mons. de Witt, Lady Clanricarde, M. de Bonterville, the Duchess de Chastillon, Lord Montrath, Count de Fuensaldanna, the Earl of St. Alban's, Prince de Ligne, the Lords Justices of Ireland, Lord Clanricarde, Lord Clancarty,

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No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

Mr. O'Neil, King Charles II., Lord Chancellor Clarendon, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Marquis de Traisny, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, the Lord Primate, the Countess Dowager of Devon, Lord Keeper Bridgman, the Marquis of Worcester, the Bishop of Meath, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Sir T. Wharton, Lord Hanelagh, Lord Strafford, Lord Arlington, Sir G. Lane, the Earl of Ossory, the Earl of Arran (a great number), Lord Devonshire, Lord Derby, Trinity College, Dublin, the Duke of Grafton, and others. They relate mostly to public affairs. There are also a few letters from Sir George Lane and others.

Vol. 220, marked "G 2," 4to; in the original binding.[1]

Original letters and copies of letters from the Duke of Ormonde to the Earl of Arran and others, relating to Arran's public and private affairs, dated from 1st January 1684 to 2nd April 1687. Holograph letters from the Earl of Ossory to Ormonde, dated from 16th June 1664 to 18th March 1675.

Vol. 221, marked "G 3," 4to; in its original binding.

Original and holograph letters and copies of letters, addressed chiefly to the Duke of Ormonde, the Earl of Ossory, and Sir George Lane, between the years 1660 and 1684, from the Archbishop of Armagh (Bramhall), the Earl of Mount Alexander, Lord Arlington, Cardinal Barbarini, the Internuncio Vecchi, the Nuncio Rospighari, Sir H. Bennet, P. Walsh, Sir G. Rawden, Anthony Gernon, and others; they relate mostly to the Church and Sectaries in Ireland. There are also interspersed among the above a number of papers relating to various subjects. At the end are a number of Ormonde's own letters to various persons.

Vol. 222, marked "H," 4to; in original binding, half calf, marble.

A valuable collection of news letters, dated from 1662 to 1684, and relating to occurrences both at home and abroad. A list of these papers has been made, but it is too long to be inserted here.

Vol. 223, marked "I," 4to; in the old half-binding.

Domestic letters to the first Earl of Sandwich (1662–1667) from W. Montague, Abbot of St. Martin's, chiefly about the education and travels of Edward Lord Hinchinbrok, son of Lord Sandwich; from Mons. de Jacquières and Mons. de Prau, Lord Sandwich's son's preceptors; and from Lord Hinchinbrok while on his travels. Also letters from Lord Sandwich, when at Madrid, to his son, from Lady Sandwich to her husband and son, from Edward Montague to his uncle (1643), from the Countess of Rutland to Colonel Montague (1651), from Lady Jemima Montague to her father (1661), from Lord Crewe (1662), Lady Burlington, and Lady Jemima Carteret. Letters and orders from Colonel Montague relative to naval affairs; letters from James Duke of York, from the Duke of Holstein (Christian Albert) to General Montague (1659), from the Duke of Manchester to Admiral Montague, from the Earl of Lauderdale, from Sir J. Lawson, Lord Arlington, &c.

Vol. 224, marked "K," 4to; in the original binding.

Miscellaneous papers referring to matters between the years 1561 and 1717, and consisting principally of extracts from printed books on ecclesiastical matters and history, biography and general history; with copies of letters and papers relative to Mary Queen of Scots.

Vol. 225, marked "L," 4to; in the original binding.

Extracts from letters to M. de Thou; extracts relative to Froissart, the Concilia, Grotius, &c.; and copies of letters and papers on various subjects of little or no value. There are some original letters on literary matters.

The contents refer to the period between 1581 and 1726.

Vol. 226, marked "M," 4to; in the original half-binding.

Private letters to Mr. T. Carte between 1728 and 1737, from M. de Targny, librarian to the King of France, M. de Camuzat, Abbé de Grosat, Père le Quien, M. d'Hozier, Abbé de Thou, M. Tabaric, M. Clairambault, Abbé des Fontaines, Père Montfaucon, M. Gibert, Abbé Granet, Mark Perrot, Mr. Woolhouse, Charles Count Richler (relative to a MS. of Froissart in la Bibliothèque de R. Elizabeth à Breslau), T. Salkeld, Marquis d'Aubaix, Abbé Macdonagh, De Vere, the Duke of Ormonde (in 1713), and others.

[1] This description of the condition of the 220th and following volumes is no longer accurate. They have all, with the exception of a few small volumes, been uniformly rebound.—C.W.B., J.P.P.

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No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

Vol. 227, marked "N," 4to; in the original half-binding.

Private letters to Mr. T. Carte, from 1728 to 1736, very characteristic of their writers, such as those from T. Sheridan and T. Hearne. Notes of manuscripts borrowed by Carte.

Vol. 228, marked "O," 4to; in the original half-binding.

In bad condition, nearly all the papers loose.

It embraces the period from 1625 to 1701, and contains the following papers:—News letters to Lord Wharton, 1666–1701. Petitions and Reports concerning Lord and Lady Claneboy, in Cromwell's time. Papers relating to Lord Wharton's committal to the Tower, &c. A Bill of Mortality, 1625, from 21 April to 15 Dec.: of all diseases, 49,881; of the plague, 35,283. Dangerfield's Discovery of a Plot for assassinating the King, 1679. Taft's Narrative of the Lancashire Plot in 1695. Papers relating to the Huntingdon Family.

Vol. 229, marked "P," 4to; in the original half-binding.

It contains the following pamphlets in manuscript:—

1. The Improvement of Ireland; pp. 1–61.
2. The Title of Protestants to Lands in Ireland; pp. 1–45.
3. A letter on the Act of Repeal; pp. 1–30.
4. State of the Nation in 1712.
5. The Horrid Injustices done by Protestants since the Beginning of the Pretended Reformation in England unto the Catholics of Ireland: taken chiefly out of that Author called a Lover of his King and Country, and printed in the year 1695; pp. 1–50.
6. The State of Ireland in brief, from the 14 last years of Queen Elizabeth's reign unto the year 1703; pp. 1–30.
7. A Speech, before Justice sitting in her Tribunal, against the Breach of Public Faith which is resolved upon by the present Parliament, or Assembly of the Protestant States of Ireland in this year 1704, to the destruction of the Catholics of that kingdom; pp. 1–43.
8. For the Reinthroned King, a Method of governing England, Ireland, and Scotland; pp. 1–4.
9. A Light to the Blind, whereby they may see the Dethronement of James the Second, King of England, with a brief Narrative of his War in Ireland, and of the War between the Emperor and the King of France for the Crown of Spain; pp. 1–740.

Vol. 230, marked "Q," 4to; in the original half-binding.

A portion of "An Enquiry into the Ancient and Present State of the County "Palatine of Durham," pp. 1–24; a very scarce tract. Also a miscellaneous collection of letters to Carte on literary matters, and extracts made by him for his History of England, with notices of manuscripts in the Duchy of Lancaster Office.

Vol. 231, marked "R," 4to; in the original binding; in a very dilapidated state.

Extracts from various authors by J. Carte; letters and anecdotes by him.

Vol. 232, marked "S," 4to; in the original half-binding.

Original letters and papers, and copies of letters and papers, between the years 1597 and 1741, chiefly relating to Ireland. The letters are mostly from and to the Duke of Ormonde.

N.B. A number of letters to T. Carte seem to have been removed from this volume.

Vol. 233, marked "T," 4to; in the original rough binding.

"A la main" news letters to Lord Wharton, from July 1696 to August 1698. Letters from the Duke of Shrewsbury, Lord Somers, the Archbishop of York, Lord Halifax, Lord Cowper, and others, to Lord Wharton. Papers between 1693 and 1720. There are also two letters to Archbishop Sancroft. The above form a portion of the Wharton Papers.

Vol. 234, marked "U," 4to; in the original rough binding.

This volume is in a very dilapidated state. Several letters have been removed from it, as they related to the private affairs of T. Carte and his family. It is a sort of common-place book, containing extracts and papers relating to matters between

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No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

1306 and 1738. Amongst other papers there is a petition from the Common Council of London to Parliament against the South Sea Directors.

Vol. 235, marked "V," 4to; in the original rough binding.

It contains only extracts by T. Carte from printed books, chiefly relating to ecclesiastical and controversial matters.

Vol. 236, marked "W," 4to; in parchment covers, unbound.

Abbé de St. Pierre's "Abregé du Projet de Paix perpetuelle inventé par Henri IV., "apprové par la Reine Elizabeth et Jaques I., par les Republiques et divers Poten- "tats de l'Europe, appropriè à l'Etat present des Affaires generales de l'Europe."

Vol. 237, marked "X," 4to; no covers.

A copybook of letters, chiefly from Lord Middleton, from April 1693 to March 1695.

Vol. 238, marked "Y," 4to; in the original binding in paper.

Copies of letters from 1703 to 1712, principally from Lord Middleton, in French; with explanations of several ciphers. They are of no great public interest.

Vol. 239, marked "Z," 4to; in the old binding.

News letters sent through Mr. James Vernon to Lord Wharton, extracts from printed books, lists of manuscripts in libraries at Rome and in France, and other miscellaneous papers relating to matters between the years 1445 and 1730. Among the lists of manuscripts there are references to Relations of Embassies to England from Italy in 1551 and 1557; also to the "Historia Reductionis Normanniæ per Car. "VIII., par R. Blondel" (MS. Reg. 935, and MS. Baluz, 428). "Relacion del am- "bassade de Loys de Bourbon, etc. en Aug^re vers le Roy H. 6," July 1445 (MS. Baluz, 22, p. 171).

Vol. 240, marked "AA," 4to; in the original binding.

Chiefly copies of printed books and some original letters to T. Carte on literary subjects, some from the Earl of Orrery, the Bishop of Worcester, Lord Ross, &c. The period embraced is between 1660 and 1742.

Vol. 241, marked "BB," 4to; old binding.

History of the Dukes of Normandy and the Conquest of England in French verse, by Robert Wace, entitled "Le Roman de Rou et des Dues de Normandie." The MSS. of M. du Chesne, MS. Bibl. Reg. (at Paris) 4 C. 9, and MS. Bibl. du Roy Cotté, 7567, collated.

Vol. 242, marked "CC," 4to; in the old binding.

Miscellaneous papers, consisting of extracts from printed books, notes of books and manuscripts, &c., by J., S., and T. Carte, referring to matters between 17 Edw. II. and their own times. There is also the correspondence of S. Carte with Edmund, Bishop of Lincoln, 1720–1725; with other private papers of S. Carte.

Vol. 243, marked "CC," 4to; rebound, but not numbered.

Original and holograph letters, from January 1669 to January 1681, chiefly addressed to the Duke of Ormonde, from the King, the Privy Council, the Earls of Essex, Derby, Strafford, Clanricarde, and Mount Alexander, Sir George Lane, Sir James Cuffe, Sir Maurice Eustace, R. Bellings, and others; they relate principally to Irish affairs. Articles against the Duke of Ormonde, obtained from Mr. Offley, secretary to Sir T. Littleton's cabal. A caveat to the Clerk of the Signet to let no letter pass to Sir George Lane's prejudice, with respect to his salaries as Secretary of State and War. Information about the Popish Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction. Will of Peter Talbot, Archbishop of Dublin. Speeches of Lawrence Hill and Green at Tyburn. Copy of the King's letter to the Duke of York, sending him abroad. Letters from the Earl of Longford to the Earl of Arran.

Vol. 244, marked "DD," 4to; in the original binding.

Private letters and papers of S., J., and T. Carte, relative to matters from the reign of Henry III. to 1744. Letters from Mr. Mount Wood (1709–1719). Bishop Chandler to S. Carte, and from the Earl of Shrewsbury to Earl Wharton.

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No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

Vol. 245, marked "EE," 4to.

A transcript of Bacon's "Maxims of Law."
It consists of 82 leaves, and is probably a contemporary transcript.

Vol. 246, marked "FF," 4to.

A thin volume containing a transcript of a treatise in Italian, entitled "Arcani "svelati di tutti li Principi d'Italia con la Relatione del loro Stato e Governo Politico "dall' Anno 1665."

Vol. 247, marked "GG," 4to.

A similar volume containing a transcript of a treatise in Italian, entitled "Relatione "della corte di Germania del Cav. Battista Nani, Ambasciatore per la Serenissima "Republica Veneta appresso la Maestàe di Leopoldo Primo."

Vol. 248, marked "HH," 4to.

Transcript of Heylin's "Helps to English History."

Vol. 249, 4to.

Manuscript of Mr. Samuel Carte's "Treatise on the Steps and Process of a Cause "in the Spiritual Courts." Rev. Samuel Carte was the father of Thomas Carte, and many of his MSS. passed into the latter's hands.]

Vol. 250, marked "KK," 4to; without covers.

A common-place book of Samuel Carte, father of Thomas Carte, containing extracts from various authors.

Vol. 251, marked "NN," 4to.

Manuscript of a treatise, entitled "Chronological Account of extraordinary Events "in all Parts of the World, from the earliest Times to the beginning of 1700."
This MS. also is by Rev. Samuel Carte. It is a thick volume, not paged and not following the order of time. It is of the same miscellaneous character as the volumes already noticed.

Vol. 252, 4to.

A manuscript "Index to British Topography and History, with an Alphabetical "Index of Saints."
The volume is lettered on the back as by Samuel Carte; but it is in the handwriting of Thomas Carte, and was manifestly prepared as an alphabetical common-place book of materials for Carte's History of England. It contains 238 pages, but is evidently incomplete.

Vol. 253, marked "OO," 4to.

A manuscript of an Exposition of the Catechism by Thomas Carte. The volume also contains copies of sermons, and of theological and philosophical essays, by the same author. It contains 300 pages.]

Vol. 254, marked "RR," 4to; unbound.

A common-place book of Carte's.

Vol. 255, marked "SS," 4to; in old vellum covers.

A manuscript of Sir W. Dugdale, containing extracts from printed books, the Patent and Close Rolls, &c.; with lists of the Officers of State in England (some of their arms pricked).

Vol. 256, marked "XX," 4to.

A letter-book containing copies of the Letters of the Earl of Middleton.
This volume belongs to the Nairne series, and might more conveniently have followed volume 212 in the numeration. The letters are all dated from St. Germains, and range from 16th April 1693 to 28th March 1695. They relate exclusively to the affairs of James II.

Vols. 257 and 258, quarto; lettered "Lettere del Cardinal Gualterio."

These volumes also formed a portion of the Nairne Papers, and contain the correspondence of Cardinal Philip Anthony Gualterio, Bishop of Imola and agent of the Chevalier de St. Georges at Rome. The papers consist of letters, memorials, reports, negociations, and narratives, in Italian or French (chiefly the former); the letters being addressed to the Pope, to the Chevalier, to the ex-Queen, and a still larger proportion to Nairne. Those addressed to the Pope are principally on the condition of

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No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

Catholics in England, the oaths of allegiance, and other Catholic affairs. The other letters for the most part relate to projects for the restoration of the King, and negociations for that end with Spain, Rome, and private individuals.

In some of the letters a sort of cipher is affected, by the use of private names and designations; but in most cases the explanation is supplied or is easily discoverable.

The first of the two volumes embraces the years 1716–17; the second those of 1718–19.

Vol. 259, 4to.

Transcript of an Italian MS. entitled "Guerre de Ludovico XIV., Re di Francia. "descritte da C. de Caignou." The history is divided into four books.

Vol. 260, 4to.

MS. of "The Full Answer to the Bystander," compared with the history of the "Life of James Duke of Ormonde," written by the same author; together with some instances of the fidelity of his quotations in the Full Answer from the Journals of the House of Commons, particularly with regard to the charges of the Dutch in the expedition for England in 1688, in the account of which he has given the world a bill of millions sterling for florins; and a comparison of his representation of some remarkable facts with those in other writers unsuspected of any prejudice to the memory of King Charles II.

This is a criticism of Carte's reply, published in 1742, to the strictures on his "Life of Ormonde" contained in a work entitled "A Letter to a Bystander," by Corbyn Morris, Esq. The volume also contains letters from the Rev. J. Boswell, vicar of Taunton, regarding subscriptions to the "Life of Ormonde."

Vol. 261, 4to.

Miscellaneous extracts, mainly historical, from books and MSS.

Some papers also refer to Carte's "History of England," and to the transactions connected with the subscriptions of public bodies and private personages in furtherance of that undertaking.

Vol. 262, 4to.

Documents and extracts, chiefly relating to French history and topography and to ecclesiastical history. Collected with a view to the History of England.

Vol. 263, 4to.

A most laborious collection of extracts, summaries, notes, and abstracts, chiefly in Carte's own hand, on miscellaneous historical subjects.

The latter portion of the volume is occupied with a copy, in Carte's hand, of the "Declaration of Hannah Lovel, of Bristol, about Christopher Lovel's being cured of "the king's-evil, A.D. 1716." This was doubtless intended as a vindication of the unlucky note in the first volume of the History of England, the appearance of which cost Carte the support of the main body of the original subscribers to the publication.

Vol. 264, 4to.

This curious volume contains a copy of the catalogue of M. Roettier's medals: as also a MS. entitled "Description of a most curious artificial Pocket-watch, whose "hand moves by sympathy, showing the exact time of the day; mounted and made "by John Carte, watch-maker. With a History of the Art of Clock-making."

Vol. 265, 4to.

A thin volume containing a collection of fragments, chiefly devotional and ascetical, notes for sermons, pious and polemical common-places, &c.

None of these papers are in the handwriting of Thomas Carte.

Vol. 266, 8vo.

Notes and extracts, in Thomas Carte's handwriting, made by him in preparation for his "Life of James Duke of Ormonde," and for other intended works.

Vol. 267, 4to.

An alphabetical Glossary and Vocabulary, compiled by Thomas Carte, and designed to serve as an aid in his studies for his History of England.

Vol. 268, 12mo.

Abstracts of the Revenue in the reigns of Charles II. and James II.; with an Abstract of the Expenditure in the reign of James II.

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No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

Vol. 269, 12mo.

A volume of Transcripts and Notes in the handwriting of Edward Lloyd, formerly keeper of the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, viz., extracts from Kirkwood's "High-"land Rites and Customs;" a "Book of French Dialogues;" and miscellaneous translations from Gaelic and Welsh.

Vol. 270, 12mo.

MS. entitled "Remembrances for Order and Decency to be kept in the Upper House "of Parliament by the Lords, when His Majesty shall not be there."

Vol. 271, 12mo.

MS. Journal of a Voyage to the East Indies, Persia, &c., from the year 1626 to 1629.

Vol. 272, 16mo.

A Manuscript or Collection of Godly Prayers to be used before and after receiving the Sacrament. By a Person of Honour. Written by Benjamin Carpenter. 1621.]

It will be easily observed from this outline of the contents of the several volumes that, as the whole series now stands, with its modern numeration, the volumes of the various collections are by no means uniformly grouped together, much less that they follow each other in consecutive order. On the contrary, both in the original distribution of the volumes by Carte and in the recent re-binding of the collection, volumes of the same series are found widely separated from one another, and even papers which originally belonged to different collections are occasionally found in the same volume. In some cases it is extremely difficult, if not impossible, to determine with certainty the source from which the volumes came into the hands of the collector. The following classification, however, will, we think, be found sufficiently exact for all the purposes of historical inquiry. It is in part founded on the information furnished by Carte himself in the preface of his "Life of Ormonde," or his correspondence; partly on statements and allusions scattered through the documents themselves; partly, in fine, upon a comparison of the contents of the several volumes with the various literary undertakings in which Carte is known to have been engaged.

The whole may be roughly divided into two classes, original papers and transcripts or extracts.

Under the first head may be arranged seven principal collections—the Ormonde, the Fitzwilliam, the Chichester, the Sandwich, the Wharton, the Huntingdon, and the Nairne.

Under the second head we have distributed the volumes—being guided chiefly by their subjects—into nine series; viz., collections and extracts for the "Life of Ormonde," including transcripts of Dr. Williams's (of Cambridge) Papers on the affairs of Ireland; collections for the History of England; News Letters; collections for the edition of De Thou's "History of his Times;" printed papers and transcripts of books and manuscripts; manuscripts of Thomas Carte's own works, published or designed for publication; miscellaneous notes and extracts by Thomas Carte; common-place books of Thomas Carte, mainly historical; collections of Rev. Samuel Carte, father of Thomas Carte. With these may be joined Carte's Domestic Papers, including his Literary Correspondence.

The following table will serve to show the distribution under these heads of the several volumes of the Carte MSS. according to their present arrangement or distribution.

I.

ORIGINAL PAPERS.

(1.) Ormonde Papers.—Vols. 1–54; 59, 60; 63–66; 68–71; 118; 128; 130, 131; 142–147; 154–171; 173; 176; 179; 194; 203, 204; 213–221; 232; 243. —109 vols.

(2.) Fitzwilliam Papers.—Vols. 55–58.—4 vols.

(3.) Chichester Papers.—Vols. 61, 62.—2 vols.

(4.) Sandwich Papers.—Vols. 73–75; 223.—4 vols.

(5.) Wharton Papers.—Vols. 79–81; 103; 109; 117 (probably 113); 125 233; 239.—9 vols. (probably 10 vols.).

(6.) Huntingdon Papers.—Vols. 76–78; 205; 228.—5 vols.

(7.) Nairne Papers.—Vols. 180, 181; 208–212; 237, 238; 256–258.—12 vols.

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No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

II.

Transcripts, Extracts, and Notes.

(1.) Transcripts, Extracts, and Notes made by Carte for his "Life of Ormonde," including copies of Dr. Williams's (of Cambridge) Papers on the Affairs of Ireland.—Vols. 67; 97; 99; 268.—4 vols.

(2.) Carte's Collection for his History of England.—Vols. 82–91; 93–95; 104–108; 110–112; 114; 119–121; 123, 124; 129; 152; 175; 198; 200; 224; 229, 230; 261, 262; 267; 270.—39 vols.

(3.) News Letters.—Vols. 72; 222.—2 vols.

(4.) Carte's Collection for the edition of De Thou's History of his Time.—Vols. 100, 101; 225, 226.—4 vols.

(5.) Printed Papers, and Transcripts of Books and MSS.—Vols. 115, 116; 122; 126, 127; 132–137; 153; 173; 174; 177, 178; 182, 183; 191–193; 197; 201, 202; 209; 236; 240, 241; 245–248; 255, 256; 259, 260; 264, 265; 269; 271, 272.—41 vols.

(6.) Manuscripts of Carte's Works.—Vols. 98; 138; 148–151; 184–190; 196; 199.—15 vols.

(7.) Notes and Extracts by Carte.—Vols. 92; 231; 234, 235; 242; 253; 266.—7 vols.

(8.) Common-place Books of Carte, mainly historical.—Vols. 120; 139–141; 195; 252; 254; 263.—8 vols.

(9.) Papers of Rev. Samuel Carte.—Vols. 249–251.—3 vols.

(10.) Domestic Papers, and Literary and Antiquarian Correspondence.—Vols. 227; 244.—2 vols.

It is only necessary to glance at this summary view of the Carte collection in order to see that our duties in respect of selecting official papers for transcription have lain entirely among the volumes enumerated in the first class, namely, the collections of original Papers. Even among these original collections it may be said that not a single paper has been ordered for transcription from the Sandwich, Huntingdon, or Nairne collections. The great sources have been the Fitzwilliam, the Chichester, the Wharton, the Sandwich, and, above all, the Ormonde collection.

We have thought it convenient to draw up a table exhibiting as well the number of papers selected for transcription from each volume as the special collection to which each of these volumes may be referred.

Table showing the Number of Papers selected for Transcription from the several Volumes, with the Collection to which each Volume is referred.

Volume.	Collection.	Number of Papers selected for Transcription.	Volume.	Collection.	Number of Papers selected for Transcription.
1	Ormonde collection	47	29	Ormonde collection	94
2	Do. do. -	56	30	Do. do. -	64
3	Do. do. -	55	31	Do. do. -	104
4	Do. do. -	65	32	Do. do. -	131
5	Do. do. -	79	33	Do. do. -	144
6	Do. do. -	69	34	Do. do. -	146
7	Do. do. -	62	35	Do. do. -	101
8	Do. do. -	44	36	Do. do. -	102
9	Do. do. -	103	37	Do. do. -	46
10	Do. do. -	89	38	Do. do. -	45
11	Do. do. -	44	39	Do. do. -	67
12	Do. do. -	54	40	Do. do. -	76
13	Do. do. -	102	41	Do. do. -	101
14	Do. do. -	59	42	Do. do. -	108
15	Do. do. -	153	43	Do. do. -	132
16	Do. do. -	126	44	Do. do. -	46
17	Do. do. -	146	45	Do. do. -	92
18	Do. do. -	151	46	Do. do. -	100
19	Do. do. -	102	47	Do. do. -	67
20	Do. do. -	161	48	Do. do. -	60
21	Do. do. -	96	49	Do. do. -	127
22	Do. do. -	204	50	Do. do. -	53
23	Do. do. -	257	51	Do. do. -	180
24	Do. do. -	230	52	Do. do. -	25
25	Do. do. -	264	53	Do. do. -	4
26	Do. do. -	243	55	Fitzwilliam collection.	113
27	Do. do. -	255			
28	Do. do. -	209	56	Do. do. -	203

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No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

Volume.	Collection.	Number of Papers selected for Transcription.	Volume.	Collection.	Number of Papers selected for Transcription.
57	Fitzwilliam collection.	111	146	Ormonde collection	26
58	Do. do. -	51	154	Do. do. -	32
59	Ormonde collection	7	155	Do. do. -	59
60	Do. do. -	88	156	Do. do. -	74
61	Chichester collection.	169	157	Do. do. -	44
62	Do. do. -	233	159	Do. do. -	98
63	Ormonde collection	2	160	Do. do. -	8
65	Do. do. -	5	161	Do. do. -	50
68	Do. do. -	1	162	Do. do. -	26
70	Do. do. -	3	163	Do. do. -	10
74	Sandwich collection	3	164	Do. do. -	28
80	Wharton collection	2	165	Do. do. -	25
103	Do. do. -	1	168	Do. do. -	14
113	Do. do. -	113	169	Do. do. -	5
130	Ormonde collection	2	214	Do. do. -	8
131	Do. do. -	63	215	Do. do. -	7
142	Do. do. -	65	219	Do. do. -	12
144	Do. do. -	104	221	Do. do. -	19
145	Do. do. -	37		Total -	7,897

Thus the total number of papers selected by us for transcription from the entire series is 7,897. It will be seen, however, that they are very unequally distributed among the collections. The Fitzwilliam supplies 477; the Chichester, 404; the Wharton (supposing that volume 113 is to be referred to that collection), 116; the Sandwich, 3; while the Ormonde Collection alone contributes no fewer than 6,897, or about six-sevenths of the entire number.

NOTICES of some of the more important VOLUMES of the ORMONDE COLLECTION, strictly so called.

From the above comparison it will be seen that the great mass of official papers relating to Ireland which have been selected by us, acting under your Lordship's instructions, for transcription, are drawn from the collection formed by Carte as the foundation of his Life of James, Duke of Ormonde. It has often been said that the history of the Life of the Duke of Ormonde is in effect the history of Ireland from the Rebellion to the Revolution.

(1.)—*Ormonde Volumes chronologically arranged.*

The Ormonde collection begins with documents, almost all copies, illustrative of the early history of the Butler family in Ireland, from the reign of Henry III. downwards. The original papers relating to Irish affairs may be said to commence with the government of Strafford. The most important of these early documents have been printed in the "Life of Ormonde," and need not be referred to by us.

The full interest of the collection begins with the second volume, which, with most startling and dramatic effect, opens with a proclamation from the Lord Justices, dated 23 October 1641 (the date of the discovery of the plot to surprise Dublin and seize the Castle), ordering, under penalty of death, that all strangers shall leave the city within an hour from the posting of the Proclamation. This startling paper is followed by a letter from the Lords Justices to Ormonde, then at his house in Carrick-on-Suir, summoning him to Dublin. From the date of this letter, 24 October 1641, Ormonde becomes in some sense the centre around which the various interests range themselves, whether in sympathy or in conflict. For although it was not till the 21st of January 1643–4 that he was sworn in as Lord Lieutenant, yet from the date of his appointment as Lieutenant-General of the Army in Ireland (11 Nov. 1641), his influence in public affairs, and especially in all that regarded the relations of political parties, was far greater than that of the Lords Justices, the nominal Governors of the kingdom. In all the early operations of the war—the advance of the insurgents upon Drogheda; Sir Charles Coote's expedition into Wicklow; Lord Mountgarrett's campaign in Munster; Lord Clanricarde's defensive position in Galway;—the original letters addressed to Ormonde by Sir Faithful Fortescue, Sir Henry Tichbourne, Sir Patrick Wemyss, Lord Moore, Sir Philip Percival, Lord Mountgarrett, Lord Muskerry, Lord Broghill, Lord Clanricarde, and many others, contain the minutest particulars, fresh from the very occurrences which they relate, and many of the original drafts of Ormonde's own letters or replies still remain to be confronted with these communications.

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No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

The communications addressed to Ormonde during the period antecedent to his appointment as Lord Lieutenant derive special importance from the political position which he occupied. At that time he represented in Ireland, as will be seen in the third Part of this Report, a policy not alone independent of that of the Lords Justices, but directly antagonistic thereto.

From his appointment as Lord Lieutenant in January 1643–4, his correspondence becomes, almost down to the very end of his life, a record of the progress of public affairs in Ireland. From this date until his surrender of Dublin to the Parliament and withdrawal from Ireland, 28 July 1647, the sole direction of the Government was in his hands, and the papers still preserved contain the official record of his acts. During the year of his temporary exile in England and France, the letters addressed to him from his home correspondents, although not official, are of much interest; and those of the period between his return to Ireland, 29 September 1648, and his second flight on 11 December 1650, furnish a most curious picture of the mixed government which then existed in the country, and in which Ormonde held his authority in some sense in common with the body which, under the title of Commissioners of Trust, represented the Confederate Catholics. During the period of Ormonde's final struggle in Ireland and the triumph of the Parliamentary arms, every incident will be found detailed in this correspondence, day after day, with a vigour and a freshness beside which the most picturesque historical narrative might almost appear inanimate. We can follow every step of Cromwell's campaign in Munster, and of that of Coote and Venables in Leinster and Ulster; the defection from Ormonde to the Parliament of the Munster garrisons entrusted to Inchiquin's troops; the fall of Kilkenny; the retirement of Ormonde and the members of his Government into Connaught; the negociations with Cromwell for the retiring of the English regiments in Ormonde's service to their homes, as no longer trusted by the Irish after the betrayal by their comrades of so many garrisons to the Parliament; Ormonde's negociations with the Assembly of Notables met at Loughrea in November 1650, and his withdrawal upon their failure to France; then the almost hopeless warfare carried on by the Irish at the King's desire with the Parliament forces under Ireton in the year 1651, as a diversion to prevent Ireton's army from joining that campaign in England which ended in the final overthrow of the Royalists on 3rd September 1651, at Worcester.

Moreover, although Carte in his "Life of Ormonde" has given the outlines of this series of events, he has made it always subservient to the portrait of Ormonde, which was, of course, his main design. Consequently many very important papers are omitted in his narrative. Among the papers omitted by Carte which we have selected for transcription will be found the correspondence of Ormonde with the Marquis of Clanricarde, with Inchiquin, Castlehaven, Sir George Monroe, General Preston, Owen Roe O'Neil, Sir Phelim O'Neil, with Nicholas French, Roman Catholic Bishop of Ferns, Emer McMahon, Roman Catholic Bishop of Clogher, and various other leaders, besides his correspondence with the Commissioners of Trust, who were by the Peace of 1648 associated with him in the Government.

The series of Clanricarde's letters to Ormonde from 1641 to 1651 seems complete, and they are of the highest value. Those of Inchiquin display equal boldness and ability, and express his views with remarkable energy and clearness. In the period of the Republic and the Protectorate, the Ormonde papers contain nothing official, and whatever of historical value Ormonde's correspondence during his exile at this period possesses has been already turned to account by Carte in his collection of original papers, in two volumes 8vo. So far, therefore, as regards purely political interest, the papers of this period are of little importance, as Ormonde retired to France in December 1650, after resigning his powers to Clanricarde, who himself quitted Ireland in the spring of 1652. The number of official papers therefore in the collection during the Commonwealth era is comparatively very limited. They are confined to copies of the orders of the Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland regulating the Marchioness of Ormonde's enjoyment of Dunmore House and portion of the Ormonde estates in the county of Kilkenny, during which period she was forbidden to correspond with her husband, as appears from her letter dated from Dunmore, 11th May 1660.

"My dear Lord (she writes), I believe it will seem strange to yon to receive an avowede address from me, whose misfortune has bene such, as besides by 8 years absence from you, it was made penable for me to write or reseve letters from you. Thus by the great and goode providence of God, the bondage under which the three Kingdoms as well as myself has suffered should be now by his mercy removedd, and our long wisht-for blessinge of the King's Restoration at the length be established to us, is such a motive of admiration and joy to all, and particularlie to mee, as is in

No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

expressible and hardly to be contagned within moderate bounds, sor as I suspect myself not to write sense." [1]

At the Restoration all the political interest of the Ormonde papers is renewed. Although Ormonde remained for the first two years at the Court of Whitehall as Lord Steward, the Duke of Albemarle and Lord Robartes being Lords Lieutenant, Mountrath and Orrery being Lords Justices, he was still the chief referee in all matters relating to Ireland; and in 1662 he himself came over as Lord Lieutenant thither, to superintend the passing and execution of the Act of Settlement.

The papers which passed between him and Sir Maurice Eustace, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, the Earl of Clarendon, Angiesea, Arlington, Orrery, the Commissioners for executing the Act of Settlement, and others, explain the struggles of the conflicting interests in the settlement of Ireland. Ormonde, in fact, was the centre to which the King, the adventurers and soldiers, the Protestant and Roman Catholic cavaliers who served the King in Ireland, the ancient native Irish proprietors, and the Commissioners of the Court of Claims themselves, had incessant recourse.

For by the last clause in the Act of Settlement, Ormonde and his Council were authorized to suspend the execution of the decrees of the Court of Claims, and retrench and disallow such of them as he might deem inconvenient for the general settlement intended by the Act. Hence may be formed some conception of the amount of public matter that came into discussion and correspondence.

To this are to be added papers relating to the many conspiracies and plots of "phanatiques, Papists, and sectaries" (to use the language of the time) that continued to occupy the Government during nearly all the period from the Restoration to the Revolution of 1688–9.

Ormonde was in truth himself almost the Government, so that it has been said that "the history of Ireland, from the recall of the Earl of Strafford (in 1640) to within "four months of the landing of William III. in England, is little less than the life of "this distinguished man"

During these years the actual insignia of office passed through various hands. Ormonde himself held the place of Lord Lieutenant from 1662 till 1669, being relieved at two intervals, in 1664 and 1668, by his son the Earl of Ossory as his Lord Deputy. In 1669 and 1670, the Earl of Berkeley and Lord Robartes held office successively for short periods. In 1671 the Lord Chancellor Boyle, Archbishop of Dublin, and Sir Arthur Forbes served as Lords Justices; and from 1672 to 1676 the Earl of Essex was Lord Lieutenant, with an interval in 1675, during which the Sword of State was held by the same Lords Justices. Ormonde returned in 1676 as Lord Lieutenant, and from that date, either by himself or by his second son, the Earl of Arran, as Lord Deputy, he continued to exercise vice-regal authority till the second year of James II. Even during the Lieutenancy of Lord Clarendon under the new King, Ormonde's connexion with Irish affairs continued with little alteration; nor was it until the total change of Irish policy which was inaugurated by Richard Talbot, the Duke of Tyrconnell, as Lord Lieutenant in 1686, that the veteran administrator, then drawing near the end of life as well as of public affairs, can be said to have ceased altogether to influence the course of political events in Ireland.

Of all these troubled and important years the volumes of the Ormonde papers, as far as volume 40 inclusively, may be regarded as the personal record, authentic in every particular, in great part strictly official, and arranged in exact chronological order.

(2.)—*Ormonde Volumes not in chronological Sequence.*

The volumes of the Ormonde series which follow the 40th, although they belong to the same period, are not arranged in the same chronological sequence. Some of them are put together without any clearly intelligible principle of connexion; but a considerable proportion are distributed into special collections consisting of particular classes of papers, or papers bearing on particular subjects.

Volumes 41–47 consist exclusively of royal letters written during the years 1660–1669. They bear mainly upon grants of offices, pensions, pardons, restitution of estates, and similar acts of royal prerogative. For the personal and family history of the period, and above all for the history of the practical working of the Restoration Settlement, these letters are of the very highest value; and we have felt that we could not better supply to your Lordship a means of testing the historical importance of the collection as a whole, than by laying before you as an appendix to this Report a catalogue and index of this entire series of King's letters.[2]

[1] Vol. XXI. p. 463.

[2] See Appendix.

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No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

Volume 44 is occupied with papers relating to the Settlement of Ireland; and vol. 45 with documents of great interest on the religious affairs of Ireland, as well of the Established Church as of the Roman Catholics, and the Presbyterians and Independents, of which a more particular account will be found in the Third Part of this Report.

Volume 46 contains a most important collection of letters addressed to Ormonde by Sir Henry Bennet, afterwards Lord Arlington, and 47 is occupied with a similar collection of letters, generally autographs and often wholly or partly in cipher, of Clarendon, Anglesea, Sir W. Temple, Sir Edward Nicholas, Sir W. Coventry, and others.

The four volumes 48–51 contain drafts or copies, very many autograph, of Ormonde's own letters, and in volume 50 is a collection of the various ciphers (with their respective keys) employed by Ormonde and his several correspondents.

Volumes 52, 53, and 54 are entirely occupied with letters and papers, including accounts and extracts from accounts, relating to the revenue of Ireland at different periods from 1641 to 1683.

Of the distribution of the Ormonde papers in the volumes which follow at intervals after the 54th, it is difficult to offer any intelligible explanation. It is not improbable that they were arranged by Carte in the order in which they came into his hands. Some of the volumes form series in themselves;—as the letters of Lords Ossory and Arran, which were addressed to Ormonde by his sons, during the periods of their tenure of the office of Lord Deputy in Ireland. Others are made up of his miscellaneous correspondence, originals or copies, in which the most important letters, and those from personages of the highest rank and gravest political complexion, are found side by side with the Court gossip of Jack Barry or the town and country news of Colonel Legg or Daniel O'Neil. Without entering into details, it will be enough to say that by far the most valuable and important portion of the later volumes are those now numbered 154–171, and again in the quarto series, 213–221.

In selecting papers for transcription from these, and indeed from all other parts of the collection, we have been careful to exclude from our lists, not only all those papers which have been published by Carte, but also all documents of whatever class which our knowledge of contemporary histories or collections enable us to recognise as already printed in a form accessible to the public.

We have also thought it in accordance with the spirit, if not the letter, of our instructions to exclude from our list of papers for transcription all documents which are marked "enrolled on the Patent Rolls of Ireland," and which thus are already accessible in the Rolls Office at Dublin.

We were more embarrassed by a doubt as to a numerous class of papers which are marked "entered at the signet office," and of which we believed that authentic copies must have been preserved. On making inquiry, however, we found that no such copies are deposited at the Public Record Office; and although it is not unlikely that copies of some of them, or at least a record of their purport, may be preserved at the Home Office, nevertheless, seeing that in any event it would be necessary to have one set of copies made for the Public Record Office of Dublin, we have thought it inexpedient to depart from your Lordship's general instructions. Accordingly we have directed two copies to be made even of the letters marked "entered at the "signet office."

(3.)—*Ormonde's familiar Correspondence.*

Among the mass of papers and correspondence which, as not being "official," do not fall within the terms of our commission, are the letters and correspondence of Ormonde with many friends whose care it seems to have been to keep him informed of occurrences at the Court or of the state of parties in Parliament.

They convey a lively image of the manners and events of the time. Colonel Daniel O'Neill, Colonel Edward Vernon, Colonel Legg, Colonel Cooke, and others detail some of the scandals of the day. Sir Robert Southwell, Sir William Temple, Sir George Lane, and others apprise him of the political occurrences at Whitehall, or describe practices and designs of the parties and the intrigues at Court or in Parliament from Oxford or Westminster. Many of these letters would be of more interest probably to general readers than many of the papers to be transcribed.

In a letter of Sir George Lane's to Ormonde, dated 29th December 1674, there is found an account of the death of the Earl of Clarendon at his place of exile in France, and as his latest biographer would seem to have been unable to obtain particulars of the last hours of this most distinguished statesman and historian, we venture to give it here, especially as the letter is not amongst those to be transcribed.

After referring to the Earl's death, Sir George Lane adds, "I find by Mr. Knight, "the chirurgeon, that upon the dissection of the deceased Earl, his body was found to "be the firmest he ever saw, noe corruption appearing in his interior partes or in his head,

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No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

" soe that his death was by all the dissectors attributed totally to his appoplexy; the last " fitt whereof was soe violent that his tongue being caught between his teeth they pierced " it thorough, insomuch as when he came to himself, as he did for a while before he died, " he could hardly make use of it for sorenesse, whereof he complained very much, but his " phisitians kept him in ignorance how it happened, least the knowledge of it should " administer discouragem[t] unto him. One passage I have heard is very extraordinary " and remarkable, which is that about a month before his death, writeing in his closet, his " pen fell suddenly out of his hand, and being in no discomposure at all, endeavouring " to resume it, he found himself for a good while unable; which they say he reflected " upon as an omen of the shortnesse of his life, and therefore from that moment neglected " all the concearns of this life, and betook himself to the serious thoughts of that which " is eternal." [1]

(4.)—*Ormonde's Entry Books.*

The volumes placed by Carte at the end of the folio series are Ormonde's Entry Books. There are six of the period before the Restoration, and fifteen subsequent to 1660.

Of his first Lieutenancy, which commenced in 1644 and ended by his surrender of Dublin to the Parliament in July 1647, there is only one volume, cxliv., endorsed " Warrants by the Duke of Ormonde, October 1645 to 13th May 1647." The absence of these public records of his administration may be accounted for by a memorandum of Sir Robert Southwell's in a paper entitled " Some loose hints about Ormonde."

These " hints " are apparently notes of conversations with the Duke, when Sir Robert Southwell was collecting materials for his life. The note is as follows :—

" Books, Acton.

" That when he came in 1646,[2] and fled thence, many of his Books of Entries were " then hid, and quick spoiled." [3]

Acton in Gloucestershire was the residence of Ormonde's uncle, Sir John Poyntz, his mother Lady Thurles being Poyntz's sister, and thither Ormonde retired after surrendering Dublin; but after some short stay there, having reason to fear a design of the Parliament for his arrest, he fled to France.

This volume, cxliv., contains for the most part entries of protections and passes given by Ormonde; of orders for quarters in the city of Dublin for persons of distinguished quality; of commissions granted on the concluding of the peace of 1646, to the commanding officers of regiments of foot and troops of horse levied by the Confederate Catholics in 1642, but now employed by the King; a few miscellaneous orders, and some Custodiams of Rebels' lands. During the earlier part of this period, there was a Cessation of Arms or Truce, which ended in a Peace proclaimed on 29th July 1646. But this Peace was almost instantly rejected by the Irish Clergy and the body of the people, as not securing the national liberties and religion, and the war was renewed by Owen O'Neil and General Preston marching on Dublin in October and November following.

The protections given during the cessation are curious as showing the kind of intercourse that prevailed between the Confederates and the King's representative in their respective quarters. The protections given after the breaking of the peace are, as in the case of Sir Henry Talbot of Templenge, to save the lives, dwellings, and goods of loyal Catholics from the natural fury of the King's army. The following extracts will serve as specimens of the entries :—

" S[r] Geo. Hamilton, Geo. Mathews.

" A warr[t] to the Cl'ke of the store to del[r] them 2 backs & 2 breasts of arms of proofe, taking their hands. Dated the 24th of August 1646." (clxiv. p. 248.)

" Lady Onora Bryan.

" A warr[t] to the Shirriffes to presse for her five horses w[th] carrs strudles and lead[rs] for carrying her goods to Tursey, shee paying them reasonable hyre. Dated the 20[th] October 1646." (clxiv. p. 299.)

" Daniell Kavanagh, James Enos.

" A pass for them to kill fowle for my Lo[rs] use in any parte of the country & to returne. Dated 8[r] 10[ber] 1643." (clxiv. p. 43.)

" Cormucke ô Gallaghan a pass for him to repaire into severall p[rts] of the North & to returne Dated 16[r] 8[ber] 1645.

" Patricke Warde imployed by Jacob Lambarte march[t] to Galway, a pass for him to pass & repass. Dated 16[r] 7[ber] 1645.

[1] xxxviii. 140. [2] Correctly 1647. [3] lxix. 13.

No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

" A warr[t] to the Lieutenant of the ordnance to cause to bee del[d] [to] Jo[n] Bartlett for the use of his Maj[ties] shipp the Swan, two demy culverin ship carriadges & as much timber or planckes as shall make three ship carriadges for demy culverin & saker. Dated 14° 8[ber] 1645.

" Wm. Fleming, a passe for him to carry l'res into some p[ts] of Munster not in the Lo[d] of Inchiquin's q'ters w[th]ont molestac'on. Dated the 16th of October 1645.

" Sr. Faythfull Fortescue, Kt.

" A warr[t] to Capt. Paine, Quartermaster Generall, to quarter him in the howse on the Merch[ts] Key wherein Henry Parry dwelt & now in the possession of John Loftus. Dated 18° 9[ber] 1645." (clxiv. p. 27.)

" S[r] Faithfull Fortescue. Lycence of absence.

" Whereas upon humble suite made unto us by S[r] Faithfull Fortescue, Knight, wee have been pleased to lycence him to rep're into France, there to remaine during the space of three yeares next ensueing the date hereof. These are therefore to will & require all & every his Ma[ties] officers, ministers, & loveing subjects whom y[e] same may any way concearne, not onely to take due notice hereof, but alsoe to affoard him the full benefitt of this our lycence w[th]out any prejudice to bee incurred by him eyther in his estate or imployment from his Ma[tie] by reason of his absence during the said tyme; and we likewise require all his Ma[ties] said officers, ministers, & loveing subjects to permitt him the said S[r] Faithfull Fortescue, with his servants, necessaries, & travelling armes, quietly to pass & travell by them into France aforesaid without any let or molestac'on, he & they behaveing themselves as becometh. Given, &c. 29th of March 1647." (clxiv. p. 420.)

" The Lady Brabazon with her daughter Miss Jane, two women servants and five men servants for to go into England and to London with her trunks and goods. 24th Oct. 1645.

" Ulick Wall, a pass for him to carry to Portumna, for the use of the Lord Marquis of Clanricarde, a trunk containing wearing apparel and a box of grocery. 12th Nov. 1645.

" Walter Bagnal, Esq., a pass and protection for him (by reason he pays contribution), to come to his city and other parts of the English quarters during the space of six months. 11th June 1646.

" Whereas Catherine Darey, mother of Sir Maurice Eustace, Knt., doth live in the English quarters and payeth contribution, these are to require all officers and others of H.M.'s army, not to molest her in her person, estate, or servants, but to suffer her to live peaceably at her now farm of Duddingstown, or any other farm within the English quarters. 24th September 1646.

" The Lord Viscount Fitzwilliam, a pass for him, with his two sons, Richard & William Fitzwilliam, and their wives, servants, retinue, and goods, to go to Leixlip, Lutrelstown, Howth, and Turvy, without molestation. 2nd November 1646.

" The guardes leading to Oasmanstowne to permitt Mr. James Butler to goe w[th] his 4 trunckes w[th]out molestac'on. Dated 18° 8[ber] 1645.

" Henry Batman, a pass for him to goe to Elphinn & to returne w[th] his wife, children, goods, & cattle. Dated 18° 8[ber] 1645.

" Col. Oliver fiz Wms. A warr[t] to the L[d] of the ordnance to cause to bee del[d] him out of the stoare for the guard of the Lo. V. fiz W[ms] howse at Meryon tenn musketts, receiving his hand, &c. Dated 18° 9[ber] 1645." (clxiv. p. 24.)

" S[r] Hen. Titchborne's quarter of Dunsoghly, &c., to be freed from other billett.

" Whereas wee have appointed y[e] castle & mannor of Donshogly, Newtowne, & Braghans in y[e] county of Dublin to be a quarter for S[r] Henry Titchborne, Knight, &c. & such of his troope as he shall from tyme to tyme bring along w[th] him when his occasions call him to this citty. These are therefore to will & require you to forbeare quartering or billetting eyther officers or sould[rs] on the above named places without further direc'ons in that behalfe. Given, &c. 12 March 1646.

" To y[e] Quarter Master Generall of horse & foote & all other whom it may con-
" cearne." (ibid. p. 391.)

" Warrant for coining of gold trinkets, &c. into money.

" Whereas the extreame necessity of the sould[rs] in the city of Dublin & other guarrisons neere adjacent is extraordinary great, & wee, willing to sustaine their present indigencyes, haveing taken into o[r] tender comiserac'on their greevous distresses, and haveing in o[r] custody some bullion of gould being of diverse uncertaine values, have thought good that it should be moulten downe together to make thereof certaine peeces or pledges for the releefe of the s[d] distresses of the sould[rs]; and there-

No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

fore have required & comaunded & by these presents doe require & comaund Peter Vaneynthoven & Gilbert Tongues of the citty of Dublin, gouldsmiths, to take the said gould into their custody & the same to melt downe (& noe other of any other mens), & the same soe melted downe & bring unto a standard of 19 carrotts & because they want meterialls heere for the exact tryall thereof, wee doe allowe unto them the remedy of two graines under or over in the finenesse, & the same being brought unto that finenesse, to cutt one into pecces or pledges, the one sort weighing eight peny weight & fourteene graines & the other sorte weighing four peny weight seven graines, or in each peece w^ch^in two graines under or over for the remedy in cutting, & they shall stampe on every peece the said weight thereof in figures: and the said Peter & Gilbert shall receave for their labour twelve pence & out of every twenty shill^ worth of bullion of gould by them wrought. And moreover y^e^ said Peter & Gilbert shall by those presents have power to call any other workmen gouldsmiths for the speedy expediting of the s^d^ work, giveing them allowance for their worke. All w^ch^ faile not to doe upon yo^r^ perill, and for soe doeing this shalbee yo^r^ sufficient warrant. Dated und. o^r^ hand & seale at his Maj^tie^s Castle of Dublin, this 29 of July, anno Dom^i^ 1646." (clxiv. p. 221.)

"Warrant for coining gold triukets, &c. into money.

"Whereas the extreame necessity of the inhabitants of this city of Dublin & the gnarrisons neere adjacent have been & are such as they have been forced to coin their plate, & now as their last refuge are enforced to make away the gold rings, chains, & broken gold they have left, the w^ch^ if they be enforced to sell to merchants they will be carried away into other countryes, to the great loss of their respective owners & the exhausting the treasure of the kingdom; wee being humbly moved in prevenc'on hereof & for the publick good that they who have any such rings & may have some small pledges, rings, &c., may have some small pledges made thereof, such as wee were induced lately to cause to be made for the releafe of his Maj^tie^s armyre, doe hereby authorize Peter Vaneynboven & Gilbert Tougues of Dublin, gouldsmiths, to receive from the parties that shall voluntarily bring them any gold of that kind in specie & melt it down & cutt & stampe itt into the like pledges as for weight as they lately made for the use aforesaid, & for alloy betwixt 20 & 22 carrotts, the parties respectively paying them for their labour as we formerly allowed unto them. Given, &c., 1 Feb. 1646." (clxiv. p. 360.)

After the breaking of the peace in October 1646, the protections ran thus:—Sir Henry Talbot, Knt., a protection for himself and his tenants at Templeogue, near Dublin, not to have their corn, houses, or goods, or cattle burnt, pillaged, or taken away, or he or their families killed or slayed, &c., any former directious to the contrary notwithstanding. 3 Nov. 1646.

William Fitzwilliam, a pass for him to go to his father in the country, and return without molestation in his person, servants, or horses. 12 Nov. 1646.

Another warrant for him to preserve his family, houses, goods, and cattle at Dondrom from burning, or slaying, or killing, they behaving themselves as becometh. 17 Dec. 1646.

There are a number of entries of military commissions in this volume. Those granting chief commands to Confederate Catholics follow. Between the 31st August and 7th September 1646 Lord Ormonde signed commissions to officers to command regiments to be thenceforth in his Majesty's pay, who had up to that time been commissioned by the Confederate Catholics. To Colonel Edmund Butler, to be colonel of the regiment of foot then under his command, consisting of 10 companies, each company of 100 men besides officers;[1] to Sir James Dillon a similar commission;[2] to Sir Theobald Burke the like;[3] to Colonel Richard Butler (Ormonde's brother), the like;[4] to Colonel William Warren the like;[5] to Sir Piers Crosby the like.[6]

There are five volumes of entries of the period between September 1648 and December 1650, numbered respectively cxlii., civ., clvi., clvii., clxii.

Three of them (clv., clvi., clvii.) are endorsed, and properly, "Irish Petitions." The other two volumes are entitled,—the one, No. cxlii., "Ormonde's Letters, 1649, 1650;" the other, No. clxii., "Warrants by the Duke of Ormonde, August 1649 to November 1650," though both are in fact of a similar character, and concern the administration of military affairs, with entries, however, of some civil appointments. The three volumes entitled "Irish Petitions," have regard to the civil administration of the kingdom, and will be first trented of. They disclose a most curious coalition of public affairs during the joint administration of Ormonde and the "Interval Commissioners," regarding which very little is generally known.

[1] clxiv. 220. [2] Ibid. 240. [3] Ibid. 267. [4] Ibid. 262. [5] Ibid. 258. [6] Ibid. 267.

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No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

It was on the 17th January 1648–9 that the peace known as the peace of '48 was concluded, and that Ormonde commenced his new administration; acting until the 30th January 1648–9, when Charles I. was beheaded, under his commission as lieutenant from that king, dated January 1645, thenceforth as lieutenant of King Charles II., his new commission being dated 17th February 1648–9; but now assisted according to the terms of the peace by a council of twelve formed of members of the late assembly of Confederate Catholics, intrusted with a certain amount of joint power with Ormonde, during the interval between the dissolving of the Confederate government and the conclusion of a final settlement of the kingdom with a free parliament. These commissioners were familiarly called sometimes "Interval commissioners," other times "Commissioners of trust."

The Earl of Roscommon held the King's great seal, and was also his Majesty's treasurer and treasurer at war. But upon his death, by falling down a stone staircase in Limerick at Bishop Bramhall's lodgings, on the evening of the 5th November 1649, it does not appear to whose keeping it was committed. (Sir Richard Fanshaw to Ormonde, Limerick, 6th November 1649, vol. xxvii. p. 79.) It is plain that it was only used for the sealing of patents, for the courts of judicature were not established, but the whole civil and legal business of the country was carried on by petitions presented to Ormonde as Lord Lieutenant. His practice in involved cases of law or fact seems to have been to refer to two or three persons;—of whom some were lawyers, as Sir Nicholas Plunket, Mr. Patrick Bryan, Mr. Geoffrey Browne, and others, men of quality,—for their report and opinion; which he either confirmed or ordered to be executed, or in simple cases made an order "Nisi," requiring the defendant either to comply with the complainant's demand, or to appear and show cause to the contrary before himself. If the matters were of higher moment, he referred the case to the council already mentioned, called the "Commissioners of trust." The consequence of this is that these three volumes of petitions present a very accurate picture of the social state of the country at this supreme hour of the conflict between the advancing cause of the Parliament in Ireland, and the declining cause of the King, attempted to be sustained by Ormonde, now acting with the Irish. These petitions were presented, and orders made, not only at Kilkenny Castle, and (when he was driven over the Shannon) at Loughrea, Athlone, Portumna, Ennis, and other places where he made residence, but also at his camp at Finglas, Rathmines, Castle Jordan, and elsewhere. These volumes moreover nearly cover the whole period of his administration after the conclusion of the peace of 1648, as they begin in March 1649, and end in November 1650, and in the following month the Marquis sailed from the bay of Galway to France.

A few instances of the principal heads of public business that came before Lord Ormonde at this period, may perhaps give a more striking view than a larger dissertation, and the instances are accordingly arranged here under the following classes:—(*a.*) Civil appointments. (*b.*) Military appointments. (*c.*) Letting of enemies', absentees', and delinquents' lands. (*d.*) Ordinary administration of justice between party and party. (*e.*) Petitions for relief by banished landed proprietors. (*f.*) Petitions of Protestant clergy. (*g.*) Petitions of Roman Catholic secular clergy. (*h.*) Petitions of regulars. (*i.*) Petitions of nuns. (*j.*) Petitions of banished Creaghts. (*k.*) Petitions concerning the ravages of the Ulster army. (*l.*) Petitions concerning waste and deserted lands.

Most of these orders will be found to explain themselves, but a few words may be necessary concerning the Ulster Creaghts, as those groups of families wandering Tartar-like after their herds of cows were called. In a discourse concerning the settlement of the natives of Ulster, written about 1630, to be found in the Carte papers, it is declared that "whosoever doth know Ulster, and will deal truly with his Majesty "must make this report of it, that, in the general appearance of it, it is as yet no other "but a very wilderness. The habitation of the new planters in all the province "is scarce visible. For the Irish, of whom many townships might be made, do not "now dwell together in any ordinary form, but wander with their cattle all the summer "in the mountains, and all the winter in the woods" (vol. xxx. 42). But when the war of 1641 broke out, the Creaghts were at once expelled from the counties of Antrim and Down, as the old Scottish planters of those counties, and the invading army of new Scots, were unwilling to have any of their enemies' race amongst them. The royal army of six regiments quartered about Derry, called "the Lagan forces," did the same. And in consequence numbers of these Creaghts accompanied the Ulster army with their herds, which acted as a kind of commissariat to these forces. (Ormonde to the Council, dated Siginstown, 11 October 1646, vol. xix. 81.) The other provinces beheld with astonishment and dismay the Tartar-like hordes of Owen O'Neil's army; and the farmers and yeomen of Kilkenny, driven from their tillage and plundered of their goods, flocked into Kilkenny in 1646, ringing their plough-irons in the street in token

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No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

of despair, and to convey to the Confederate Assembly a sense of their distress. But peaceable Creaghts fixed themselves in all parts of the country, and were not unwelcome, as they helped to lighten the burden of the neighbourhood, by being contributory to the ever-increasing assessments.

(*a.*)—*Civil Appointments.*

On the death of the Earl of Roscommon, Sir George Hamilton was made his Majesty's treasurer, and to him or his deputy all orders for payments are directed.[1] On 16th November 1649, Sir Lucas Dillon is made his Majesty's vice treasurer at war, *vice* Earl of Roscommon, deceased;[2] 19th September 1649, Francis Lord Athenry, his Majesty's muster-master-general;[3] 21st January 1649–50, George Blackney, his Majesty's auditor-general during the absence of Sir James Ware;[4] 6th November 1649, James Cusack, his Majesty's attorney-general and chief judge of his Majesty's court of admiralty; 2nd April 1650, Captain George Lane, of Tulsk in the county of Roscommon, is made high sheriff of that county, and custos rotulorum of the county of Clare, while Thomas Clanchy is made clerk of the Crown, and James Preston clerk of the peace of the same;[5] 6th May 1650, Lord Athenry, Sir Lucas Dillon, Sir Ullick Burke, Sir Dermot O'Shaughnessa, Hubert Burke, Captain John Kelly, Captain Richard Lane, and Feagh Flin, are appointed sequestrators for seizing enemies', absentees', and delinquents' lands in the province of Connaught, and letting them by open cant for the public use;[6] 17th June 1650, Sir Edward Fitzharris and three others are appointed to a like office for the county of Limerick;[7] and on same date, others are appointed for the counties of Tipperary, Clare, and Kerry.[8]

(*b.*)—*Military Appointments.*

Among the military commissions issued by Ormonde as Lord Lieutenant to members of the late confederate party, are the following:—

Lord Athenry is made (19th September 1649) muster-master-general of his Majesty's army.[9]

Captain John Bellew (11th August 1650) is appointed lieutenant of the ordnance.[10]

Colonel Hugh Byrne (23rd January 1649–50) is made governor of the county of Wicklow, and of all the forces and inhabitants there.[11] Having been already (9th September 1649), commissioned to distress the enemy on the Wicklow side, and to demolish all places of strength likely to fall into the enemy's hands.[12]

Major-General William Dungan (30th August 1649) has a commission to raise and command 200 dragoons.[13]

Captain Thomas Dungan (18th May 1649) was quartermaster-general.[14]

Sir Walter Dungan (13th August 1650) was commissioned to raise and command as many horse and foot for his Majesty's service as he could, and to nominate inferior officers, to whom commissions should be duly issued.[15]

Sir Thomas Esmond, knight and baronet, (2nd September 1650) to be a colonel of a regiment of foot in his Majesty's pay, to consist of 10 companies, each of 100 men.[16]

Colonel Myles McSweeny (21st December 1649) to be the colonel of a regiment of foot of like number, with commission (23rd December 1649) to hold and maintain Tory island and the rest of the islands about Killybeg; and the regiment of foot he commands as colonel in his Majesty's service, are to have their winter quarters in Donegal.[17]

Captain Roger Moore (12th August 1650) was commissioned to raise a troop of 60 horsemen besides officers, unconnected with any regiment, and 200 dragoons,[18] and had a commission to execute martial law in the King's and Queen's Counties, both the latter dated 12th August 1650.[19]

Major-General Hugh O'Neill (28th August 1650), had commission to raise and command a regiment of 1,000 men besides officers;[20] and

Colonel Hugh Roe O'Neill (8th August 1650), the like.[21]

These volumes last described have not been cited by Carte, nor do they seem to have been used by any other writers upon Ireland.

As they contain a vast number of official entries of civil and military appointments, of warrants, orders, and petitions, with indexes (or alphabets of names), they will prove a source of knowledge to the historical and genealogical inquirer concerning families that soon afterwards disappeared, and will throw fresh light upon the general history of Ireland.

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[1] clxii. 367. [2] Ibid. 63. [3] clvi. 410. [4] Ibid. 277. [5] clxii. [6] Ibid 160.
[7] Ibid. 201. [8] Ibid. [9] clxii. 63. [10] Ibid. 294. [11] Ibid. 118. [12] Ibid. 64.
[13] Ibid. 58. [14] clv. 161. [15] clxii. 326. [16] Ibid. 108. [17] Ibid. 109. [18] Ibid. 323.
[19] Ibid. 328. [20] Ibid. 335. [21] Ibid. 330.

No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

(c.)—*Letting of Absentees' and Delinquents' Lands.*

The nature and conditions of sequestration will be best understood from the official instructions of the Commissioners.

"Ormonde.

"Instructions to be observed by the Com^rs of sequestration for the county of .

"Degrees & qualifications of Delinquents lyable to sequestrac'on.

1. "All such persons as haveinge any estates in this kingdome, and are absent from hence without lycense from his Ex^cie the L^d Lieutenant had & obtained since the 17th of January 1648, & of those especially,

2. "Such as have been actors in or consented to the execrable murther of the late Kinge, or have been of the Committee for his tryall, or having given their votes thereunto, or endeavor to justifye in practize, writing, or language those whoe have perpetrated that murther or their abettors.

3. "Such as have listed themselves in the Rebells independ^t army since the conclusion of the last Peace in the Isle of Wight with his late Ma^tie, or doe continue in that service.

4. "Such as have been officers or members of this army, or any others resident here have acted for & concurred with the designes of the Rebells party in England or Ireland, or hold, or have had or shall have correspondence with them or who stand now sequestered for such offence.

5. "Such as being absent out of this kingdome & have not returned hither by or before the time or times in the Proclamation limited & set forth for that purpose, & in their persons & goodes estates really contribute & adhere to the condic'ons of the Peace lately made by his now Ma^ties direction & confirmation between us & the Roman Catholique party, & be aydinge & assistinge thereunto & to the cause we have undertaken.

6. "Such as in this kingdome, shall adhere to & willingly relieve any party in opposic'on to his Ma^ties authoritie entrusted with us or hold intelligence with them.

7. "Such as shall villifie & deprave the condic'ons of peace lately made with the Roman Catholiques in such sort as the comon people shall be alienated from their affections, discouraged & drawen into jealousie in relac'on to those who were the actors, or instrumentall therein to the prejudice of the comon cause, or to an hinderance of a necessarye contribu'on thereunto.

8. "Item, yo^u shall accept, take, comprehend, & repute all such persons whatsoever to be delinquents, as yo^u shall find, know, or prove to be within y^r compasse of any the degrees or qualifications of the offence above mentioned, & proceed to a sequestrac'on of their lands, tenements, hereditaments, goodes & chattles, both reall & personall respectively, & the same to let, sett, & seize & dispose of for the use of his Ma^tie for the tearme of 3 yeares or under, as you shall in your judgement find of most advantage for his Ma^ties service, reserving such rent as you shall agree upon over and above all country charges."

The course of procedure was by petition such as the following:—

"The petic'on of S^r Ullick Bourke, Kn^t & Bar^t.

"Humbly shewing y^t yo^r pet^r dureing these warres have in his owne person w^th what power hee was able to mayse most faithfully & cheerefully to y^r hazard of his life, & losse of worldly fortune contributed to his Ma^ties service & interest in this kingdome, & by his fidelity therein y^r losse & devastac'on of his estate by y^r cruelty of his Majestie's enemies, & y^t Edward Ormsby & his son Robert Ormesby w^ch their adherents, bearing especial mallice to yo^r pet^r, have ben principall instruments in y^r destruce'on of his estate by frequent depredations, the slaughter of his tenn^ts, burning his habitac'on, in soe much a little or noe p'te of the sd. estate yeilds any kind of profitt unto yo^r pet^r. And the s^d Edward Ormsby & his son continuing still in rebellion ag^st his Ma^tie & being heretofore possessed of y^r undernamed lands in y^r county of Roscomon & now to be disposed of as enemyes estate,

"It may please yo^r Ex^cy, for yo^r pet^rs incouradgement & in recompence of y^r destruce'on comitted by them upon his estate, to graunt him a custodiam or sequestrac'on of y^r s^d lands & &c.

"Tobbervaddye	-	-	-	1 q^r.
"Grange	-	-	-	4 q^rs.
"Casbellane	-	-	-	1 q^r.
"in Ballyglass	-	-	-	2 q^rs.
"Shrinoe	-	-	-	1 q^r.
"Lissenabe	-	-	-	1 q^r.
"Kinitie	-	-	-	2 q^rs."

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No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

"Kilkenny Castle 22° 7ber 1649.

"Wee recommend the pet' unto y' Com" appointed for setting delinquents estates in y' county of Roscomon to be preferred to y' tenancy of y' lands within menc'oned at a yearly rent, provided y' same be not already sett. "ORMONDE."

And thus we find Ormonde, on 20th April 1649, on the petition of Sir Nicholas Plunket, making an order directed to the Commissioners of sequestration, that Sir N. Plunket be preferred tenant to the manor of Tounduffe, the estate of Sir Walsingham Cooke, in the county of Wexford.[1] Again on 14th May 1649, Enesa Kenaley, tenant from the public of all the enemies' estates in the Irish baronies of the county of Wexford, at the yearly rent of 1,073*l.* 11*s.*, alleges that he has fully paid the same on orders or assignments from the late Confederate Government, and petitions for a reference, and Ormonde refers it to the Earl of Roscommon for his report.[2] On 5th May 1649, Captain Balthazar Nugent, in his petition, alleges that his brother James Nugent, clerk, sometime minister of Mullingar, has an estate in the county of Westmeath, and that said James Nugent is a pernicious enemy and inveterately bent against his Majesty; and the petitioner being continually obedient to the government, and in actual service under his Excellency's orders, prays to farm it at a yearly rent according to the articles of peace, and Ormonde directs the Commissioners for letting delinquents' estates in that county to admit him to the tenancy of the estate.[3] On 8th May 1649, Colonel John Trenchard alleges by his petition that he had at the beginning of these troubles a good estate of inheritance of his own, and was possessed of goods and stock in right of his wife, the widow of Sir Richard Southwell, knight, deceased, to the value of 10,000*l.*, yet he lost all by the insurrection, and had also forsaken a good estate in England, now sequestered by the Independent party, which he was willing to lose rather than decline his Majesty's service; he prays therefore (and is ordered by the Marquis of Ormonde) to have, from the Commissioners for letting of enemies', absentees', and delinquents' lands, the tenancy of Lord Herbert of Castle Island's estate; also the lands and impropriations that belong to the Lord Borohill (Broghill), in the county of Kerry.[4] On the 18th May 1649, Captain Oliver Dungan obtains the tenancy of Castle Dermot, belonging to the Earl of Kildare, as enemies' estate, and Captain Thomas Dungan the Earl's lands of Grany, both lying in the county of Kildare.[5]

"The humble petition of Edmund Tute sheweth that the town and lands of Killowly in the King's County are to be sett for the publique use by the delinquency of Sir John Sherlock, Kn', now in arms against his Majesty, and prays to be admitted tenant at a reasonable rent.

"And by order made by Ormonde at Kilkenny Castle, 2d April 1649, addressed to the Commissioners for setting Delinquents' estates in the s^d King's County, is to be preferred tenant thereto." (clv. p. 88).

By a strange historical retribution, Captain Thomas Caryll is "preferred tenant by "the Commissioners *to Sir William Parsons's estate* at Dunshaughlin in the county "of Meath. Kilkenny, 1st August 1649." (ibid. p. 90.)

Finally, Charles Itchingham, by his petition, sheweth that by order of the late General Assembly, dated 10th January last [1648–9], he was to receive 320*l.* out of 7 ploughlands and a half of Donbrody, in the county of Wexford, lately enjoyed by the Lady Dowager of Clanmaleer as her dower, but now in the hands of the public by her death, and having entered on one ploughland called Ballevelick, and made fallow and gardens, all since destroyed by daily incursions of armies from Duncannon fort, and lately of Glengary's troops, he prays to be preferred to the tenancy of Ballyvelick, and is ordered it as part of a delinquent's estate, by order made at Kilkenny Castle, 30th May 1649. (clv. p. 208.)

(d.)—Ordinary Administration of Justice between Party and Party.

The suspension of the ordinary forms of procedure in this department was still more remarkable.

22nd March 1649–50, Oliver Deane of Galway, merchant, by his petition shows that the under-named persons are truly indebted to petitioner in the several sums to their names annexed, and prays an order to mayor and recorder of Galway to summon such of the parties as are resident within the town and liberties to answer upon oath, and to give satisfaction, and that Colonel Riecard Bourke, and Sir Richard Blake,

[1] clv. 13. [2] Ibid. 157. [3] Ibid. 110. [4] Ibid. 126. [5] Ibid. 161.

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knight, and James Davocke, esquire, or any two of them, do judge between petitioner and such of them as reside in the county at large, and that for what shall appear due they be compelled by the cesse of horse and foot to make your suppliant satisfaction. The names of 13 debtors are annexed, with debts alleged, varying from 30*l.* to 300*l.* The order made is as follows:—

"Loughreagh, 22nd March 1649.

"The parties above complained on are hereby required to give the petitioner present satisfaction of his just demands, or otherwise to appear forthwith before us to show cause to the contrary.[1]

"ORMONDE."

On 23rd March 1649–50, Richard Lynch Fitzwilliam and Mary his wife, and Margaret French and Ellice French, sisters and heir, administrators of Walter French Fitzhenry, late deceased, petitioners, and Meyler Burke, respondent. This is a regular petition of revivor by the administrators, who pray execution of a former order of his Excellency against the body, goods, and lands of respondent. The following is the order of his Excellency:—

"Loughreagh, 23rd March 1649.

"We pray Jeffrey Browne, esquire, to take this petition and the annexed proceedings [some already had before his Excellency in the lifetime of said Walter French] into consideration, and to certify us his opinion what he conceives fit to be done thereupon."

Then comes Jeffrey Browne's report or certificate, and thereupon the following order:—

"Loughreagh, 27th March 1650.

"Upon consideration had of the above certificate, and for the reasons therein expressed, we require the defendant within three days after sight or notice hereof to show cause (if any he can) why the petitioners should not have the benefit of our former order of the 6th of this month, otherwise such further order shall be given herein as shall be fitt.[2]

"ORMONDE."

(c.)—Petitions for Relief Extraordinary.

Mixed up with these curious anomalies, come applications arising out of the special circumstances of the times.

Thus, Lord Viscount Fitzwilliam having retired, as he states, under date 19th September 1649, from his seat at Meryon, pursuant to his Excellency's proclamation of the 27th August 1649, for all liege subjects inhabiting within 15 miles of the city of Dublin to withdraw into the adjacent counties with all their goods and cattle, in order to deprive the rebels in the city of Dublin of the benefit of any traffic with them, now petitions his Excellency for lands proportionable to his quality and the estate he has deserted, as promised by the proclamation. Ormonde refers the petition to Lord Athenry, Sir Lucas Dillon, and the other Commissioners of trust, and by his order made at Kilkenny Castle on 2nd October 1649, upon their report, directs that, forasmuch as the petitioner, the Lord Viscount Fitzwilliam of Meryon, hath not wherewith to stock waste lands, and that such lands as his Lordship has pitched upon are previously assigned to others, his Lordship shall have for his present subsistence 100*l.* a year.[3] On 1st March 1648–9, Roger Moore of Ballyna, in the county of Kildare, esquire, states that his whole estate is in the enemies' hands, having been preyed upon by the garrison of Ballynakill under the command of Lord Mountgarret, and petitions for subsistence. He is recommended by the Commissioners of Trust, to whom the petition was referred, to the tenancy of Ballynekill, in the Queen's County; but Lord Ormonde, by his final order made at Kilkenny Castle, 19th May 1649, declares that the tenancy of Ballynekill cannot be granted the petitioner, but if he shall pitch upon any other fitting place he will take it into consideration.[4]

On 22nd December 1649, Philip Martell, one of the banished inhabitants of the city of Cork, being just expelled, as he states, a second time by the revolt of the English garrison to Cromwell, sets forth in his petition that he and all those of his friends and natives were stripped and plundered of all that ever they had, insomuch as for the space of 24 hours the one did not know the miseries of the other, by which means the said poor inhabitants have a greater sense of the last than former plundering (when they were driven out by Iochiquin on his revolt to the Parliament in 1644); and he now petitions, for the relief of himself, his wife, and six young children, that,

[1] clvii. 23. [2] Ibid. 27. [3] clxii. 51. [4] clv. 176.

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No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

inasmuch as one Robert Little enjoys petitioner's house, garden, and shops in Cork, and has a house in Limerick in the possession of one Henry Price, though inferior in value and building, petitioner may be preferred to the tenancy of said house in Limerick, and by Ormonde's order nisi, made at Limerick, 16th February 1649–50, his petition is granted.[1]

In like manner, "the humble petition of William Luttrell in most humble manner sheweth unto your Excellency, in relation of his loyalty to his late Sacred Majesty, your petitioner, with his wife and children and family, were by Colonel Jones baniaht out of the city of Dublin, and forced to desert his house, goods, and all that he had; by means whereof he hath not wherewithal to relieve himself, his wife, and children. So that your petitioner is like to perish if not relieved by your Excellency's conferring some employment upon him; the premisses considered in humble request is that your Excellency will be pleased to grant unto your petitioner to be only Commissioner of the town of Athy," &c. &c. Ormonde, by order dated Kilkenny Castle, 26th May 1649, "especially recommends the petitioner to the Commissioners authorised by us "in pursuance of the Articles of the Peace, to be preferred to the employment above "mentioned."

Again, Captain John Whitney's petition sheweth, that by the incursion of the Ulster forces under Owen Ro. O'Neil he was forced to forsake the manor and lordship of Shian, in the Queen's County, and fly for refuge to his Excellency at Dublin; and upon his expulsion the possession of the premises were conferred [by the Confederate Council] on Colonel Lewis Moore, who now enjoyeth them. And forasmuch as the petitioner hath submitted to the late peace, and hath come out of Dublin to serve his Majesty, he prays that he may be restored to his estate, and Colonel Lewis Moore be removed. And by order made at Kilkenny Castle, 25th May 1649, he is ordered, in pursuance of the said peace, the repossession of his estate.[2]

Another class is represented by "the humble petic'on of Edward Magher, most humbly shewing y^t y^r pet^r, being an estated man in y^e counie of Wiekloe to y^e value of 150*l.* p. ann., was most unjustly turned out of his e^d inheritance by the late plantac'on made in y^e Earle of Strafford's tyme; and y^r y^e warr coming soone after, & especially in y^t county, & yo^r pet^r being none of y^r ancient natives of y^t p^rts, was suddenly pilladged of all his meanes & personall estate to y^e value of 1,200*l.* ster^l, & left charged with a wife & six small children, whose wife soone after dyed for meare want & greafe; and y^r ever sithence yo^r pet^r & y^e s^d six children were & are almost famished for want, & will doubtlesse starve unles suddenly relieved by yo^r Ex^cy in yo^r most gratious & charitable favo^r towards y^e banished & y^r distressed. Yo^r pet^r humbly prayeth yo^r Ex^cy, for God's cause, to graunt unto him & his s^d children, by way of subsistence, some reliefe, as other banished men received since these troubles," &c. &c. This petition was referred by Lord Ormonde to the Commissioners of Trust, and they, by their order dated at Kilkenny, 16th May 1649, ordered him 7*s.* 6*d.* per week by the Receiver of Weekly Excise in Kilkenny, which was confirmed by Lord Ormonde at Kilkenny Castle, 22nd May 1649."[3]

Some of the petitions are from public bodies.

Thus "the humble petition of y^e Soffraigne and Commons of Thomastown in all humbleness sheweth unto your Excellencie, that the pure Corporation of Thomastowne, besides their proportion of the winter quarter, are charged with 84 souldiers & their officers, of Captain Archer's company, 25 souldiers of the Lord Ivengh's regiment, and 15 troopers of Sir Walter Butler's troope, with a lieutenant, quartermaster, & corporal, being also appointed to get lodging there as their head-quarters, their full means being taken up and duly paid out of the county. Yet, notwithstanding, they take meat and drink and lodging in the said poor Corporation, and pay nothing for the same; and such as do absent themselves do exact for every soldier nine pence per week for their lodging; and some, not therewith content, but by stealth & otherwise, do take from the inhabitants of the said poor Corporation all such goods as they can light on; and some of Captain Bryan's company, on the 2^d of this instant, at night time, took away one barrel of hearin of the goods of Michael White of the said town, valued 24*s.*, and broke and carried with them the most of 3 other barrels, and wasted and consumed all the roots & herbage of the said town, to the utter ruin & undoing of the said inhabitants. Two troops of Captain Shee being there quartered, and disbanded on the 7th day of Feb^r last,

[1] civi. 499. [2] civ. 195. Ibid. 182.

having received full satisfaction during their continuance in pay, notwithstanding, on the 3d of this instant, distrained upon lands of the said town, exacting & demanding means after this disbanding. The means of which souldiers & troops for lodging, fire, and candle light only, though not therewith content, amounts to 7*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, besides their officers. So, as the said poor Corporation is disabled to maintain themselves or entertein others, and are like to be utterly undone unless relieved by your Excellencie, to require the said soldiers, troops, & officers to remove out of the said town into their quarters, and compel their officers to make satisfaction unto your petitioners of their past damages, and to require the said two troops to restore the said distress by them wrongfully taken, and not to exact more means within the said Corporation. And your petitioners, otherwise are like to be undone, shall ever pray."

Whereupon Ormonde, Carrick, 9th March 1648, makes order:—

"We require the several within-named officers to see that satisfaction be forthwith made unto the petitioners of what shall appear by proof to have been exacted from [them] by the said souldiers within mentioned beyond their dues; and likewise to take order that the petitioners in future may have no just cause to complain, and thereof not to fail at their perils.

"Ormonde."[1]

Again, "the humble petition of the miserable inhabitants of the town of Gouran, humbly sheweth, that the said town of Gouran of all other towns within the county of Kilkenny is most poor and distressed, and that occasioned by the thoroughfare of armies, cesses, and billetting of soldiers. That now lately 74 cavaleers for the space of six weeks were (upon your Excellencie's orders) freely & cheerfully entertained by your petitioners in hope of satisfaction; yet so it is that notwithstanding your petitioners proved upon account that the sum of 30*l.* was due to them for the entertainment aforesaid, yet your petitioners could obtain no more payment than 8*l.* 12*s.*, as by a tickett signed by Colonel Wogan may appear. It may therefore please to order that your petitioners shall be put into a present speedy way of payment for the residue of the said sum, or otherwise to order that your petitioners by way of deduction may be allowed in the next & immediate applotment the sum of 20*l.* expressed in said tickett to be in arrear." And, &c.

On the 7th of June [1649], Ormonde gives judgment in the case as follow:—

"Upon consideration had of this petition, we are pleased to order that the sum of 20*l.* ster. mentioned in the annexed tickett be allowed unto the petitioners out of their next applotment. And do therefore hereby require the Receiver General to take due notice thereof and to give them allowance of the same accordingly.

"Ormonde."

The following is the "tickett" referred to.

"These are to witness to all men that the gentlemen quartered in the Town of Gouran have satisfied the said town in 8*l.* 12*s.*, so there remains due to the said town upon their own account 20*l.*

"Edward Wogan."[2]

Again we find a specimen of a different class of grievance:—

"The humble pet[n] of Mahon McCruttin.

"Most lamentably & grievously complayneth unto yo[r] Lop[p] yo[r] poore & distressed suppl[t], that whereas yo[r] s[d] suppl[t] was flying away with his cattle least he should be plundered by Colonell Finnies men, & by chance he met Colonell Woogane & his company & tooke from him the number of 7 milch cowes & 2 dry cowes, being all the releife he had to manteigne his wife & family, his croppe of corne being all eaten by the armyes horses. The premisses considered, may it please your Ex[cy] to consiserate the pet[n] distressed condic'on by comanndinq the s[d] Colonell Wogan to make present restitue'on unto him of his said cattle, otherwise he & his wife & children shall begge from doore to doore." And, &c.

"Clare, 6[o] 7bris 1650.

"The pet[r] prooving by sufficient witnesses the contents of this petic'on to be true, we require Colonell Wogan to deliver unto him the cowes in the petic'on menc'oned.

"Ormonde."[3]

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[1] civ. 2.
[2] Ibid. 218.
[3] Carte Papers, civii. 380.

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No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

(*f.*)—*Petitions of Protestant Clergy.*

Before this mixed Government the clergy of both Churches appear for the first time upon an equal footing. We subjoin specimens of the petitions of the Protestant clergy.

4th April 1649, Richard Butler, clerk, states that before the commotions he was beneficed in the diocese of Tuam and county of Galway, but was at the general insurrection pillaged and deprived of his benefice, and fled with his wife and two orphans, who are on his hands, first to Galway, and there lived for one year in great poverty, and thence to Loughreagh, where, ever since, under the protection of the Marquis of Clanricarde, he exercises his functions among the Protestants there and at Portumna, though in very necessitous condition. By his petition he prays relief, and is ordered a salary of 40*l.* per annum.[1]

18th May 1649, Richard Underwood, clerk, coming from Dublin destitute, prays relief, and is recommended by Ormonde to the Bishop of Cloyne and Dean Boyle, who have the disposing of church revenues in Munster for relief of the Protestant clergy.[2] Mr. Underwood in the following year appears again. By his petition of 18th February 1649–50, he states that he marched as chaplain with his Excellency's regiment of foot to Drogheda, and remained there till the town was taken, was stripped, and with great difficulty escaped with his life; he prays by his petition, and is ordered, immediate payment of his arrears.[3]

(*g.*)—*Petitions of Roman Catholic Secular Clergy.*

The grievances of the Catholic clergy were of a different kind.

On 12th May 1649, John Russell, priest and chanter of Cloyne, and Morris Ruane, priest and vicar of the same, by their petition show that they have been in the possession of the cathedral for five years last past, and they with the other dignitaries of that cathedral have frequently celebrated mass there, that they hold the keys, and on the very day of the concluding of the late peace were in clear and actual possession thereof, and celebrated mass there that day, and yet the Lord President of Munster (Inchiquin), contrary to the tenor of the late peace, issued his warrant for apprehending the petitioners' persons for saying mass there. They therefore pray inquiry as to how the possession of the said church has been enjoyed, being the sole point in question, pursuant to those articles which ought inviolably to be observed. The order thereon follows:—

"Kilkenny Castle, the 13th May 1649.

"We do appoint the 11th of June next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, there to hear this difference, at which time both parties by themselves or their agents sufficiently authorized and entrusted, are required to appear and produce all such witnesses as they have for the manifestation of the truth of the difference. In the meantime the petitioners are to give the adverse party timely notice of these our directions, to the end they may come prepared as aforesaid."

21st May 1649, the Protestant dean and chapter of Waterford, and the clergies of the baronies of Upperthird and Middlethird and Gaultier, in the county of Waterford, complain of a disturbance given them in their livings; the Marquis of Ormonde refers it to Sir Richard Osborne, baronet, Captain Joshua Boyle, John Power of Kilmedan, and Thomas Porter, esquire, to call all parties before them, and to ascertain in whom the possession was at the time of the proclamation of the peace, being 17th January last, or at the time of the cessation with the Lord Baron Inchiquin, that he may thereupon give such order as is just.[4]

In pursuance of this peace, the Marquis of Ormonde, on 6th September 1649, issued a commission to Henry Warren and Gerald Fitzgerald, esquires, to ascertain what church livings were on 17th January last possessed by either Protestant or Roman Catholic clergy in the diocese of Kildare, and to settle them according to the articles of peace; and for such livings as were not then possessed by either of them, it was ordered that the profits of them be converted towards the maintenance of his Majesty's army. Given at Castle Jordan, the 6th of September 1649.[5]

The petition of David (Roth), Lord Bishop of Ossory (21st April 1649), shews that his tenants of the see lands, taking advantage of the distempers of the times, and well knowing that petitioner is old and bedrid, and unable to proceed by distress, neglect to pay him their rents; he therefore prays a renewal of the order of the late General Assembly and Supreme Council for Captain John Bryan to cess them with a competent number of foot soldiers until they shall pay; for his lands are so waste, they yield not as much as may maintain the church in any beseeming manner, and petitioner himself for want of maintenance must be forced to break up house, and live obscurely and meanly.[6]

[1] clv. 68. Part I. [2] Ibid. 180. [3] clvi. 309. [4] clv. 172.
[5] clxii. 73. [6] clv. 98a.

No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

Father Thomas Talbot petitions (5th of May 1649), that being appointed chaplain major-general of the horse of this kingdom, his Excellency may issue his order (which is accordingly done) for all commanders, officers, chaplains, and others to permit him to execute his office.[1] And (29th March 1650), his Excellency gives order to Captain Terence Coughlin, commissary of the stores, to issue ont unto him, from the magazine of his Majesty's provisions remaining in his hands, 10 barrels of wheat, taking his acquittance for the value thereof in money in part payment of his arrears.[2]

(*h.*)—*Petitions of Regular Clergy.*

Still more curious was the position of the Regulars during this interval.

28th January 1649-50, Walter Wale, of the convent of the Augustinians in Tulla, Carlow, shows that he and his predecessors, long before the establishing of the peace, and for a good while after, were in the possession of the gardens, park, and other the precincts of the said abbey of Tulla, till, on or about the 17th March last, James Butler of Tulla, esquire (by what pretence the petitioner knows not) hath dispossessed petitioner, being the only relief which the said poor convent had; and as by the peace the friars-mendicants were to enjoy the respective precincts anciently belonging to their abbeys, he prays by his petition that he may be re-established in the possession; which the Marquis of Ormonde accordingly orders, unless cause be shown before him to the contrary.

"The humble petition of William Malone & father William St. Leger of the Societie of Jhesus.

"Sheweth that by a grant from the Corporation of Kilkenny their order is interested in the Monastery of St. John's; and that they are appointed to oversee the colledge which for education of youth and the encrease of learning is to be erected in this city in pursuance of several orders granted to that effect by the Assembly of Confederate Catholicks. Yet they are disturbed within the precincts of their monastery by some who oppose them in the enjoying the full benefit of this grant and the Articles of the Peace." Ormonde thereupon refers the matter to the Mayor of Kilkenny and Sir Nicholas Plunkett, Doctor Gerald Fenuell, and Mr. Walter Archer, or any three of them to compose the difference if they can by consent, otherwise to certify what they shall find. Dated Kilkenny Castle, 24th April 1649.[3]

(*i.*)—*Petitions of Nuns.*

Even the nuns were encouraged by the presence of friends in the Government to present their petitions.

The humble petitions of "the poor inclosed nuns residing in the city of Kilkenny" show (of 19th May 1649), that of 40*l.* a year allotted to them by the late council and government of the Confederates, 26*l.* was charged upon a house in Kilkenny which has now failed, and the 14*l.* charged on the excise is kept back from them, and they are thereby reduced to such poverty as to be in great danger, for want of means, to break up their inclosure and to disperse, God knows where. The following is the Lord Lieutenant's order:—

"Kilkenny Castle, 19th May 1649.

"Upon consideration of the petition we do hereby pray and require our very good Lord James Earl of Roscommon, out of such of his Majesty's treasure as now remains under his charge, or shall next come to his hands, to pay unto the petitioners 27*l.* 10*s.*, whereof this and petitioners' acquittance shall be a sufficient warrant.

"Ormonde."[4]

On 18th January following (1649-50), "the mother abbess and the rest of the poor "Clares late residing in Wexford," state that they have been driven out of Wexford and banished from their convent, where they continued their prayers, and have no place left them in their country (being dispersed) to remain together, nor maintenance to relieve them; and the mother abbess and their friends being unable to help them, they pray relief, and on the report of the Commissioners of trust made in pursuance of the Lord Lieutenant's reference, Lord Ormonde directs Sir George Hamilton, knight and baronet, to pay them 20*l.* per annum monthly.[5]

(*j.*)—*Petitions of Banished Creaghts of Ulster.*

Phelim Magennis by his petition (21st April 1649) shows that his father, lately deceased, always adhered unto this government, and left petitioner of tender years, since whose death he and his Creaghts are very much impaired, as well by the

[1] civ. 111. [2] civii. 179. [3] civ. 39. [4] civ. 167. [5] civi. 309.

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No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

thoroughfare of soldiers as by excess of country charges, and are like to suffer extraordinarily for want of his Excellency's protection to go as true subjects under the present government within his Excellency's quarters. Ormonde accordingly grants them his protection.[1]

On 27th March 1650, the same Phelim shows cause against the Lord Lieutenant's order "Nisi" made in the suit where the Lady Ellinor McDonel, his mother, relict of Ever McGenis, esquire, deceased, was petitioner, and the said Phelim respondent. The Lady Ellinor, it appears, claimed the thirds of the rents or profits of the said Creaghts depending upon respondent, by virtue of her marriage settlement; he alleges that the said Creaghts for these many years past have not lived upon the petitioner's or respondent's lands, and are not tied to pay him any rent, and what they do pay him for his relief is by way of charity or benevolence.[2]

Hugh Magenis and Edward Magenis (9th July 1649) complain of Viscount Mountgarret for seizing by strong hand the cows whereon 60 poor people depended; and it appears by the report of Sir Nicholas Plunkett and Jeffery Browne, to whom the petition was referred by Lord Ormonde for their report, that one Captain Magenis of Lord Iveagh's regiment, but unconnected with the petitioners, took 12 cows from Viscount Mountgarret's tenants at Polecopple in the county of Wexford, and that Viscount Mountgarret thereupon sent a company of foot soldiers to petitioner's Creaghts, supposing they were partners with the said captain, and swept off 92 cows and 20 goats; and one of the petitioners being informed that their prey was taken for pretence of said 12 cows, went to the captain's abode, and finding the captain out, but his wife and the cows at home, he took up eight of said cows, and received back all the said prey but 33 cows: the defendant is required, by order dated at Kilkenny Castle, 17th September 1649, to restore them.[3]

(*k.*)—*Petitions regarding Ravages of the Ulster Army.*

Maguire Lord Baron of Inniskillen by his petition prays that Phillip Reilly should deliver up to him Crom Castle. The respondent answers (20th March 1649–50) that his Lordship has no title; that Colonel Rory Maguire about six years ago repaired the castle, and put a garrison into it; and when the forces of the counties of Cavan, Monaghan, Longford, and Leitrim marched to the field, the said warders of the castle, calling to them all the thieves, rogues, and vagabonds of the county of Fermanagh, seized great preys of cows, pillage of churches and houses, and when the owners followed their goods they were not only refused restitution, but divers were murdered; and Colonel Maguire being confessedly unable to controul them he yielded up the castle at the request of the gentry of the said counties to petitioner to garrison.[4]

Lady Mary Hamilton of Roscren, sister of the Marquis of Ormonde, and wife of Sir George Hamilton, sets forth in her petition (21st December 1649) the ravages done in two days and nights by McMahon's regiment of horse passing through Roscren on their march. Every trooper, assuming the name of an officer, had under his leading 200 horse, with 100 garsons, with 100 stolen garrons and horses which they took out of gentlemen's castles. Every trooper, besides excess of meat and drink, took whole ricks of oats, hutches full of beare and oaten malt, and not content with houses or stables, filled the barns with their horses, nor would they leave their quarters till every trooper had 3*s.* for himself, 1*s.* for his garson, and 8*d.* for his captain's means; and the officers threatening to undo the town, petitioner gave them 7*l.* besides what they took from the town, as liveries, saddles, bridles, horselocks, pots, pans, gridirons, brandirons, ploughirons, spades, &c., bedding, carpets, women's gowns and petticoats, in a word, whatever came in their way, and there was no restoring of it unless the owners would buy it again from them.

(*l.*)—*Petitions regarding Waste Lands.*

Captain Richard Lane of Tulske, county of Roscommon, shows (25th September 1649) that the two parishes of Kilcowley and Ogulla, being a divident, is altogether waste and uninhabited and deserted, only a small habitation petitioner hath in the town of Tulske, yet is charged as if the whole divident were inhabited, and obtains Lord Ormonde's order to the Commissioners of applotment not to charge petitioner and his tenants with any more than according to the habitation and visible substance of the parishes and divident above mentioned.[5]

The portrifie and inhabitants of the town of Innistеage declare (18th September 1649) they have been so overcharged that all the inhabitants deserted the town last winter except eight.[6]

The mayor and sheriffs of Waterford (16th October 1649), being cessed with

[1] civi. 22a. [2] civii. 33. [3] civi. 16. [4] civii. 4. [5] civi. 153. [6] Ibid. 34.

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No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

Captain Charlton's troop of horse, as delinquents for not paying their applotments, show that divers estated men, constant resident dwellers in the city, have withdrawn themselves into the county, taking with them their goods, to avoid the payment of the applotments; and according to the prayer of their petition his Excellency orders that the troopers shall follow the fugitives, according to a list to be furnished them by the mayor, and cess themselves upon them till the applotment be made.[1]

Four gentlemen of the name of Farrel represent the territory of Moytra in the county of Longford as so ruined and wasted by the Leinster and Ulster forces that whole families of them died through famine and hunger, and that in that whole territory there is none living but themselves, that they have been tenants to the public of the lands in the schedule, but fear that some great persons might thrust them out of their holdings, wasted though they are. They obtain his Excellency's order to the Commissioners for letting delinquents' estates in the county of Longford, that they be preferred tenants, paying as much out of the same as any other.[2]

But besides these books of entries concerning the period between 1645 and 1650, there is a series of official books concerning Ormonde's various lieutenancies during the reign of Charles II., commencing with his first lieutenancy in 1662, and ending only with his last, which expired with the decease of that king in 1684.

They consist of 15 folio volumes not of consecutive numbers, and (with the exception of three volumes of Ormonde's letters, and two of Lord Arran's while acting as his deputy) contain petitions, orders, warrants, embracing such a vast variety of subjects as would be a long task to classify.

We have consequently thought that the best mode of conveying a knowledge of the contents of these volumes would be to present instances, as in the case of the foregoing series, of the most important classes of business contained in them. We shall commence with those petitions which relate to temporary tenancies of vacant lands.

Custodiams.

Chief among these were applications concerning lands, arising out of the execution of the acts of settlement. For though it was competent only to the commissioners of the Court of Claims to remove any Adventurer or Soldier from his possession, yet whenever any land became temporarily vacant, any one seeking to possess it until such time as the commissioners should make a decree, was bound to apply to Ormonde as Lord Lieutenant, representing the King (in whom all the forfeitures were vested by the acts of settlement as a trustee), for an order to the Court of Exchequer to grant the applicant a *custodiam* or tenancy at will under the Crown, at a moderate rent, till further order. Accordingly, when some proprietor who had been transplanted into Connaught or Clare was restored to his ancient estate, his Connaught assignment became temporarily disengaged, and was free for Ormonde's disposal by custodiam, until such time as the lands should be finally disposed of by a further decree of the Court of Claims and when the Adventurers and Soldiers retrenched their lots and gave up one-third (as in the instance already given in Philip Lord Wharton's case), the retrenched parts became temporarily disengaged. Thus the Marquis and Marchioness of Antrim being restored to their ancient estate, the estates they had lately held in Connaught on account of the transplantation, became disposable; and Francis Lord Athenry (21st October 1663) prays a custodiam of them to enable him to prosecute his restitution to his ancient estate.[3]

Viscount Dillon of Costello's restoration to his ancient estate in Connaught, displaced of course the transplanters that had been removed thither in Cromwell's time. Among these was one John Nolan, whose lot or final assignment, in consideration of a considerable estate in Leinster, was 1,100 acres, being composed of 800 acres of Lord Dillon's lands, and 300 acres of Lord Mayo's. The latter was taken from him, and restored to Lady Mayo as her jointure lands, and he lost the rest upon Lord Dillon's restoration, so that the whole is exhausted from him to his utter undoing; he therefore prays (22nd October 1663) a custodiam of some Connaught lands late in the possession of Sir John Bellew, restored to his former estate in Louth as an innocent papist.[4]

Another fruitful source of applications for custodiams was for lands retrenched by the Adventurers and Soldiers under the provisions of the Act of Explanation passed in 1665.

Under the Act of Settlement (passed in 1662) they had lost a considerable proportion of land by the decrees of the commissioners of claims, directing the restoration of innocent Papists, and were liable to lose much more, inasmuch as the widows and

[1] clvi. 248. [2] Ibid. 273. [3] clix. 28. [4] Ibid. 34.

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No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

children of those proprietors whose life estates were forfeited, were yet entitled to respectively claim the provisions by way of jointure, remainders, or portions as younger children, secured for them by marriage settlements made before the rebellion of 23rd October 1641, if they themselves were innocent.

In this respect the Act of Settlement differed from the Cromwellian acts, for by them not only the proprietor and his wife and children, but the remainder men and next heirs, lost their rights and were transplanted; yet by the instructions for executing the King's declaration for the settlement of Ireland, afterwards embodied in the Act of Settlement, the qualification of "innocence" was fenced with so many bars by the contrivers, that they hoped not above half a dozen would pass them. 500 Irish however proved their innocence within the seven months employed by the commissioners in hearing claims of innocence, and got decrees, being principally widows who claimed their jointures, remainder men their estates in remainder, and younger children their portions, and 7,000 claimants were unheard when the year of hearing was expired.

In May 1663 the Soldiers, discontented at losing their lands to Innocents, organized a rebellion. Although it failed of its direct object through the vigilance of the Duke of Ormonde, yet such was the sympathy of all those possessed of power in Ireland with the objects of the conspiracy, that it was resolved to yield to its demands, and the Act of Explanation was passed, enacting that no further decrees of innocence should be given. But the King's assent to this great gain to the parties in possession under Cromwell's grants, was purchased by allowing him to name in the body of the act 54 persons of the dispossessed Irish (hence called Nominees), to be restored to their chief mansions, and 2,000 acres next adjacent, to be chosen within two months after the passing of the act. These selections, called "the contiguities of the Nominees," were duly made, and the Nominees were in hopes to be immediately restored to their ancient mansions and demesnes; but the act having declared that the Adventurers and Soldiers were to be first provided for, and all their deficiencies computed, and a reprise of equal value, worth, and purchase, be set out for any of them before he should be removed, it was found that the Nominees must go without. The Adventurers' and Soldiers' deficiencies were in fact more than enough to exhaust the whole of the land disposable for reprises. Accordingly, at the end of 13 years from the passing of the Act of Explanation, and 18 years from the King's restoration, that is to say in 1678, only a few of the Nominees were restored. Meantime, whenever any Adventurer or Soldier happened by his retrenchment to throw away any portion of a nominee's contiguity, the nominee applied to the Lord Lieutenant for a custodiam of it, at a moderate rent.

The following, dated 1st July 1667, will exhibit the nature of these petitions:—

"The petition of Edmond Nugent of Carlanstown, in the county of Meath, esquire, humbly sheweth that, through your Grace's favour, his father was one of the 36 persons named in his Majesty's Declaration of the 30th November 1660 to be restored without further proof, and likewise one of the 54 persons named in the Explanatory Act (of 1665) to have his principal seat and 2,000 acres; of which the petitioner nor his father have had any benefit, though his father was at great charges in England and Ireland prosecuting the said provisions, by which the petitioner is brought to a very indigent condition, and therefore humbly prayeth your Grace's order for possession of the retrencht lands in the annexed schedule mentioned, same being part of the petitioner's 2,000 acres, and that he may have the said lands since they were retrencht in order to his future relief." The Adventurers retrenching were Dr. Samuel Winter and Colonel Thomas Pigott.

Barnaby Lord Upper Ossory was another of the Nominees in the Act of Explanation. He had been also named in the King's Declaration of 30th November 1660, afterwards embodied in the Act of Settlement, but obtained no relief. In his petition he states that not having wherewith to sustain nature, or to maintain his wife, who was sole heiress of Lord Dunboyne, deceased, (who neither during the usurper's time, or since his Majesty's restoration, enjoyed any part of his estate, nor his daughter after him,) the petitioner by the charity and assistance of friends undertook a small farm during his father's lifetime to weld on with. For a time he lived, but afterwards negociated to sell his small stock so acquirvd, to maintain himself in his attendance at parliament as a peer of the realm, and to fee counsel and to bear other charges in this city, in expectation to have been restored to his estate, according to the Declaration and Act of Settlement, or at least to get the pittance of livelihood of 2,000 acres by the Act of Explanation; but receiving no benefit herein the petitioner was forced to break up house and family, and betake himself to this city, where he hath nothing to maintain himself or his credit. Unable to address his Majesty, he prays Ormonde as Lord Lieutenant to take some course for his subsistence (lx. 370).

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No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

But on 11th March 1666, divers Soldiers having retrenched some parcels of his estate in the Queen's County, he presents the following petition :—

"The petition of Barnaby Lord of Upper Ossory sheweth, that divers Soldiers in possession of your petitioner's estate in the Queen's County have retrenched several parcels, which are in his Majesty's disposal at present; that he had no lands in recompense of his estate, nor any part thereof, in his possession, though provided for in the Declaration and the Act of Settlement and Explanation as a nominee; may it therefore please your Grace to give order for a custodiam of the said parcels in the annexed schedule, to be granted the petitioner from May last, under such reservation as your Grace shall think fit. And your petitioner, &c."

"Dublin Castle, 11th of March 1666–7.

"If it shall appear unto our very good lord the Lord Chief Baron, and the rest of the barons of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer, that the lands desired by the petitioner are in his Majesty's disposal, they are to grant a custodiam thereof to the petitioner, to continue during his Majesty's pleasure, at such rent as they shall think fit.

"Ormonde, V."[1]

It was by means of these custodiams that some of the Nominees probably were restored. For though the possession was only precarious, and was liable to be defeated in order to supply the deficient Adventurers and Soldiers, yet the nominee being in possession when the Court of Claims closed their sittings two years afterwards, in January 1669, he remained undisturbed.

Discoverers.

Another great source of applications for custodiams was the trade (as it has been called by Sir William Petty) of discovery, or the pointing out of lands liable to seizure by the King, the discoveror being induced sometimes by a reward of one-fourth part of the concealed lands, sometimes of the whole, under a previous grant from the King, as in the case of court favourites. At other times the discovery was made by some poor dispossessed proprietor seeking temporary relief.

The following is an instance of the last-mentioned nature :—

"The petition of James Cowley (27th February 1663–4) shows that, reduced to the sad condition he now stands in, no course having been taken touching his claim before the commissioners to lands of considerable value, though recommended to his Grace by his Majesty, and rendered inquisitorial by the present distress of his poor family, the petitioner has found out several parcels of land concealed from his Majesty, some in the county of Kilkenny, some in Connaught; the latter lands fraudulently obtained in the petitioner's name, without his privity or allowance, by one Richard Walcot, an attorney in the late pretended Courts of Transplantations at Athlone and Loughreagh, for his own ends, making use of them as his own for six or seven years past, receiving the rents in petitioner's name, without any profit to petitioner.

"The premises considered, and because it is very injurious that the petitioner being in distress, others should make use of what should help to maintain him and his poor family, he prays a custodiam."[2]

After the closing of the Court of Claims (on 3rd January 1668–9), the only channel of relief open to the unsatisfied Nominees and other distressed Irish, was a direct application to the King or Lord Ormonde for a grant of some concealed forfeited land, claimed in the form of a discovery. But the deficient Adventurers and Soldiers (of whom there were many) having a prior right to be satisfied with two-thirds of their original lots, the only mode of obtaining a secure title was to purchase up deficiencies of Adventurers and Soldiers, enough to cover the amount of lands sought for. There is to be found in volume clxi. a series of petitions presented to the King in 1684, and by him referred to Ormonde, then in London, from some of the Nominees and others praying relief, exhibiting the practice in this respect. Thus Edward Tyrrell, son of Thomas Tyrrell, deceased, formerly of Barnan in the King's County, shows that his said father was seised of a considerable estate, until dispossessed by the usurpers. That his Majesty granted the said Thomas Tyrrell his letter of 20th December 1661, to be restored in consideration of his services and sufferings, but that he had no benefit from the said letter, nor had petitioner after his decease. That his estate, which has been granted by his Majesty to some Soldiers formerly serving the said usurpers, yields to his Majesty a considerable quit rent. He therefore prays a grant of 2,000 acres of undisposed or concealed lands such petitioner can find out and ascertain his Majesty's title to.

The petition being referred by the King to Ormonde for his report, he certifies

[1] clx. 79. [2] clix. 144.

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No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

the petitioner's merits, and his father's, his father having been imprisoned by the Nuncio's faction for his adherence to the peace of 1646, and having given such testimonies of his zeal and industry upon the conclusion of the peace of 1648 to advance his Majesty's interest, he (Ormonde) thought fit to employ him as one of the judges of the kingdom. But if his Majesty shall please to grant him 2,000 acres of concealed lands in lieu of his said father's sufferings, he humbly conceives the petitioner ought to place satisfiable debentures thereon, according to the rules of the Acts of Settlement and Explanation, and that no new commissions of inquiry do issue for discovering such lands, to the disturbance of the country, and that he produce a list of such lands as he shall discover to be in your Majesty's disposal, to your Majesty's Lieutenant, deputy, or other chief governor.

St. James' Square, 19th July 1683. ORMONDE.[1]

This series of petitions is particularly valuable, as not merely setting forth the petition at full length, but Ormonde's report, and thereby are often exhibited the occurrences of many years.

Such is the case of John Cantwell, one of the nominees, whose petition is as follows:—

"To the King's most excellent Majesty.

"The humble petition of John Cantwell, grandson and heir of John Cantwell of Ballymacady, in the county of Tipperary.

"Sheweth,—

"That your Majesty was graciously pleased by your letters, bearing date the 24th day of January 1660–1, to require the then justices of Ireland to put your petitioner's said grandfather into the immediate possession of his former estate, upon consideration had of the eminent services performed by him to your Majesty and royal father of ever blessed memory, part of which are particularly set down in your said royal letters, a copy whereof is hereunto annexed.

"That your petitioner, nor his father, or his said grandfather, have been restored to the possession of a foot of the said estate, contrary to your royal intentions, though the same contains 30,000 acres of profitable land, plantation measure, in the counties of Tipperary and Limerick, and have been in their family above 400 years past, and is worth 4,000*l.* sterling per annum, nor have they ever received any benefit by the clause contained in the explanatory act in the behalf of the nominees, whereof your petitioner's said grandfather was one.

"Now your petitioner being an object of your Majesty's charity, doth with all humility presume to offer his present condition, and the services and sufferings of his said grandfather and father, unto your royal consideration, praying that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to grant unto him your royal letters for an effectual grant unto him and his heirs to the clear yearly value of 500*l.* per annum, which your petitioner shall make out and discover to be forfeited unto and concealed from your Majesty, and in the interim that he shall receive some competent annuity out of your Majesty's revenue in Ireland.

"And your petitioner shall for ever pray, &c."[2]

The King's letter of 24th January 1660–1 referred to, is grounded upon the report of Lord Chancellor Eustace and Sir Richard Kennedy, made on the petition of James Cantwell, the grandfather, and they certified among other things that it appeared by the testimony of the Earl of Inchiquin and Lord Kerry that the said James Cantwell at the head of a body of horse and foot, under the commission of Sir William St. Leger, Lord President of Munster, deceased, and the council of that province in the year 1641 (as was testified by the letters of the said Lord President), did protect the Protestants, and the said president assured him of a gracious recompense from his Majesty, and desired that Mr. Cantwell's services to the English might not be forgotten to succeeding ages.[3]

The present petitioner's case being referred to Ormonde for his report, he confirms its truth, and conceives him to be a fit object for his Majesty's bounty.[4]

The report is dated 12th August 1682, so that 22 years after the King's letter and two Acts of Parliament in which James Cantwell was specially named for restoration, this nominee was still unrestored.

"To the King's most exc[t] Ma[tie].

"The humble petic'on of Walter Butler.

"Most humbly showeth,—

"That your pet[r] & his ancestor, being possessed of a considerable estate for above 500 yeares past in Ireland, & never acted any thing against the Crowne which

[1] clxi. 35. [2] Ibid. 5. [3] Ibid. [4] Ibid.

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No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

is well knowne to the Duke of Ormond, to whose peace in forty-eighte y^r pet^r his father submitted and lent money for his Ma^tie of blessed memory

I paid Mr. Secer'y at home the fees of this.

his use, yo^r pet^r being dispossessed of the said estate by Cromwell, and his father killed at the head of his company in your Ma^ties his service left y^r pet^r & his two sisters in a most deplorable condition incapable to sue for his said estate in the Court of Claymes for want of money to prosecute his claime, though nothing could be objected against him, being born the first yeare of the Rebellion of Ireland.

" Y^r pet^r tenderly considered doe most humbly pray your Ma^tie out of your wonted clemancy & goodness to commiserate your poore pet. & his two sisters, having nothing to live upon since they lost their estates, to grant them some competency out of the treasury of England or Ireland, or out of Walcot his estate in Ireland, or out of sume of the rest of rebells estates, and in duty bound he will ever pray."

" Whitehall, 1^o August 1688.

" His Ma^tie, haveing a regard to the loyalty of the pet^rs & his family, is graciously pleased to refer this petition to his Grace the Duke of Ormond to consider of the pet^rs pretention & prayer, & to report his opinion thereupon to his Ma^tie, who will then declare his further pleasure.

" L. JENKINS."

" May it please your Ma^tie,

" In obedience to yo^r Ma^ties reference of the first of Aug^t last, I have considered of the petic'on of Walter Butler, and doe humbly certifie that the pet^rs ancestors were seized of a considerable estate in the county of Kilkenny, and that his father submitted to the peace concluded in Ireland in the yeare 1648, and was afterwards killed in the service of your Ma^tie at Drogheda as I am informed by a certificate hereunto annexed, signed by St. Edward Sutton, & I doe believe the pet^r & his relations are now in a poore & indigent condition, & that he was soe in the late Court of Claymes so as not able to prosecute his claimes as he shuldgos. How farr your Ma^tie shall be pleased in tenderresse of them to afford your bounty is most humbly submitted to your Ma^ties good pleasure.

" ORMONDE."

" St. James's Square, 4th September 1688."

The grave tenor of this series of petitions is somewhat relieved by the marginal remarks of the entering clerk, by name Will. Wogan, who has left the following entry in the cover of the volume. " Memorandum, I came to serve in the office " under secretary Gascoigne on my Lord Duke of Ormond's last coming into the " government of Ireland in the year 1677, since which time till now is seven years, " this being 1684.

" Loudini, 10th May. " W. WOGAN." [1]

His duty appears to have been, besides entering the petitions and reports, to take look after, and record the payment of the fees of his master the Duke of Ormonde's secretary. Thus, in the margin of Robert Arthur's petition, " Mr. Arthur owes " Mr. Secretary for the report, and Will. Wogan too."

In Sir Maurice Hurley's case, " The fees of this was lost at the fire time in Suckville " Street." On Captain Robert Purcell's, " He paid Mr. Secretary himself at my Lord " Duke's."

As a specimen of his humour may be mentioned his remarks upon the margin of the petition of William McBrien of Aberlo in the province of Munster, who prays a grant of 5,600 acres of concealed lands, rough and mountainous, formerly the petitioner's until expelled by the late usurped power, when it passed to Adventurers since satisfied elsewhere, and now applicable to petitioner as his discovery, he having purchased up claims of deficient Adventurers to that amount. He is loud in proclaiming his poverty, being not worth 5*l.* of wordly substance, and nothing left to maintain himself and family, save what interest he hath in the premises as aforesaid, and he and his family will be for ever ruined, if not soon relieved by a grant of the said lands.

" All of which said concealed lands and crown interests so vested in your Majesty will prove advantageous to your Majesty and successors for the satisfaction of the said deficient persons and the Dutchess of Cleaveland, wherein neither H.R.H. the Duke of York or his Grace the Duke of Ormond are interested." [2]

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[1] cixi., on the cover of the volume. [2] cixi. 23.

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No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

He concludes by asking his Majesty for some yearly provision or maintenance towards the recovery thereof, for his present charges, and support of his said distressed wife and five small children.

The first of Mr. Wogan's characteristic remarks on this petition is opposite to the opening clause. "Memorandum, an esquire not worth one farthing, but has a good gift of prayer, and has promised me that while he lives. W. W." Elsewhere he writes "Pauper." And opposite to the petitioner's prayer for a pension, "A right Irishman "by my faith. W. W." In the margin of Margaret Thickness' petition he writes "Pauper, and a d——d troublesome woman."[1]

The fear of these practices of discoverers kept the possessors of estates under doubtful title in such disquiet that Lord Ormonde and the Council of Ireland in the year 1678 had prepared a bill for the general and final settlement and security of estates.

The scheme was to empower the King by Act of Parliament to issue a commission for securing defective titles on the payment of fines by the parties in possession, but this of course would for ever disappoint those who were in pursuit of relief by these discoveries. "Of all those whose pretensions would be concluded and they deprived of any hopes from the provisions made for them by the acts of settlement and explanation, the case of the Innocents of Connaught, and of the totally deficient Nominees, appears to me (says Ormonde) to be the hardest; and the council thought that the product of what should be raised by the commission of defective titles should be appropriated to their satisfaction. And the truth is, that the commission was first thought of and calculated for that sole use. But on debate it was found that many other interests interposed for satisfaction with or before them, as his Royal Highness the Duke of York, the '49 men, and some deficient Adventurers and Soldiers, who all perhaps had preferable pretentions in all respects, but in that of the sadness of the conditions of these poor gentlemen, and the compassion due to it." Dublin, 31st July 1678. (Ormonde to Secretary Sir William Coventry.)[2]

The result was that the bill was laid aside: indeed no Parliament was called in Ireland after the dissolution (in 1666) of the Parliament that passed the Acts of Settlement and Explanation. In 1684, however, the King proceeded to do without an act of Parliament, what had hitherto been deemed beyond his power, namely, to issue a commission empowering commissioners to bar in fact the claims of the deficient Adventurers and Soldiers and the unsatisfied Nominees derived under the Acts of Settlement, by which the lands were vested in him as their trustee.

This commission was styled the Commission of Grace, and bore date the 14th March 1684.

In vol. lxvi. of the Carte collection there is a very valuable paper entitled "Some "general (but imperfect) hints of Ireland for above 40 years past, A.D. 1684," giving a very intelligible account of the nature and purpose of the Commission of Grace. The treatise is evidently by one versed in the public business of Ireland, probably a member of the council board. It is as follows:—

"For many years after the closing of the Court of Claims, those who had favor in Court got commissions of inquiry to look after concealed lands, and in the execution of such commissions there was much vexation and harassing to the subject; however, this rule was still observed, that they who found out such concealed lands thought they were due unto the ends of the Acts, for the Acts had promised satisfaction to all, not only to the reprizable English lately dispossessed by the Innocents, but to those who were either unsatisfied or deficient from the beginning (not to mention the case of the disappointed Irish). And therefore those favourite grantees bought up unsatisfied debentures (which they might buy for a song), and so entered as it were regularly by satisfying so much of the public debt. But of late it had been held for law that all the periods of those Acts were expired, and consequently that all concealed or forfeited land to be found was no longer in his Majesty as a royal trustee to the uses of the Acts, but in his own right, and therefore he hath lately issued a commission (styled the Commission of Grace) to free the subject from such former vexatious inquiries, and to encourage those possessed under a doubtful title to purchase a confirmation at a moderate fine, the produce whereof to the Crown some persuaded his Majesty would bring in 100,000*l.*, but others only half that amount. It were to be wished (he adds) that a considerable part of such money were distributed to those Irish families as have been notoriously disappointed of the good intended them by the acts, and by which their condition is most miserable, many of the English allowing some sort of gifts or poor subsistence to the old proprietors, who evermore haunt and live about

[1] clxi. 16. [2] clxvi. 118.

those lands they were dispossessed of, and cannot forbear to hope and reckon upon a day of re-possession."

The funds, however, instead of being applied to the relief of the miserable families of the disappointed nominees, would seem to have been granted to the notorious Mrs. Jeffry Palmer, now become Duchess of Cleveland. (Duchess of Cleveland to Ormonde, 17th March 1683–4. D. 4to., 227.)

There are two small folio volumes (clxvi. and clxvii.) endorsed "Irish Grants, 1685," the first of them being fiants or warrants for some letters patent made in pursuance of the Commission of Grace, the other volume containing the short statement always made by the attorney-general of the purport of the patent, to convey the sense of it to the Lord Lieutenant and council. But we have not directed any transcripts from these volumes, as a calendar of all the patents passed under this commission has been published ("Abstract of grants of lands and other hereditaments under the Commission of Grace, 36–37 Chas. 2, and 1–4 James 2, 1684–1688; compiled from the original inrolments in the Rolls Office by George Hatchell, clerk of the inrolments in Chancery, being a supplement to the 3rd volume of the Irish Record Commission Reports, 1820–1825. Folio. Dublin, Alex. Thom, 1839").

Tories.

The "Tories" furnish another extensive heading in this series of petitions, orders, and warrants.

The Tories were bands of outlaws, for the most part headed by some dispossessed proprietor, rendered furious by poverty and despair. Sometimes regular conditions were entered into with them, agreeing to grant them pardon, they on their part undertaking to transport themselves to foreign parts.

Sometimes an English gentleman was authorized to pursue them with his armed retainers and slay them.

Sometimes the sheriff and soldiers of the neighbouring garrisons; oftener spies were employed to pretend to be of the Tories' party, to discover them or to lead them into some ambush, to be there taken or killed.

Thus, on the 16th of February 1668–4, Henry Gilbert, high sheriff of the Queen's County, has a warrant against some rebels and Tories, namely,

John Costigan (who is elsewhere mentioned as "the famous Tory"), Gregory Costigan, brother of said John, Hugh Ro Kelly, and several others abroad in the King's and Queen's Counties on both sides of the mountain of Slieve Bloom, and in and about the bog of Moneely in the county of Tipperary, with liberty to the said Henry Gilbert to employ such persons as he shall think fit to be frequently conversant among the said Tories in order to the setting them; and by warrant of same date the officers of the several garrisons of Maryborough, Birr, and Roscrea were to furnish the said sheriff such parties of their soldiers as he should desire to assist him.

Yet at the end of two years and a half from this time Costigan was still untaken, for Colonel Richard Grace having solicited a pass for a Tory, one James Dwiggin, to quit the kingdom, Ormonde refused, but authorized Colonel Grace to assure him of his Majesty's pardon if he would bring in the head of the Tory Costigan or some others of that crew.[1]

On 6th March 1665–6, Thomas Sadlier, esquire, high sheriff of the county of Tipperary, was empowered by Ormonde to parley with Laurence Butler, Nicholas Croke, now rebels in action, and other rebels of like kind, and to give them safe conduct and protection, and to assure them and every of them that shall be serviceable, and shall bring to justice any other rebels, not merely pardon but reward.[2]

On 17th March 1665–6, Colonel William Warden was empowered to treat with one or two of the bands of Tories abroad in the Queen's County and the counties of Kilkenny, Tipperary, and Waterford, to betray the rest, and to discover their accomplices, harbourers, and relievers.[3]

17th February 1666, Sir Arthur Forbes has warrant to treat with the Longford and Leitrim Tories, and promise them such conditions as may be necessary for the good of the country.[4]

One of these gentlemen was Captain Dudley (or Dualtagh) Costello. He and his ancestors had owned the baronies of Costello and Gallen in the county of Mayo, until expelled by the wars and confiscation of 1641. At the end of the war (in 1652) he retired to Flanders and became a captain in the Duke of York's regiment of Irish, and gained great distinction for his gallant conduct at the siege of Betune in French

[1] clxiv. 84. [2] clxv. 355. [3] Ibid. 387. [4] clxiii. 59.

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No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

Flanders. His name is found specially mentioned in the King's Declaration of 30th November 1660 (embodied in the Act for the Settlement of Ireland) among the 232 gentlemen who are to be restored to their former estates "as having faithfully served "under the King's Ensigns abroad," with this qualification, "a reprize being first set "out to the soldier or adventurer in possession of equal worth and purchase."

This made their restoration almost hopeless; but the Act of Explanation passed in 1666 extinguished every chance of restoration.

Dudley Costello, now desperate, joined Cornet Edmund Nangle, a man in like condition, who soon afterwards fell in a mad attack on the barracks at Longford. They were driven out of Leinster and Connaught and betook themselves to the discontented in Ulster.

The first intelligence of them there, is early in June 1666, in a letter from Sir Mathew Appleyard, Governor of Charlemont fort, to the Duke of Ormonde, giving his account of his pursuit of them and driving them back towards Connaught. Sir Mathew took Lord Charlemont's troop and some foot and dragoons, and marched at night to Dungannon, and thence proceeded with the horse only to Fintona, so as to be there (where they heard Costello and Nangle were) before the sun was up. But they were gone the night before about the time Sir Mathew Appleyard was beginning his march. They were all drinking in an old Scotchman's house in Fintona, when the market people and a scout they had abroad called to them to fly, for the troops were coming.

Again they were seen drinking aqua vitæ in a wood within a mile of Sir Mathew's force, but they had a scout upon a hill, who viewed and counted the troops. The following is Sir Mathew's despatch:—

"Major Appleyard to Ormonde.

"May it please y^r Grace, "Charlemont, June 16, 1666.

"I durst not take upon me to stay the last post so long until I could acquaint y^r Grace with my resolution as soon as I could get the officers together & communicate the sense of that letter I sent to your Grace. They all thought they were not to be suffered to continue together. I immediately sent for my Lord Charlemont's troope, & with 24 foote & 12 dragoons (all I could in so short a time mount upon their own & their officers' horses, our townsmen having nothing worth anything) & marched to Dungannon, 5 miles, & finding Fintona to be 20 or 21 miles from thence, ill & mountainous way, dismissed the foote & marched with the horse & dragoons, & gott thither before the sun was up. But they were gone the night before about the time we were beginning our march (tho' they gave out they would fight us), nor could we gett any intelligence of them but that they were gone to the mountains of Cavan or Monaghan. They threaten that if they cannot get their pardon they will do all the mischef they can. But I am of belief that if they were once proclaimed Rebells, people would be fearful to entertain them, & if I had money I could get them lodged.

"Some say they were 6 or 8, but an old Scotchman avouchetn there were 12 of them at once all in his house, about dressing Neale oge Oneale's head, hurt in a private quarrel among themselves, when the market people & a scout they had abroad called to them to fly, for the troops were coming.

"Yet Major Windesor says he saw 8 of them exceeding well mounted, but they hasted to the mountains, & that James Steward told him that they were in a wood drinking aqua vitæ within a mile of us, & had a scout upon an hill, who viewed & counted us. Major Windesor went for me (after we could get no intelligence of them) to see Mr. Mervyn; & herein if I have done any thing contrary to your Grace's sense or pleasure, &c. &c. "MATH" APPLETARD."[1]

Nangle and Costello were now driven back into Connaught, and were proclaimed Tories and Rebels, and given a day to come in and surrender or be deemed outlaws and traitors, the preliminary step to setting a price on their heads. The country to which Dudley betook himself was the baronies of Costello and Gallen, in the eastern part of the county of Mayo. It was his own country; but his own no longer. It was a country in that day of wood, mountain, lake, and bog. The streams flowing down the western slope of the hills unite at Strad and flow thence in a straight course northwards to that estuary which has the town of Ballina on the river Moy at its head, and the bay of Killalla at its mouth, so regular in form that it represents a pair of gently opened compasses.

Viscount Dillon of Costello and Gallen had his mansion house at Lough Glyn in the county of Roscommon, contiguous to the barony of Costello and Gallen, where his

[1] xxxiv. 439.

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No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

estate principally lay. He was a Roman Catholic and had been President of Connaught under the Catholic Confederates from 1646 to 1649; but was of the old English race, a royalist, and a trusted friend of Ormonde. He had been restored by Ormonde's influence to his great estates. It was to him Ormonde looked for the bringing down of Costello. Lord Dillon warned all his tenants against giving Costello aid or shelter on pain of being treated as traitors and rebels themselves. Lord Dillon however, and Ormonde had been his comrades in the war in Flanders, and Lord Dillon seems to have had some compunction about killing him. For he wrote (23rd June 1666) to Costello and assured him if he came in on his protection he would intercede for him with Ormonde. (cexv. 142.)

But Costello knew too well what terms would be proposed in order to his pardon. "For Dudo Costello," writes the Duke of Ormonde to Lord Dillon on 7th July 1666) "unlesse he will undertake to bring to justice some of his fellows, especially one Hill "and one Plunket who lately committed great outrages in the north and are come "into Connaught, if he can draw these men into a trap and deliver them to justice, I "will undertake his pardon, but on no other terms."

These Costello scorned, and wrote the following defiant letter to Lord Dillon:—

"My Lord, "Gortlaghane, the 18th August 1666.

"My being proclaimed traytor without questioning or sum'oning mee to my vindication, is so rare a practise that it could not be done but upon men of hono[rs] [honour's?] relation and information; was [is] so false, that a man of extrinsicall hono' could hardly appeare in it. A man of intrinsick hono' would dye sooner. Yet be the informers qualified with what hono' they please, they have wittingly & cunningly sought & composed my destruction upon the stage of theire owne disadvantage. Now y[t] they have acted their part of that tragedy, it is time I should come & act mine, which I intend in another guised manner then they acted theirs; though [they?] going under a vayle in their maske; I naked in my own collo', & made [making?] use of no actors in my part of the tragedy of their destruction, but such as will openly owne it. My Lord, I have so much of honor yet left me, which my adversaries know very well though they will not owne it, as I will not unawares seeke their destruction as they did mine; but do declare by these presents that I will by killing, & burning both corne & edifices act my part of their destructive tragedy; let them prevent it the best way they may, now that they have timely notice. If they had dealt thus generously with me, I would have prevented their designe of obtaining my being proclaimed traytor, by the vindication of my innocency in what was layd to my charge. My Lord, some part of the reason why I give your Lo'p the trouble of this letter is, that I know the greatest number of my misrepresenters & informers are in yo' neighbourhood where now you are, & that you might intimate the contents thereof to them to put them upon their guard, as being of your Lo'p's relation. I understand (my Lord), though you had not a hand hitherto in the matter, your Lo'p approves very much of the Act, & that withall you threaten a generall destruction to both these barronies of yr's for their relation to me. If you really intend it your Lo'p cannot fix upon a more befitting instrument or a man that will be humbler & more willing to effect it then my Lord,

"Yo' Lo'ps most obedient servant,

"For the Right Hon[ble] the Lord "Dud. Costellor."[1]
Visc[t] Dillon of Costelloe, These."

In the month of August following, Lord Dillon had no sooner quitted the country than Dudley Costello with 17 or 18 lusty kernes well armed appeared, and apprised all Lord Dillon's tenants of the baronies of Costello and Gallen to quit, or he would burn both them and their corn together in autumn when in haggard.[2] Captain Tibbot Dillon and Cornet Philip Ormsby, who had the charge to watch Costello in Lord Dillon's absence, finding at Michaelmas that he and his band had been in their neighbourhood for a week past, attempted to get the country to raise the hue and cry; but not one of them gave obedience. It was in all their mouths, "Let his Lordship "defend his own country." (Philip Ormsby to Lord Viscount Dillon at Kilfaghny, Castlemore, September 24, 1666.)

The country was full of Costello's friends and kindred, and they harboured and supported him. There were several also abroad in arms with him. Captain Dillon advised that the parents should be seized to force their sons to come in. He concludes his letter to Lord Dillon: "My Lord, there is hardly a Costello, a Grady, or "a Heney with their followers in this barony but will go forth in this rebellion if "speedy course be not taken to prevent it." (Id. ibid.)

[1] xxx. 26.

[2] Captain Philip Ormsby to Viscount Dillon; dated from Lough Glyn, 28th August 1666 (cxlv. 140 b.)

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No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

Lord Kingston, Lord President of Connaught, came himself in October to Boyle, and met Lord Dillon's steward, and urged that Costello residing among his Lordship's tenants, some of them might sett him or betray him to his purseers. To this they answered (writes Lord Kingston) that he was so beloved of the people that it was impossible to effect either. That they had tried both ways, and that the men they intrusted had become *his* instead of their intelligencers. "I have sent (continues Lord Kingston) to seize the chief inhabitants and his relations who have furnished him with victuals or lodgiug since his coming amongst us. I have sent to all the Romish clergy in those baronies, that if they do not excommunicate him and his party and any person who shall know the place of his abode without giving speedy notice to the next garrison, I will not suffer one of them to live in the country. And I shall endeavour (he concludes) by those spies I have some assurance in, to apprehend him; but I find it more difficult than I believed to make one Irishman betray another." (Lord Kingston to the Duke of Ormonde; dated Boyle, 6th October, 1666. xxxv. 61.)

Meantime Costello was not idle, and on the 8th of December 1666 the President of Connaught, who had retired to his estate at Michelstown, in the county of Tipperary, was apprised of an event of some moment by Captain Thomas Caulfeild, of Dunammon, in the county of Roscommon, Vice-President of Connaught, and brother of Viscount Charlemont. "Costello and his band of about thirty men (writes Captain Caulfeild) some three hours before day on 27th of November, burnt Castlemore, having entered by means of a turf stack placed against the outside of the bawn (or fortified curtilage), burnt Mr. Ormsby's house and barns; only the new tower was defended by two soldiers (the rest of the party being abroad with Sir Francis Gore), who killed two of the enemy, who thereupon marched away; and on Monday last they burnt Ballibeham. Since which time they have done nothing." (Captain Caulfeild to John Lord Kingston; dated Dunamon, Dec. 3, 1666. xxxv. 105.)

The Earl of Kingston made light of this event to Lord Ormonde, saying he knew Castlemore to be but a lamentable thatcht cabin without any defensible wall, and that Costello took his opportunity of firing it when there was not a man near it. A fresh commission was now issued to Colonel Garret Moore and Major John Browne of the Neale, and an additional reward of 100*l.* offered to whosoever should bring in Dudley Costello or his head to the Lord President of Connaught, and H. M.'s gracious pardon for all offences except notorious murder. (Dated 8th December 1666.)

He was now pursued by Sir Arthur Gore's, Sir Francis Gore's, Captain Dyas's, and that which was lately Captain Taylor's companies of foot soldiers, who had been on extraordinary hard duty the last six weeks before the 18th of December, and by the barrenness of the country and unseasonableness of the year reduced to great necessities. He was indeed hard to be come at. "He lies not at night (writes Lord Dillon) "within two miles of where he supe; and lies not two nights together in the same "place."

In spite of all the efforts of the army, Costello escaped through the favour of the country. They had driven him, however, out of Connaught, and the night before he retired they nearly captured him, having seized the arms and clothes of fifteen of his men, who never exceeded thirty. Whether he had fled into Leinster or Ulster was uncertain; but Captain Caulfeild informed the Lord President he thought Dudley intended to keep his Christmas in Leitrim.

But Dudley, it seems, was bent on keeping his promise before he kept his Christmas.

"Captain Tibbot Dillon to the Lord Viscount Dillon,
of Costello and Gallen, These.

"My Lord, "Dry Mill, December 20, 1666.

"This day about two of y^e^ clocke in the afternoon I mette a letter heere from Philip Ormsby importing that Dudley Costello ere yesternight burnt three townes of my farme in Gallen, as Tollemacecorra, Tollanehan, and Fazyneys, and four villages in Costello, as parte of Coylemorelorga, Tawnogna, and Areneagh, in the parish of Killeogh, and resolves to burn all these two baronies.

"Your Lordships, &c.

"THEOBALD DILLON."

"P.S.—The messenger tells me they give out he is three score strong."[1]

Same to same.

"My Lord, "Loughglin, y^e^ 21^th^ December 1666.

"Hither I came last night, and doe finde that Dud. Costello the night before has burnt the village of Killmovee, Ardchville, and Coyleeashel, and last night was

[1] xxxv. 115.

No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

burning each side of the Moy about Leughmackerkan and Newcastell, and resolves to runn that course through both baronies unless speedily prevented. And as soon as he has done burning, threatens to hough and hew their cattle. Whereupon severall has already parted and most of the rest preparing to goe, soe I was fearing you will have but a sadd account of this halfe yeares rent, unless your Lordship come to the country and raise men of your owne for the preservation of it. As yett I had no returne from the Vice-President, nor none of the Bellamo men come as I expected. There is one Tory, by name Richard Flanagan, taken by those of Fort Dillon.

"P.S.—My Lord, let no consideration keepe you, for heere and att Fort Dillon you may be secure whilst you are in the country. I desire you will bring or send a dozzen or two of peike heads, for heere wee can gett none, nor so much of Spanish iron either at Roscommon, the Boyle, or Ballintobber, as would make them." (xxxv. 114). Lord Dillon came, for in a letter to Will. Summers, dated from "Killfaghnie, " on the 22nd December," commencing "Honest Will," and addressed "For my worthy "friend Mr. Wm Sumers, att Dublin Castle," he gives him for the Duke of Ormonde the results of a council of war he had held at Dunamnon with the Vice-President Caulfeild, and concludes thus: "And tell his Grace if it were not for Magna Carta "and his Grace's displeasure, I would subdue all the rebels in Connaught in ten days. "I wish you a merry Christmas." (xxxv. 117).

Ormonde now issued the following orders:—

"To the Lord Kingston, Lord President of Connaught or (in his absence) to the Vice-President.

"After our hearty commendations to your Lordship. We cannot but be very sensible of the extreme boldness and insolencie of those Tories that now infest some parts of that province of Connaught, and therefore, although we have given direction for the prosecution of some of them by some of H.M.'s Army, and afterwards (when that way proved ineffectual) resolved that souldiers be placed on their septs, kindred, and relievers until those malefactors were either brought into justice or otherwise cut off: yet now, as a further means against the said Tories, and considering that we find reason to believe that the Popish titulary clergy, residing in those parts so infested by those Tories, do rather animate and encourage them in their wicked courses to the annoyance of H.M.'s good subjects, than admonish them to the performance of that duty & loyalty to his Majesty, which by the laws of God and Nature they owe to him; we thereupon pray and require your Lordship forthwith to cause all and every the Popish titulary clergy that shall be found in those parts where those Tories do haunt, to be apprehended and committed to prison, there to remain until further direction from us. And that you send us the list of the names of all such as shall be apprehended, that we may thereupon give such further directions concerning them as shall be fit. And so we bid you heartily farewell, from H.M.'s Castle of Dublin. The 8th day of January 1666-7.

"Your loving friend,
"ORMONDE."[1]

On the 1st of January 1666-7, the Duke gave orders to Captain Caulfeild, Vice-President, at his request, to have the Bawn and old piece of a castle at Ballyclare to be made tenable, and manned against Costello, and directed that Captain William St. George should seize upon all the boats and cots upon the Shannon from Camine island to the head of the river, and send them to Carrickdramrusk,[2] to be there secured till further order, as he was informed that Costello, and his complices and adherents, was drawing to the parts about the Shannon. (cxliv. 92.)

Orrery, Lord President of Munster (once Broghill), a man thorough-paced in all the measures of Cromwellian rule, now appears upon the scene to assist by his advice his neighbour, the Lord President of Connaught.

Lord Kingston writes (1st January 1666-7) from his Castle of Michelston in the county of Tipperary, that Orrery has furnished him with a spy from Munster, who undertakes to bring in the head of that uncircumcised Philistine that hath given Lord Dillon so much trouble in Connaught.

His aspect was such that Lord Kingston thought it were not much difference whether he brought in Costello's head, or Costello his.

On the 3rd of March 1666-7, Captain Theobald Dillon having got notice that Dudley and his party were in Culecorney on the other side of the Moy, marched thither in pursuit. The following letter tells the result:—

[1] cxliv. 94. The like as the above to the Lord Viscount Dungannon, for the province of Ulster.
[2] Now known as Carrick-on-Shannon.

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No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

Captain Theobald Dillon to the Viscount Dillon.

"[ ] Croghan, ye 3d of March,

"My Lord, att tenn of y^e^ clocke att night.

"After my letter to your Lordship this afternoon, I vaded the Moy watter, and came hither with an intente to beate up all this parte of the countrey; and having no intelligence of the rebbels being neare us any where, I had dispersed my men in two little villages to eat, who were all to meete here, where was six or seven of my men proved a Courte de garde for us, upon whom the rebbels came betwixt 7 and 8 of y^e^ clocke, and after some dispute of shott went to the sword; in which encounter, one Walter Jordan, an old souldier of mine, was lost, three more wounded.

"With that I happened to fall in with fifteen or sixteen fresh men, the rest of our men, being not so many more, following. Dudley and the rebbels, being as it seemed to us forty men, rallied together, and stayed until we came within pistol shott. There the two first ranks of our partie gave fire, whereupon Dudley was shott stone dead, and all the rest routed, whom we have dispersed, to two parties, and pursued for two miles of mountaine all in the darke, but could not overtake any. But certain I am there is some of these desperately wounded. His whole head and body I shall (God willing) convey to-morrow morning to the Church of Killeghendiffe, where I shall expect your Lordship's commands.

"Your Lordship's faithful, &c.

"Theob. Dillos."[1]

Dudley Costello became a victim at last to his own error of judgment, or rather his mistake. He became assailant when he might have retreated. He supposed that Captain Dillon's men were raw soldiers newly raised, (wrote Lord Dillon,)but the party that were with him were reformed officers and soldiers of Captain Charles Dillon's.[2]

In the same letter Lord Dillon informs the Duke of Ormonde that he had set Dudley Costello's head on Castlemore, and had the body brought to Fort Dillon, and had sent to the Vice-President Caulfeild to know what he would have done with the ordering of his quarters, to be placed where he might think best.

Lord Ormonde, however, by an immediate despatch (dated 9th of March 1666-7) after thanking Lord Dillon, and all others engaged in destroying the rebel Dudley Castello, directed that Costello's head should be taken down from Castlemore, and sent up to his Majesty's Castle of Dublin, where probably for several months it was to be seen on the battlements of the prison tower or over the entrance gate of the castle.[3]

Kincogus.

Part of the system of war against the Tories was the practice of "Kincogus," and there is in these volumes a whole series of Kincogus warrants.

This proceeding, which was originally the calling upon the head of the sept to bring forth any one of the sept guilty of an offence against a member of another sept, or else the whole sept of the offender should be answerable, was of ancient Irish origin, and was perfectly reasonable between independent tribes, and, indeed, is to this day the law of nations, where each nation stands towards every other in the position of an independent tribe, and is bound to punish or be answerable for acts of war or plunder by its own citizens. But it seems to be scarcely justifiable unless the party called upon claims or is allowed a command over those he is called upon to produce, as is remarked by Edmund Spenser on the statute of Edward the Fourth called "the statute of Kincogish," which he therefore objects to, as it was contrary to the policy of the English to acknowledge the power of the Irish chieftains over their septs where English law prevailed. (View of the State of Ireland by Edmund Spenser, Esq., in the year 1596, p. 451. Collection of Irish Tracts by Alexander Thom, 8vo., Dublin, 1860, vol. I.)

The demand was still more unreasonable at the period now in question, for it called on a population disarmed to act against a set of desperate men desperately armed, though it is true they were expected to act only as traitors and spies against them. But the consequences of informing were the having their houses burned or themselves slain, or their tongues cut out, of which latter we met with more than one instance.

The following is headed "Kincogus warrant," and is dated 12th January 1666-7:—

"Whereas Dudley or Dudlagh Costello, Donagh O'Dowd, Tiege McDonagh McNamara, Walter Shoaugh, John Phillips, Dudley Costello fitz Richard, Terence

[1] cxliv. 149^b^. [2] xxxv. 207. [3] cxliv. 98.

No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

McDonnell, Æneas McDonnell, Edmund Jordan, (and 16 others all named,) appear in arms against his Majesty's authority, do stand on their keeping, and are not amenable to his Majesty's laws, several of them having committed burglaries, robberies, stealths, murder, and divers other outrages, to the terror and annoyance of his Majesty's good subjects, and to the disturbance of the peace of the kingdom;

"We, therefore, in pursuance of an act of council made at the council board, dated 31st December last, do hereby require the chief officer resident and commanding the horse troop or foot company of his Majesty's army next to the place where the said malefactors do usually harbour, that such officer do take the advice of the high sheriff of the county of Mayo for the numbers of horse and foot, and for the persons of the septs and kindreds of the said malefactors resident in the county of Mayo on whom the said horse and foot are to be charged; and that such officer or officers, with such number of horse and foot as shall be advised as aforesaid, do march to the several houses or places of abode of such of the said septs and kindreds, relievers, and harbourers of the said rebels, until the said rebels shall be apprehended and brought to justice, or otherwise be cut off by the sword; and the said officer or officers commanding such soldiers to be placed as aforesaid are to take great care that under countenance of this our warrant the said soldiers commit not any extorsion or oppression of his Majesty's subjects not intended by the said act of council or by this our warrant to be charged, but that they content themselves in their passage with competent meat and drink, paying ready money or giving ticket for the same. Given at his Majesty's Castle of Dublin, the 12th day of February 1666."[1]

There are similar warrants of the same date for the counties of Leitrim, Sligo, Londonderry, Down, and Tyrone for laying soldiers on the septs and kindreds, harbourers, and relievers in Leitrim, of Francis O'Ruarc, Brian Mollohery, and 12 others, by the advice of Captain Robert Parke, Captain Owen Wyane, and Captain Henry Crofton, or any two or more of them.[2] In Sligo, of Thige McNamee, Connor O'Dowde, and others, by the advice of the President of Connaught, the high sheriff of the county of Mayo, Sir Francis Gore, Major Robert Edgeworth, Francis King, Edward Nicholson, and Thomas Crofton, or any two or more of them.[3] In Londonderry, of John McCormack, Dermot O'Cahan, Laurence Ro O'Cahan, Manus O'Cahan, and Dermot Inchy O'Cahan, by the advice of the high sheriff and Sir Tristram Beresford, Dudley Philips, Esq., George Philips, and Dr. Ralph King, or any two of them.[4] In Down, of Art Oge Magennis, Conn Magennis, Hugh McManus O'Fagan, Thorlegh Ro O'Doran, Patrick O'Hanlon, Bryan Duff Magennis, Cormock Bawn McGee, and others, with the advice of the high sheriff Cole, Vere Cromwell, Sir George Rawdon, Bart., William Hill, Esq., Captain John Magill, or any two or more of them.[5] In Tyrone, of Neile Oge O'Neill and Conn O'Neill, sons of Captain Turlogh O'Neill, (and other O'Neils and McDonnells,) with the advice of the high sheriff, the Lord Viscount Chichester, Sir Arthur Chichester, Lieutenant-Colonel William Hamilton, and Captain Thomas Gonborne, or any two or more of them.[6]

The following petition prays for a grant of a manor, and charter for erecting a village into a borough, for the service rendered to the state by Tory hunting:—

"To the King's most Excellent Majesty.

"The humble petition of Francis Lucas, of Castle Shane, in the county of Monaghan, esquire, in the kingdom of Ireland.

"Sheweth,—

"That your petitioner and his family have been always true and loyal subjects to your Majesty and your royal ancestors, and your petitioner hath done signal service against Tories and robbers in the rebellion in the said kingdom, and hath a desire that by your Majesty's most gracious favour and license the said village of Castle Shane may be made a borough corporate, and your petitioner's estate in the said county and in the annexed schedule mentioned may be brought into one manor.

"May it therefore please your Majesty to grant unto your petitioner your Majesty's letters patent for the same. And your petitioner as in duty bound shall ever pray, &c."

And the petitioner being referred to Lord Ormonde, he certifies by his report, which is dated at St. James's Square, 1st August 1683, that said Francis Lucas hath been active and done good service against Tories and robbers that infested the county of Monaghan, where his estate lay, and he humbly conceived that his Majesty might grant him his desires.

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[1] clxiii. 22. [2] Ibid. 20. [3] Ibid. 31. [4] Ibid.
[5] Ibid. 24. [6] clxviii. 22.

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No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

Volume cxliii., the second of those called "Ormonde letters," contains copies of a very important body of letters written by Ormonde between 16th August 1662 and 16th May 1664, to the King, to the several secretaries of the day, to the Lord Chancellor Clarendon, and to a few other official personages. The volume is in fact the letter book of the Lord Lieutenant during this period, and contains the official copies of the correspondence made by Sir George Lane, the Lord Lieutenant's secretary. Such copies could not but be considered as of an official character; and, as they regard matters of the highest importance, chiefly in relation to the Act of Settlement and the Explanatory Act, we determined that it would be our duty under your Lordship's instructions to place them on the list for transcription, unless it should appear that the originals of these letters were still extant. A partial opportunity for putting this question to the test presented itself in the collection of Clarendon MSS. in the Bodleian Library. Accordingly we examined a bundle of Clarendon's letters, dated in the years 1662, 1663, and 1664, which are deposited in the Curators' Room; and we had the satisfaction of finding among these papers a considerable number of the original letters of Ormonde to Clarendon, which are copied in this Ormonde letter book. In the same bundle we also found original letters of several others of Clarendon's Irish correspondents during the same years,—of Lord Anglesey, Lord Orrery, Audley Mervyn, Sir Alan Broderick, and Sir George Lane, all or nearly all relating to matters of high public interest. But on the other hand, there are several of the letters to Clarendon preserved in the letter book which do not appear in the bundle referred to; although it is quite possible that they may yet be found elsewhere in this most important and valuable collection of papers.

Encouraged by this discovery, we proceeded to complete the inquiry by examining the State Papers of Charles II. for the same period, in the Public Record Office; and, having made a catalogue of the letters of Ormonde, as entered by Lane in the letter book, we proceeded to test that catalogue by the actual collection of original papers from 1662 to 1664. The result of this examination, we rejoice to say, was even more satisfactory, and we are enabled to congratulate your Lordship and the public on the completeness and the perfectly satisfactory condition of this portion of the Public Records which it discloses. Not only did we succeed in identifying, in the series of domestic papers for 1662 to 1664, the originals of almost every single letter in the Ormonde letter book, but we had the further gratification of discovering a considerable number of original letters of Ormonde during these years, of which no copy is found in the letter book. Some of those letters, though uncopied, are of importance; but the non-appearance of the copies in this letter book seems to be explained by the circumstance that most of those letters bear date from Kilkenny, or some other provincial locality, and were dispatched while Ormonde was at a distance from the office in which the regular official copies of his correspondence were ordinarily made.

While we cannot refrain from bearing testimony to the excellence and the convenience of the chronological arrangement of this portion of the Public Records, as well as to its completeness so far as regards the subject of our inquiry, our direct object in these observations is to explain the course which we have thought it our duty to follow in carrying out this portion of your Lordship's instructions. Having thus satisfied ourselves of the existence and accessibility of the originals, we abstained from giving instructions that the copies, although official and authentic, should be transcribed from the letter book.

Petitions of the grantees of the Irish forfeitures against the Act of Resumption, 11 & 12 William III., and the reports of the trustees for sale.

The 113th volume contains a series of petitions presented to the House of Commons in the month of May 1701, as well by the grantees of the estates forfeited after the victory at the Boyne, as by the English purchasers and lessees from the grantees, whose interests were all made void by what is commonly called the Act of Resumption, the 11th and 12th of William III. (English), and by the Irish who were pardoned and restored, the lands being directed to be sold by public auction, discharged of all these claims and interests.

The prodigal donations of Irish forfeited lands made by William III. to his favourites and to foreigners created so much discontent that a commission of inquiry was appointed by the House of Commons in England. The commissioners in their report, dated 15th December 1699, specified 76 royal grants which had passed the Great Seal after the battle of the Boyne. The following table exhibits eight of these grants:—

1.	1

No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

	Acres.
To Lord Woodstock (Van Bentinck) - -	135,820
To the Earl of Albemarle (Van Keppel) - -	100,633
To Countess of Orkney (Miss Elizabeth Villiers) -	25,649
To Lord Romney (Sidney) - - -	49,517
To Earl of Rochfort (de Zuliestien) - -	30,871
To Earl of Galway (de Ruvigny) - - -	36,146
To Marquis de Puizar - - -	30,312
To Earl of Athlone (de Ginkle) - - -	26,480
In all, - - -	522,630

Violent debates about these grants arose on the naturalization bill for naturalizing the Dutch generals, of which there is an account in the letters of a Mr. Robert Price, a barrister of Lincoln's Inn, and a member of the House, to his friend and patron the Duke of Beaufort, at Badminton, extending over a period of a few years before and after the Revolution, to be found in vol. CXXX. As the second Duke of Ormonde had married a daughter of that family, these letters were probably forwarded to him for his information, and thus become part of the Ormonde collection. In one of the debates, a member said that the "naturalization bill ought to be kicked out "of the House, and the foreigners after it out of the kingdom." (Robert Price to the Duke of Beaufort, 1st March 1693–4, vol. CXXX., 255.)

The Act of Resumption was accordingly passed, and thereupon the persons injured presented petitions setting forth their grievances under the act, and prayed to be excepted by some legislative provision from its operation, all which petitions were referred to Sir Henry Shere and the other commissioners for sale named in the act, to report to the house matter of fact.

The petitions in this volume have each of them the draft report of the commissioners in their own hand annexed, being the dominical or original from which the fair drafts for signature were prepared.

Among the Rawlinson collection of MSS. in the Bodleian Library there is another copy of the petitions (A. 253), but without the reports.

Proposals, however, were first presented on the part of the Irish in a body, praying that the forfeited estates might be restored (except to the most obnoxious) on the payment of fines. "The petitioners and their posterity (they urge) must for ever continue in their native country, for in what manner soever they are or may be treated they have no other place to fly to, such of their countrymen as unhappily chose to take their fortune in a foreign service not having being so treated as to leave the petitioners any hope of refuge abroad, and they will be better subjects (they add) if restored, than if they and their posterity be thrown into a state of for ever being mere hewers of wood and drawers of water. If ten years wandering (they add) without house or home, and the payment of the proposed fines, be not sufficient to instruct them and their posterity, it may be concluded that nothing else than cutting off root and branch will restrain them."[1]

On the part of the Protestant purchasers under the several grantees, it was urged that it was always the policy of Parliament to encourage the English Protestant interest of Ireland; but to ruin these purchasers will be a great discouragement to that whole interest.

Their purchases and leases, though they gave the highest value for them, are made void. When the war was ended, the country was desolate and ruined, the towns and dwellings burnt, all stock destroyed, and such a famine ensued, that many thousands of poor creatures through the kingdom lost their lives, and numbers in the streets of Dublin itself, and these consequences England was freed from by fixing that long war in Ireland.

The King and the grantees at first let but from year to year; but, as no tenant would lay out money thus in improvements, longer interests were granted at considerable fines, or purchases were made, and having done so, and laid out their all in improvements, which alone have raised the estates to their present value, all is now taken away, as if they had been guilty of a crime in endeavouring to plant Ireland again, and make it more serviceable to the Crown of England. If they must lose their improvements, they ought at least to be allowed their purchase money, for the right of

[1] cxviii. 68.

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action against the vendors, the King's grantees, who are foreigners, either resident abroad or without visible estates in this kingdom, is vain. (Rawl., A. 253, p. 49.)

Among the petitioners is Maurice Annesley, esquire, who states that King William III. granted him 3,000*l.* out of such discoveries of concealed forfeited lands as he should make, in consideration of 30,000 oak saplings, cut down in a wood of his, of 40 years growth, for hutting and firing for the army when encamped near Dundalk. He also took a lease from the Earl of Rochfort (de Zulestein), on which he expended 1,300*l.*, now lost to him by the Act of Resumption.[1]

Charles Earl of Abercorn, and Katherine Countess of Abercorn his wife, relict of William Lenthall, esquire, deceased, state that Claudius late Earl of Abercorn, eldest brother of said Charles, promised the petitioners on their intermarriage to settle the manor of Strabane, the ancient inheritance of the family, on them in case of his death without issue, in confidence whereof the petitioner Charles became bound to several persons in 7,000*l.* for his said brother.

That petitioner Charles, sometime after his marriage, becoming a Protestant, did so offend his brother, that he gave away the said estate from the petitioner, though he died without issue, and left him liable to 7,000*l.* debts.

That the said Earl Claudius, after the battle of the Boyne, was outlawed for treason and rebellion, and endeavouring to go into France he was killed at sea, in the service of the late King James, but King William and the late Queen granted petitioner the said estate, obliging him to pay the said 7,000*l.* debts, and all other debts affecting the said estate. That the petitioner Katherine Countess of Abercorn, in order to pay off these debts, sold her jointure of 600*l.* a year in Oxfordshire, and accepted a settlement of the said estate in lieu of her said jointure, which is now made void by this Act of Resumption.[2]

On the part of the forfeiting Irish there are many petitions. Maria Euphemia, relict of William Dongan of Castletown, in county of Kildare, Earl of Limerick, states that her husband going over to France, after the battle of the Boyne, she accompanied him thither, and attended him there through a long illness till his death in December 1698, during which time the petitioner was outlawed in Ireland for having gone into France, of which outlawry she had no notice till all outlawries were confirmed by an Act of Parliament. That the petitioner being rendered incapable of claiming her jointure by the Act of Resumption, she is reduced to extreme want in her old age, though she brought 30,000*l.* portion out of Spain, her native country.[3]

Thomas (Dongan) Earl of Limerick was entitled in remainder to the estate of his eldest brother William, late Earl of Limerick, under a settlement of 1684. Petitioner has spent the greater part of his life in foreign countries, and for the most part in the service of England. He petitioned Parliament for 17,000*l.* owing to him by the Government for his disbursements against the French and Indians of Canada in America, and for arrears of a pension of 500*l.* per annum granted him by the late King Charles II. in consideration of his losses by leaving the service of the French King and entering into the service of England. That the deed of settlement being mislaid during the late war, petitioner applied to Parliament setting forth his innocence, his services, and his claims, and the Parliament by a particular clause in the act relating to the Irish forfeitures, in consideration of his unhappy circumstances, left him at liberty either to claim the estate or to have 8,000*l.* out of the moneys to be produced by the sale thereof, which the petitioner thankfully acknowledged, though the debt due to him, exclusive of his losses, amounts to 17,000*l.* and upwards. Having recovered and proved the settlement of 1684 before the trustees, he prays his whole debt of 17,000*l.* out of the produce of the estate, or the estate itself.[4]

John Bourke Lord Bophin, son of the Earl of Clanricarde, states that he was taken prisoner at the battle of Aughrim. He claimed to be within the articles of Galway, which, however, he did not establish, the reasons inducing him not to prosecute his claim being, according to the deposition of the Right Honourable John Lord Methuen, Lord Chancellor (annexed to the report of the trustees), that he had the prospect of being restored to his land and estate by an Act to be passed in Parliament, whereby my Lord Bophin was to be obliged to breed his children Protestants, and let his estate to Protestants only by freehold leases for three lives. Lord Bophin states in his petition that, as an everlasting proof of his family's adherence to the interest of England, he has sent his two eldest sons to be brought up Protestants at Eton College, and that he and his family, consisting of a wife and nine children, have now nothing left for their support, and are in the lowest want. He therefore prays that the House, in mercy and compassion to the unspeakable wants of him and his family, in regard

[1] cxiii. 17. [2] Ibid. 16. [3] Ibid. 69. [4] Ibid. 70.

to his right to articles, and in remembrance of the many eminent services done by his ancestors to the Crown of England, and because this is the first time that any of the family appeared against its interest, they will restore him the estate which has been 400 years in his family, to enable him to pay such fine as they shall think reasonable, and by a bill or a clause in a bill to restore petitioner accordingly.[1]

This case is accompanied by the notes on hearing before the trustees, and the depositions and statements of great interest, and the case is besides of very great importance, as having given rise to one of the most afflictive measures in the penal laws.

The House of Commons yielded to the prayer of Lord Bophin, and a private Act, commonly called "the Bophin Act," was passed in the 2nd of Queen Anne, restoring him to his estate on the conditions of bringing up his children Protestants and letting his estate to none but Protestants. This was only consistent with the Act for the sale of the forfeited estates made in the previous year; for the lands vested in the trustees for sale could only be purchased by Protestants; no Papist could even occupy as tenant more of them than a day labourer's cottage with land not exceeding two acres.

All other interests to be acquired by them in the forfeited estates were declared void.

But in the 7th of Queen Anne, an Act entitled "For the Relief of the Clanricard "Family" was passed, enacting, among other things, that if any of the Clanricard estate should be let to Papists contrary to the Bophin Act, the land so let should become the prize of the first Protestant discoverer, and the person in possession should be bound to discover against himself upon oath.

The discovery clauses in the Act of 8th Anne "against the further growth of "Popery" were taken from it. (French against Daly, in Chancery, 26th June 1772, p. 27. Several special cases on the laws against the further growth of Popery in Ireland, by Gorges Edmund Howard, esquire. 8vo. Dublin, 1785.)

By the first general Act against the growth of Popery, passed in the 2nd of Queen Anne, the interests acquired by Papists contrary to that Act were merely void; but by the second general Act in the 8th of Anne they were granted to the first Protestant discoverer, and the party charged could not refuse to answer. "The Clanricard Act "passed in England," says Mr. Justice Robinson, in giving judgment in McCarty v. Hanly, "gave a discovery, and from that Act the Irish Legislature thought that the "inserting the discovery clause in the 8th Anne would animate our Popery laws. "Between 1703 and 1709," he adds, "there were only 36 conformists in Ireland. In "the next 10 years the conformists were 150." (Lessee McCarty against Hanly, King's Bench, Hillary 1771. Howard's Popery Cases, p. 195.) In other words, landed proprietors, for fear of this new class of discoverers brought into life by the discovery clauses of the 8th Anne, and to preserve their estates to their families, conformed outwardly and had their names entered in the Convert Roll.

PART III.

Historical Value of the Carte Collection.

By a student weighing the historical worth of the Carte collection, and of the new lights which it throws upon the course of public affairs in Ireland during the period to which it relates, it might not unnaturally be supposed that, since the collection was originally formed with a view to the biography of the Duke of Ormonde, and since it was actually turned to account with rare industry and skill by Ormonde's biographer for the materials of his voluminous memoir, all the freshness, and perhaps all the real value of these materials, had already been anticipated. And perhaps, so far as regards the facts of the life of the Duke of Ormonde, this supposition is well founded. Nevertheless, even for the biography itself, there are to be found, amongst the vast mass of materials which Carte accumulated in preparing for his design, numberless letters, memoranda, notes, and other papers of Ormonde and his correspondents and others, which are of the highest interest as illustrating his personal character, the tendencies of his mind, and his habits of thought; and as bringing up again in life-like reality that whole presence of the man which it is the triumph of modern biography to have devised. And, on the other hand, if we pass beyond the mere biography and look into the character of the time as well as of the man, the Carte collection, entirely

[1] cxiii. 38.

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No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

apart from the mere materials of Ormonde's life, is replete with most graphic and instructive memorials of the period, and throws, from numberless independent quarters, floods of light upon its policy, its religious characteristics, its various party divisions, together with the views by which each was animated, its social habits, and, in a word, its entire every-day life, general and individual, public as well as private.

By far the largest proportion of the documents to which we refer, and which may be characterised as secondary materials of Carte's biography of Ormonde, are of an unofficial nature, and consequently have been excluded by us from the list of papers selected for transcription under your Lordship's instructions; but any estimate of the historical value of the Carte MSS. from which these papers should be omitted, would be in the last degree fallacious; and we have thought it our duty in this General Report to place before your Lordship some evidence of the great importance of many portions of the MSS. of which no trace will be found in the transcripts deposited or to be deposited in the Public Record Offices of London and Dublin.

The interest as well as the value of historical documents is, generally speaking, best understood from the documents themselves. The relations of Ormonde to particular classes or particular interests in Ireland; the practical working of the measures of policy adopted and the judicial procedures put in action from time to time; the political and social results of various enactments; the connexion or sequence of particular events;—are best seen, at least for the purposes of history, from the original documents which record them; and, instead of confining ourselves to a mere descriptive summary, we shall in many cases lay before your Lordship the original papers or series of papers to which we may think it desirable to invite attention. We shall have the less hesitation as to this course, inasmuch as the great body of the papers in question belong to that portion of the Carte MSS. which have not been selected by us for transcription, and which otherwise would remain undistinguished in this vast historical repository, and practically inaccessible to the great body of historical inquirers.

We have thought it desirable to add some papers illustrative of the private life and domestic habits of Ormonde—a not unacceptable contribution, we trust, to the social history of the period.

I.—Political Papers.

Ormonde's Church Policy in Ireland.

The Kilcash branch of the Butler family to which Ormonde belonged, and of which the representative, Sir Walter Butler, succeeded to the earldoms of Ormonde and Ossory on the death of Thomas Earl of Ormonde in 1614, was Roman Catholic; and Ormonde himself, during his early years, was brought up in that religion under the care of his mother, Lady Thurles. Upon Lady Thurles, indeed, the sole care of the boy Ormonde had devolved in 1619, when his father, Viscount Thurles, was drowned upon a voyage to England; and in the following year the young Viscount was placed at school at Finchley, near Barnet, under the care of a Catholic preceptor named Conyers. The King, however, soon interposed; Earl Walter, grandfather of the young Viscount, was arbitrarily imprisoned, and his grandson, being declared a ward of the Crown, was removed from Finchley, placed at Lambeth under the guardianship of Archbishop Abbot, and, like his contemporary and hereditary rival, George Earl of Kildare, under similar circumstances, brought up in the Protestant religion. To that profession he adhered through life, although his mother and the other members of his family remained faithful to the old religion.

There is a curious letter of the famous Father Peter Walsh, addressed to Ormonde a few months previous to the death of both, in which this fidelity of Ormonde's family to the Church of their ancestors is strongly urged as a motive to induce the Duke himself to return thereto. Father Peter urges it the more strongly inasmuch, he says, "as neither books nor arguments, be they never so persuasive, can any ways "prevail without the special assistance of God's grace;" and this grace he confidently anticipates for Ormonde through the prayers of his family and friends. "You may "receive benefit," Walsh writes, "of those daily prayers ponred forth for you by an "infinite number of your Roman Catholic friends and relations, amongst which "you have had, and still have, advocates which, shining like stars of the greatest "magnitude, are admired in the brightness and lustre of the pious and virtuous.

"By these you may easily imagine that I name Colonel Butler, of Kilcash, your "brother, and the Lady Thurles, his and your mother. The first, who is esteemed a "meer saint by all that have either known or heard of him, makes it his principal "work with the several great pious families which he does influence, to intercede for "you day and night; and the other, who was accounted the Monica of her age, and

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"who is now reputed a more glorious citizen of heaven, made it her constant employment whilst she lived to solicit the celestial powers by her incessant prayers and tears, by her extraordinary devotion and charities, to mediate for your conversion, and still I do not doubt but she ceases for you to Jesus Christ, the only propitiatory Mediator of our salvation, without whom there is no salvation.

"Thus, my dear Lord, will you infinitely delight that most holy man, your brother, rejoice extremely your friends and relations, render most happy the noble remains of your children, grandchildren, and their posterity; thus will you prove, not only an heroic example to the nobility and all others, but an assistance and comfort to your prince, who always so infinitely esteemed you."[1]

But from Ormonde's reply, which is highly characteristic, and in which he expresses some good-humoured surprise that a friend so zealous as Walsh should have delayed to the very close of life an exhortation of such vital import, it may be inferred that while he respected the convictions of his Catholic friends, he had no sympathies with their religion. The excited condition of religious parties during Ormonde's administration in Ireland necessitated the frequent interposition of his government, and a whole volume of the Carte collection (XLV.) is occupied with papers relating to "the Church and Sectaries." We shall take them in the order in which they are arranged by Carte.

(1.) *The Established Church.*—In the conflict of religious party among Protestants, Ormonde, like the great body of Royalists, was a steadfast churchman, and it was mainly to his influence that the reorganization of the Irish establishment at the Restoration was due. In this and the rest of his church policy his most efficient co-operator was the Primate, Bramhall, with whom we find him maintaining close relations during their common exile. Bramhall writes to him from the Hague, 1st October 1648,[2] and in a subsequent letter[3] he expresses his "infinite longing to see the smoke of his own chimney." From the date of the Restoration, their correspondence, both on public and private affairs, becomes more frequent. Bramhall writes, 27th April 1660, "to ask a troop of "horse for Sir James Graham," who has married his daughter Isabella, and he makes a similar request on his behalf in April 1664; but the bulk of his letters is on church matters; and the 45th volume of the Carte collection contains, together with these letters, a series of very important papers illustrating the progress of the re-organization, continued down to the very date when the Primate, who had a suit in the Court of Claims with Sir Audley Mervyn, was seized with apoplexy in the court, and died on the following day.

At the date of the Restoration the work of Laud and Strafford had in great measure fallen to pieces. No sooner had Ormonde surrendered Dublin and the Sword of State to the Parliament than their Commissioners (amongst whom was Colonel Michael Jones, Governor of Dublin, brother to Doctor Henry Jones, Bishop of Clogher, who then dwelt with him at Dublin) superseded the Book of Common Prayer by the Presbyterian Directory (itself soon to be superseded by the Independent form of worship), as appears by the following order:—

"By the Commissioners from the Parliament of England.

"For prevention of inconvenlences that may arise by continuing the Common Prayer Book and Ceremonies in the churches of this kingdom, we have thought fit and do hereby require that the same for the future be discontinued;

"And that in lieu thereof the Directory herewith delivered, be observed by the several ministers of congregations, and others officiating in the several churches and chapels in and about this city, whereof they may take notice, and not faile. Given at Dublin, this 24th of June 1647.

"Arthur Annesley.
"Robert King.
"Robert Meredith.
"Michael Jones.
"John Moore."[4]

The Protestant clergy deemed themselves unable, consistently with their clerical vows, to yield obedience, and when they came after the next following Sunday to ask for their usual weekly allowance of bread, granted them by the Marquis of Ormonde,

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[1] lxix. 540.
[2] xxiv. 46.
[3] xxii. 189.
[4] xxi. 153.

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they were met by a refusal and the insulting remark, that they might join the ranks of the Roundheads as common soldiers. The following is their petition:—

"To the Honourable the Commissioners for the Affairs of Ireland.

"The humble petition of the Banished Clergy.[1]

"Humbly shewing,—

"That your petitioners have formerly had weekly a certain proportion of Bread allowed them for their relief, which your Honours have lately been pleased to continue to us, which we thankfully acknowledge; and now the said Bread will not be delivered to us till further order given by your Honours.

"May it therefore please your Honours to look upon your petitioners wants and to give order that the same may be weekly given out unto us, till some other livelihood be acquired that we may not be troublesome to your Honours by continual suit & petition, and they as in duty bound shall pray, &c."

The Commissioners pointedly reply:—

"Dublin, July 2d, 1647.

"If the petitioners be preaching ministers they did ill not to bestow their pains in such churches as wanted the ministry of the Word last Lord's day, and render themselves thereby unworthy of relief. But if they find themselves not qualified for the ministry they may betake themselves to some other calling, and inlist themselves if they will in some companies or troops, where, doing service, they shall be provided for equally with others.

"By command from the Commissioners from the Parliament of England.

"WILLIAM ROWE."[2]

When Cromwell became supreme, he seized all the tithes and church lands for the benefit of the State's disposal, reserving them from being set out (like other forfeited lands and rents) to the Adventurers and Soldiers. The Bishops were, some of them (like Bramhall, Bishop of Derry) banished,—the others, driven from their see houses, sought safety in silence. The cathedrals and churches were ruined by the war, and the timber, lead, iron, and glass were seized by the Adventurers and Soldiers for their private uses.

At the Restoration, the church lands which, for the most part had been only leased from year to year or for short terms, were restored without difficulty to the Bishops; but the churches lay long in ruins. An order of the Lord Deputy and Council, even eight years after the Restoration (31st of May 1669), states,—

"It is observed that in most parts of this kingdom the parish churches by the confusion of the late Rebellion and usurpations before his Majesty's happy restoration to his Crown & kingdom, were utterly broken down, ruined, and demolished, and have not been as yet repaired, so that in many places the people are enforced (for want of parish churches) to repair for the service & worship of God to inns, barns, and other places."[3]

The Convention in the first instance, and the Parliament afterwards, both composed for the most part of men of Cromwell's army and principles, were now bent on ingratiating themselves with the King and the Church whom they had so much injured, by conceding as much as possible to their supposed humours.

In the instructions from both Houses to their agents to the King, they proposed that church spoilators should be excepted from the Act of Indemnity in Ireland as had been done in England.[4]

And those who pretended to speak for the Army undertook that they should subscribe ten thousand pounds to build up the cathedral of St. Patrick's in Armagh, and St. Patrick's in Dublin, and St. Peter's Church in Drogheda, which they had destroyed at the taking of the town by assault in 1649.

The following are Primate Bramhall's letters, announcing the gratifying fact to Sir George Lane, Ormonde's secretary:—

"Sir George . . . . . Now I will tell you a piece of news, which I desire you to communicate to my Lord Steward (the Duke of Ormonde) and our friends there.

[1] That is, banished by the Irish from their former cures.
[2] xxi. 176.
[3] Domestic Correspondence, 1668. Record Tower, Dublin Castle, p. 54.
[4] Abstracts of Proceedings concerning the Acts of Settlement. Vol. M., fo. 416. Record Tower, Dublin Castle.

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No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued*.

The army in Ireland will suffer none to have the honor to build or repair St. Patrick's Church in Armagh, and St. Patrick's Church in Dublin, and St. Peter's Church in Tredagh,[1] but themselves, having designed ten thousand pounds for the work. Many of them have subscribed, and a committee is appointed by the Commissioners to take the subscription of the rest, wherein your friend Sir Theophilus Jones, and his brother, Clogher, have been very active. They think for Tredagh it is a just expiation because some of them helped to blow it up. So God bless us.

"Your assured friend & faithful servant,

"Jo. [Bramhall.] Derrensis, Elect: Armach."

"Dublin, Nov. 21, 1660."[2]

On 27th November 1660 he adds:—

"I writt to you formerly that the army here have given 14 days pay ont of their "arrears towards the building & beautifying of three churches. Since my last, the "committee of the army have confirmed their act, and have made up the 14 days "21 days."[3] How costly would be the repairs of these and other churches might be judged, said the Primate, 1st June 1661, from this: "I am going in three days to "Terfeckin. The carriage of wood alone by sea for repairs there will cost 150*l*. "Judge what Tredagh, and Armagh, & all the rest will cost."[4]

But not only were the cathedrals and churches in ruins at the King's Restoration, but the sees, during the twenty years of war and usurpation, had many of them become empty.

No less than twelve bishops had died, and their successors were to be consecrated, and Primate Bramhall's letters are full of details of this remarkable spectacle. There was considerable doubt among the Bench of Bishops whether Doctor Henry Jones, Bishop of Clogher, should be allowed to take part in the consecration. He had thrown off his episcopal character during the usurpation, had adopted Presbyterianism, and had even joined the army, having become Scout-master General to Cromwell.

In this period, however, of general satisfaction (to all but the Irish nation), such difficulties were not allowed to stand in the way; and there will be found something of a "galliard" tone in the terms the Primate uses in announcing that he had absolved Bishop Jones, in the presence of all his brother Bishops, from his offences:—

"Sir (he writes to Sir George Lane, 21st January 1660–1), after the general conse- "cration is done to-morrow, and so many of the public affairs despatched, I hope I "shall have a little more leisure. I send you herein enclosed the intended form of "our consecration. The Lords Justices, Council, Convention, will all be present.

"Your father is a good Protestant,[5] and you are beholden to no man for his con- "version but my Lord Chancellor (Sir Maurice Eustace) and Lord Ranelagh. It "seems he had[6] animum reverentiæ.[7] "We have had some exceptions against the "Bishop of Clogher and the Lord Elect of Killaloe, but I have ended them all with "a general consent, and in the presence of all the Bishops absolved the Bishop of "Clogher from his irregularity."[8] And in three months time the Primate even recommended him for the Bishopric of Meath.

"I know (writes the Primate to the Duke of Ormonde, 7th April 1661), your "Lordship hath heretofore some just exceptions against the Bishop of Clogher. But "there is an Act of Indemnity past since. And he hath been as instrumental as "any man whatsoever in the restitution of his Majesty and all of us; and under- "stands the present state of this part of Ireland better than any of us, and being "qualified at the late consecration by some of the Bishops, he behaved himself so "modestly and discreetly, and gave so much satisfaction, that he gained ground in "the judgment of his adversaries themselves."[9]

In the Primate's letter to Lane he enclosed the printed form of "The order of the "proceeding to Church, upon the Consecration of the Bishops in Ireland, the 27th "of January 1660–1," of which the most remarkable part was the anthem:—

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[1] Termonfeckin, about five miles east of Drogheda, was at this time, and for long before, the place of residence of the primates of Ireland.

[2] "To my very worthy friend Sr George Lane, att his chambers in Whitehall." ccxxi. 78.

[3] Same to same. Ibid. 79.

[4] ccxxi. (quarto), 105.

[5] He had probably adopted Presbyterian or Independent principles.

[6] Bramhall to Lane, Dublin, 26 Jan. 1660–61. ccxxi. 88.

[7] ccxxi. 95.

No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

"Anthem after the Consecration.

"*Treble.*

"'Now that the Lord hath réadvanced the Crown,
"'Which thirst of spoil and frantic zeal threw down.'

"*Tenor.*

"'Now that the Lord the Mitre hath restored,
"'Which with the Crown lay in the dust abhorred.'

"*Treble:* 'Praise him, ye Kings.'
"*Tenor:* 'Praise him, ye Priests.'
"*Chorus, all sing:* 'Glory to Christ, our High Priest, highest King.'

"*Treble.*

"'May Judah's royal scepter still shine clear.'

"*Tenor.*

"'May Aaron's holy rod still blossoms bear.'

"*Treble and Tenor.*

"'Sceptre and Rod rule still and guide the land,
"'And those whom God anoints feel no rude hand.
"'May love, peace, plenty wait on Crown and Chair,
"'And may both share in blessings as in care.'

"*Chorus.*

"'Angels look down, and joy to see
"'Like that above a Monarchy;
"'Angels look down, and joy to see
"'Like that above an Hierarchy.'"[1]

The Primate was greatly pleased with the success of the ceremony, which "was "done so nobly (he writes to the Duke of Ormonde) that it will be an hard task to "find out another equal to it in Europe, where twelve Bishops were consecrated at "one time, and all the orders of the kingdom, Justices, Council, Convention, Army, "City, graced it with their presence."[2]

"All the Bishoprics in Ireland (he writes to Sir George Lane, 16th March 1660–1) "are now full, and every one of them, excepting two, placed in his own candle-"stick."[3]

But the more serious business was the new endowment of the Church out of forfeited lands. The Convention, consisting of officers of Cromwell's army, acting on their plan of ingratiating themselves with the King and Church, proposed to the King that all such lands and tithes in Catholic hands should be restored to it. And both Houses of Parliament of Ireland, in their instructions to their agents sent to Whitehall, repeated the suggestion which was afterwards enacted in the Act of the Settlement of Ireland. The effect of this was of course to interest another powerful body in the maintenance of the Settlement.

Many of the most ancient Catholic families, however, of English descent in Ireland were ruined by this measure alone, being deprived of church lands and impropriate tithes which their ancestors, or those from whom they had purchased, had derived under grants from King Henry VIII. and Queen Elizabeth.

The following is Primate Bramhall's letter to the Duke of Ormonde acknowledging the grant:—

"May it please your Excellence,

"The Bishops here residing have thought fitt to present the inclosed petition to his Majesty. It was occasioned by a letter of the Lord Elect Bishop of Corke to me. There is nothing in it which we are not both able & ready to justifie; since it was subscribed, we have received a copy of his Majesty's most gracious letter of

[1] xiv. 35, 36.
[2] Bramhall to Ormonde [ ] Feb. 1660-1. ccxxi. 87.
[3] ccxxi. 90.

No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

Novemb. 20th, touching the settling of impropriations, tithes formerly invested in the Crowne, or forfeited lately to the Crowne, upon the respective incumbents, reserving to his Majesty the old rents, & likewise the settling of such forfeited lands as were held of the Church, upon those Bishops or Churches of which they were held. By the Grace of God we shall mesnage his Majesties bounty with as much prudence & advantage to him & his subjects as is possible.

"These were the maine requests we had to make by our agents. The next being of lesser moment, will admitte little debate, as the union of lesser benefices to make a competency, some little glebes where there are none, a free school to be erected in every diocess where there is not one allready, & one uniform order or table of tything to be established throughout the kingdome. Now the maine requests being granted allready, whether it will be necessary to send express agents for the rest I leave to your Lordship's evidence. One bishop & one clerke were designed; either my Lord Elect of Downe, or of Corke for the bishops; & either Doctor Loftus or Mr. Underwood for the clerkes.

"They have one request more, that in respect benefices are of so small value for the present, & their churches & manse houses either demolished or ruinous, that as in like cases hath bene used, his Majestie would be graciously pleased to remitte the first fruites to such persons as are or shall be admitted to any benefices or ecclesiasticall promotions, since the beginning of this rebellion, until the Feast of the Nativity of Christ, which shall be in the yeare of our Lord 1661, that is, for one yeare yet to come, & in lieu thereof they do oblige themselves to settle an equal & perfect taxe of all ecclesiasticall benefices & dignities throughout the kingdome (which hitherto hath bene neither equall nor perfect), to the greate increase of his Majesties Revenue in his 20th parts & first fruites. Thus much I dare undertake that the Crowne shall be a great gainer by this now necessary favour.

"These things are yet but barely purposed, & if there be any of them which do not reslish well, upon the least intimation they shall be quickly expunged.

"Your Excellency seeth that the clergy in Ireland know no mediator to his Majesty but yourself. You will scarcely find a staffe so hard to drive them away. S^r^ James Graham lives in hope untill he receive his doome. That you may Live long & Give much, & Die holy, & Inherit heaven, is a Dutch proverbe & our praier. So God bless us. Dublin, Decemb. 5, 1660.

"Your Excellence most humble
"& faithfull servaunt,
"Jo. [Bramhall] Derensis, Electus Armachensis."[1]

The following characteristic letter is from the Primate to Sir George Lane:—

"Sr,

"I writte unto you by the last post, & therewith sent you a draught of a letter from his Majesty for the Church of Ireland. We have allready a draught of a letter from his Ma^ty^ to the same purpose. But this forme is judged by the King's Counselle here both more full & more effectuall, & less subject to the least exception. And therefore, in the name of the whole Church, I desire to get it signed & sent with all speed.

"I sent you likewise a bill of Exchange upon John Sharpe for an 100*l.*, which I doubt not will be punctually observed.

"The money is not collected, but I shall do that when they come up to the Parliament & reimburse myself. Fifty pounds of it is as a free-will offering of the Church to you to buy a piece of plate, & the other 50*l.* is to pay for letters & defray other charges which you may have occasion to lay out for them. And when that summe is done you shall have a new supplie.

"The Church hath other requests to his Majesty, which I have dilated in my letter to my Lord Steward. The most & greatest of them are graunted allready by his Lordship in his Ma^ties^ name. The next will be no cause of any demurre in our proceedings. I know his Excellence vouchsafing to make himself agent for the Church, will acquainte you with them, whom he hath made our solliciter, & therefore I forbeare to scribble any more about them.

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[1] "To his Excellence the Marquis of Ormond,
"Lord Steward of his Majesties household, at Whitehall."
Endorsed.
"Lord Archbpp. Elect of Armagh. Dat. 5 / Rec^d^ 19 } Dec. 1660."
Vol. cexxi. (quarto), p. 81.

No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

"All the bishoprieks in Ireland are now full, & every one of them (excepting two) placed in his own candlesticke. The same judgement I made allwaies of this church I hold still, that we shall overcome all impediments quickly & quietly if we have no impediment out of the East. I have led them all the dance in the first visitation, successfully enough. Yet have I as many fanaticks in my diocese as any man. But the surest way to take a popularcy is by the ear. So God bless us.

"Your old freind & faithfull servaunt,

"March 16, 1660–1. Stilo loci."[1] "Jo. [BRAMHALL.] ARMACHANUS."

But while the Settlement was pending there seems to have been a fear that the King had designs of retracting, which produced the following letter to Sir George Lane:

"SIR,—I rec[d] y[rs] of Ap. 2[d] with the enclosed.

"You prophecy that it w[d] not like me. Therein you mistake, for I cannot mislike any thing which is done by that hand. But to deal clearly with you, it doth not satisfy me; and I verily conjecture that you will have another supplication from the clergy one & all; and perhaps another from the Parl, if the fanatics who have jumped into elections do not hinder it. For the sober men of the Convention are not pleased that H. M's. graces to them sh[d] be retracted, whereof this was one. I pray you observe the strength of the clergy.

"First, they have King James' grant, & an Act of State made upon it inserted into the Great Office, which was held evermore here as inviolable. Secondly, they have King Charles the 1[sts] grant which was executed in Meath & divers other counties. Thirdly, they have the King's grant of this grace to the Comm[rs] of the Convention. Fourthly, they have the King's grant of it to themselves in one letter, & the same allowed & confirmed in another letter. All these copies I will send you as soon as my coronation sermon is past, for they are now with the rest of my papers at Tredagh.

"Fifthly, by his concession of them to the clergy he will be a gainer. For he shall have from them not only his old rents, which is all he shall have from the laiety, but, moreover, an increase of XX[th] parts & first fruits, & larger subsidies; besides that influence which they have upon his people to make them loyal & orthodox, whereas lecturers have undone us. But, suppose there were no advantage in it, do you think that H. M. would recede from the examplar of his grandfather & father; yea, move from his own act, when he is rightly informed. God forbid we should think so! We are confident that when he is fully informed he will make good his former grant, unless somebody could shew some fraud or inconvenience in it, which we know they cannot do.

"We have already wished & prayed for a remedy of former sacrilege. Now is the time when it may be done without any loss or prejudice to H.M., & if we make not this appear we deserve nothing. You impute this change to letters from hence. Truly, Sir, if it be so, somebody here is not to be trusted. One of our Justices is now indisposed, but I have as much confidence in him as any man. And so soon as Sunday is over, by the grace of God I will speak with him about it. Another of the three told me he w[d] joine with me for the Church in it heart & hand; and I believe him. The third you know promised to be a friend to the Church & approved of H. M's. former letter, & hath professed that he hath written nothing against it, but for it: yet acknowledgeth that he hath written to Mr. Secretary about it & sent him some copies of former letters. If he have, it is well: if not, by God's grace, I shall do it. If there be no prejudice to H. M. any way, but much advantage every way, I cannot fear the retracting of it. If H. M. would gratify every man with a lease, we are ready to obey his commands or to do any thing that can be reasonably imposed upon us.

"But while this letter was procuring here are two other letters come for passing over of tythes: one for my old friend Mr. Legg for some impropriations, & some of my own lands of Termonfeckin. I wish I had been by him to put him on a nobler acquisition.

"In my last letter I writt to my Lord Duke about the Bishopriek of Meath for the Bishop of Down if he desired it. Now so it is that he desireth rather to hold Down

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[1] Addressed, "To my Hon[ble] Freind S[r] George Lane,
" att his Chambers in Whitehall, London. These present."

Endorsed.

" Lord Primate of Ireland, Dat. 16 / Recd. 23 } March 1660."

Vol. cccxi. p. 99.

No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

& Dromore united if he may obtain it. For proof whereof I send you inclosed two of his letters. Whatsoever his Grace approveth shall please me. I have no aim but the good of the Church. If he require my judgment, it is this: To remove him from Down to Meath w[d] hinder the reformation of that schismatical part of the country: and to keep him at Down without an union of Dromore to it, would be a poor encouragement to him; and, therefore, my humble advice is that he be continued Bishop of Down with the Bishoprick of Dromore united to it pro hâc vice, which two will be worth well 1,500*l.* a year. And that the Bishop of Clogher be removed to the Bishoprick of Meath.

"He is a prudent man, but will get nothing by it but a higher rack; and that the Bishop of Kilmore & Ardagh be removed to Clogher; & the Bishop of Dromore to the Bishoprick of Kilmore & Ardagh; which will content all parties & be for the good of the Church.

"But whatsoever his Grace shall think fit to do in it shall please me. So God bless us.

"Your assured friend to love & serve you,

"Dublin, April 13, 1661."[1] "Jo. [BRAMHALL] ARMACH."

It is unnecessary to add that the Act of Settlement, passed in the following year, put an end to all these doubts and fears by conferring on the Church the property in question.

(2.) *Presbyterians and Independents.*—Throughout these proceedings Ormonde manifests a very decided antipathy to the Puritan party and to the principles of Presbyterianism in church government.

Some notion of the virulence of that party in Ireland, and of their hatred of Prelacy, may be formed from their conduct in Waterford at this period. On the occasion of the Bishop's first re-appearance in the cathedral after the Restoration he found his "pulpit foully defiled with excrements (so as must not be named), and the font in "like manner." His successor a few years subsequently, on his going to solemn prayers, attended by his clergy, found the way that he must walk towards his throne strewn with the same abominable filth.[2]

This and similar proceedings of the party may perhaps have given rise to some of the proposals to which we find reference in the correspondence.

Amongst other proposals, shortly after the Restoration, for the improvement of Waterford, described as "a place inhabited with persons for the generality unaccus-"tomed to conformity," is one, that a smaller number of disaffected and nonconforming English and Papists be permitted to inhabit that city, and that the rules in the Act for encouraging foreign Protestants to plant be observed.

And the proposals go so far as to suggest "that all or most of the disaffected "English now in Waterford be constrained to plant themselves in the open country, "and not in corporate towns, especially Waterford, Ross, Kilkenny, and Clonmel."[3]

The result was a very severe civil and ecclesiastical persecution of the Puritans.

In a petition to the House of Commons the Nonconformists complain that their Gospel ministers are removed from them, and several of them imprisoned, whilst the Romish priests (as they say) are seemingly tolerated. That many hundreds of them are excommunicated by the bishops, others of them upon several penal statutes indicted at the assizes and quarter sessions in regard of nonconformity.

An observer writes, as the consequence that the generality of the vulgar Protestants seemed to be in a greater distemper, in greater despair, in less hopes of comfort, than they were the first year of the Rebellion; and amongst those so dispirited in their minds, he found the common soldiery, who served his Majesty faithfully and never took arms with the usurper, in regard they had not been provided by his Majesty, whereas the common soldiers, both dead and alive, that fought against the King under the usurper and deprived them of all means of livelihood, are well paid for their rebellion.[4]

It is curious to find gentle Jeremy Taylor mixed up in this angry conflict.

"To Sir George Lane.

"Honoured Sir, "Dublin, December 19, 1660.

"I wrote to you the last week and took the boldness to give you an account of the seditious and insolent preachings of the Scotch Presbyters against his Majesty's

[1] cexxi. 96.

[2] "The Bishop of Waterford's case with the Mayor and Sheriffs of Waterford Stated and Vindicated." Published by command. 4to. Dublin. By Benjamin Tooke, H.M.'s Printer. 1670. pp. 181.

[3] xxxii. 173. [4] Ibid. 174.

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No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

Government ecclesiastical, their infinite railings against me, their stirring up the people to tumult and rebellion, their intent of petitioning his Majesty to remove me from that diocese, and many other things which I should not so much as hint to you again, but that we have some fears that the vessel miscarried which carried the packet. But these Presbyterian Scots get heart and confidence by the great delay of the Justices coming over and the Bishops consecration. Sir, we all know your great love and zeal for the Church of Ireland (and I have had experience of your particular favour to me), and therefore I am bold to entreat your assistance that we may receive encouragement and aid from the secular power. They call me Arminian, Socinian, and I cannot tell what monsters of names, which they neither understand, nor care they whether they be true or no; but no man being more zealous for the religion of the Church of England than myself, they hate me because they expect from me such vigorous opposition against and discovery of their evil ways. I beg your favour in this affair. It concerns all the bishops in Ireland.

"Honoured Sir,

"Your most humble and affectionate servant,

"JER. [TAYLOR] DUNENSIS, Elect."[1]

The following appears to have been an enclosure in the above letter:—

"A PARTICULAR of such DOCTRINES as are usually preached and taught by the SCOTCH MINISTERS in the North of Ireland, in the Diocese of Down and Connor.

"That the Covenanters first drew the bloody sword; and before they would submit to those oaths, viz., of allegiance and supremacy, and to these Popish ceremonies, they would draw it again.

"That times of persecution are coming on, worse than in Queen Mary's days.

"That they should do well to get the Bible by heart, because they will not be suffered to keep a Bible in their houses.

"That the times are now at hand when it should be safer to break the Sabbath than a holy day.

"That the King's concessions in his Declaration [from Breda] are a little mite of favour, but no more.

"That the service book and the mass book were both hatched in hell by the Devil.

"That we have got a King, and the King hath brought the bishops, and they will bring in Popery, and then farewell all: And yet ye, without, be valiant for the truth.

"They pray that the Lord, although he suffered those wolves the bishops to come into his kirk here on earth, yet that he would never let them come into his kirk in heaven.

"And many more seditious and more ridiculous, not fit to trouble any person of honour with."[2]

Two Presbyterians of the name of Robert Ross and George Ross, for themselves and many other persons in the county of Down and Antrim, in their petition to the Lord Lieutenant and Council on 25th March 1663, set forth that many hundreds in those counties who are ready to lay down their lives for his Majesty's service were at the last assizes presented and indicted, some for not coming to hear the Common Prayer, and others for resorting to the ministry they have been long partakers of, little suspecting that in so doing any crime would have been laid to their charge, and allege that the consequences of these indictments, if prosecuted, will be their ruin, rendering them unable to pay their public taxes.[3]

One George Philips (writing to the Duke of Ormonde on the 21st February 1662–3) says:—

"I observe the people generally to persist in their obstinate contradiction to the ecclesiastical Government, and I saw a great number of men lately receive the sentence of excommunication with no more trouble or remorse than a martyr would the stake. And I hear daily from the rebound of common discourse that they suffer all with no less patience than assurance that they shall shortly be redeemed by the resurrection of their crucified Presbytery."[4]

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[1] xlv. 29. Endorsed "For y'selfe. *Ld* B^p^ of Downe. Dat. 19 Decd. 26 } 1660."

[2] xlv. 28. [3] xxxi. 261. [4] xxxii.

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No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

Such persecution naturally led to remonstrance, of which the following is a specimen:—

"REASONS why the petitioned Indulgence should be granted to the People of the North of Ireland.

"The people of the North of Ireland have been faithful to his Majesty's interest in the time when it was most disclaimed, as may appear in these particulars following:—

"1°. The Ingagement to the Commonwealth of England without King or House of Lords, when it was pressed upon Ireland they did generally refuse it, especially those who now seek the present Indulgence; as Doctor Antony Morgan, Colonel Hill, and Dr. Jones, now Bishop of Meath, who did urge the same Engagement, can testify, if they were put to it.

"2°. They refused that Ingagement upon grounds that did stick with their consciences, for (1st) before those who did press the same ingagement, because they now render an oath to the King's Majesty to maintain his authority; (2d) Though threatened to be removed all of them to Tipperary, yet did they continue this refusal; (3d) Yea some of them now outlawed upon that very account, and could not have the benefit of their own leases for two years together, as shall be particularly instanced if required, yet did they continue refusing it.

"3°. They are not a few number who seek this Indulgence, but a considerable number of people, whom to prosecute with all rigidity, and that for their conscience (of all things most tender) is not good policy, seeing the wise man saith that oppression will make a wise man mad.

"4°. The Indulgence desired would inable them the more cheerfully and with the greater ease to pay the great taxes that are at present lying upon them or may hereafter be called for, because the withholding of this Indulgence makes them a prey to the Bishop's Courts and to the officers who attend the Judges of Assize, which courts and officers have already much impoverished many, and taken great sums from the subjects.

"5°. That the cause of Excom'unication (which by the desyred Indulgence will be taken off) hath such penalties annexed to it, as will in a verie short tyme make whole families goe a begging, yea & the number who shall be apprehended by writts following upon Excom'unication shall be so great that there cannot be prisons in Ireland that can hold them.

"By the Indulgence desyred the great pressures that at present lye upon their bodies & estates will be taken off, such as is fyning, copies, constables pursuing them that they can hardly sometimes keepe in their beds, abyde in their houses, or be about their calling & employment, as also the trouble they are put to by the Bishops Courts & consequences of Excom'unication, which being taken off & the libertie desygned granted, what an Ingagement will it be upon them (who for conscience sake cannot submitt to the way of worship & discipline established by law) to continue faithfull to his Majestie & those sent by him, seeing even fathers to whom children owe obedience by the light of nature are yet bound to keepe up & incourage that obedience & subjection to them, by dealing kindly & gently with them. Eph. vi. 4; Colos. iii. 21.

"6°. And finally, his Majestie's gracious declaration of the 26th December last hath given assured hopes to the petitioners that they shall be granted this indulgence, & in very ded hath beene the ryse of their attempt to petition his Grace for this Indulgence.

"This also may be added, that the Indulgence desyred, if not granted, will constraine a great many to remove to some other part of the world, & so the land of many landlords may be layde waste."

"Reasons why Indulgence should be given to the Nonconformists of the North, 1st April 1663." [1]

The bishops were not inactive, as appears by some letters of George Wild, who succeeded Bramhall in the bishopric of Derry, on Bramhall's translation to the primatial see of Armagh.

"May it please your Grace,

"In obedience to your Grace's commands, I am ready to give your Grace an account of these parts, & how I find them at present, which is beyond all expectation tacking about to obedience, and to an outward conformity (whatever the inward

[1] xlv. 77.

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No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

be), which I humbly conceive is much owing to the prudent authorities & managing of our assizes by the Judge of this circuit, Sir Jerome Alexander, whose coming among us a second time (for which great favour I am especially most humbly bound to the Earl of Orrery) hath struck such an awe among my non-conforming Scots, that if now they do not love him and the Government, yet they begin to fear both.

"And I doubt not but if your Grace will be pleased to continue him once or twice more this circuit (for which his presence is most necessary, though he deserve a better), your Grace will shortly see our remoter Ulster of a pretty sound complexion.

"As soon as the Judge was gone hence the Bishop began his visitation, and if your Grace will pardon the boldness of this account to your Lordship which I owe to my Primate, my heart is much lightened by seeing such full appearance of church officers who all readily and (it seemed) cheerfully took their oaths and the Bishop's articles for conformity. Yet I dare not commend this county and my diocese over fast; Judge Alexander is but newly gone; and the assizes & visitation sound yet in the ear.

"However we have now two good standing companies of foot in this city, which are commanded by two good special officers that have a long while given me proof & testimony of their loyalty & zeal to the King & the Church (Captain Case & Lieutenant Evelyn).

"And besides we have a troop in this county (I cannot say any part of it in this city, 'tis so ill an horse quarter), all which are and will be ready (the more upon any the least orders from your Grace) to assist the Bishop in suppressing those night conventicles still among us, and those unlawful assemblies which use to grow from schism in the Church to sedition in the State.

"The blessings of Almighty God be ever upon your Grace, and upon your illustrious family.

"I most humbly take leave.

"May it please your Grace,

"Your Grace's most obedient dutiful servant,

"Derry, August 22, 1662."[1] GEO. [WILD] DERENSIS."

It only remains to observe that these repressive measures failed to secure permanent conformity. On the 24th of October in the same year the Bishop again regrets that Sir Jerome's vigorous proceedings are but temporary in their effects.

"May it please your Grace,

"I received your Grace's of the 16th instant, and with all humility return your Grace my thanks for the honour you have done me under your Grace's own hand.

"My most noble Lord, it is the joy of my soul to find these parts so much in your Grace's thoughts and princely care; which (with all submission be it spoken) I think are as great concern at present as any corner in the three kingdoms.

"I acquainted your Grace in my last, what hopes I had upon Judge Alexander being here, of this county & diocese, that they would return to their obedience.

"But I find since (I beseech your Grace to forgive me my misfortune that I have no better news to send) it was but a fit and qualm of loyalty & conforming that takes us once in half a year against an assize; but as soon as the Judge is gone we are as we were,—I wish at present not worse. For libels have been scattered about, and a large one set up at a market place in ugly (Scotch) rhymes, a copy whereof I sent to my Lord Primate. It seems they depend much upon their agents (as they call them) at Dublin, and do more than whisper their hopes of a change. But I bless God for your Grace's vigilant eye over us.

"As for the officers and soldiers of which your Grace requires a free & impartial account from me, truly my Lord I think the two commanders of them here, Captain-Lieutenant Case and Lieutenant Evelyn, are very loyal persons and very well bred gentlemen. I have had great proofs of them. And I have heard them say (I know to whom I speak the secret) they can command their company, every man of them, to march for the King and the Church, though their Colonel (no friend I am sure to bishops) and Lieutenant-Colonel should stand by and command the contrary."

The Bishop concludes with the character of the Governor, who he thinks is no other but a loyal very honest gentleman, and withal being so much an Englishman as he is, not to be feared to side with the Scotch faction.[2]

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[1] xlv. 68. Addressed to "The most illustrious James Duke of Ormonde, Lord Lieut. General of Ireland, most humbly."

[2] xlv. 70. Dated Derry, Oct. 24, 1662. Endorsed by Ormonde, "Bp. of Derry. Dat. 24 Oct.) Recd. 8 Nov.) 1662."

No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

(3.) *The Catholic Church.*—Ormonde's relations towards the Catholics are not so easily understood. They are complicated by a greater variety of interests and associations; nor does his correspondence throw so much light on them as might have been expected.

The Catholic population of Ireland at the rising of 1641, although broken up into many minute sections, may, as far as regards public policy, be broadly distributed into three principal classes.

Of these by far the largest numerically, although immeasurably the weakest in political position and influence, were the Catholics of the native Irish race. On them, with few exceptions, had fallen and still continued to press the heaviest consequences of the Conquest, confiscation, loss of rank, impoverishment, and the other evils inseparable from a foreign ascendancy. In more recent times they were the sole sufferers by the plantations at Ulster, and by those in Longford and Leitrim. They were the chief victims of the Desmond and other contemporary confiscations. Even of the small remnant on which these confiscations had fallen least heavily, many had lost under the Commission of Defective Titles the little which had been saved from direct forfeiture; and it can hardly be doubted that to the native Irish Catholics as a body, whatever may have been for each the original object of the struggle, it now presented but one appreciable issue, the restoration of a free national parliament, the recovery of the native inheritance, and the rehabilitation of the native race. At the same time, while their interest in the conflict of English parties and in the struggle in Ireland, so far as English parties were engaged therein, lay mainly in its bearing upon what was to them the vital import of the contest, it is impossible to doubt that as well from sympathy as from a sense of what they believed to be their own interest, they were loyal to the Royal cause in this as in the later Stuart war in Ireland. In church matters, it is needless to say, their fidelity to their religion amounted to chivalry; every religious grievance pressed upon them with special severity, and indeed the cause of the Catholic church in Ireland was essentially identical with that of the ancient Irish race.

By far less numerous than the native Irish Catholics, but much superior in wealth and in social and political rank, were the Catholics of English descent, whose seat lay chiefly in the Pale, in the principal cities, and in the maritime towns of the south and west. They had suffered heavily from the Commission of Defective Titles, from the operation of the Court of Wards, and in general from many oppressive and arbitrary judicial procedures of which they had been in various ways the object. All the strictly religious grievances of Irish Catholics, moreover, were of course common to them with the old Irish. But for the rest their interests were fundamentally different. The Catholics of English descent for the most part held their lands by the same title with the old Protestant English. Not one of them had been dispossessed in the Ulster, and very few, if any, in the other recent Plantations. Not only therefore had they no direct interest in the reversal of the recent confiscations, but, on the contrary, although their sympathies lay with their plundered co-religionists in Ulster, nevertheless every revolution involving a disturbance of the existing settlement of property was not unnaturally a subject of suspicion and alarm to them, as tending at least remotely to call in question the title upon which their own tenure was originally founded.

Distinct in principle from both these classes, although numbering many of its members in both of them, was a third and purely religious interest, consisting partly of the clergy and partly of the more zealous and enthusiastic of the laity, with whom the freedom of the Catholic religion and the rights of the Catholic church formed the first consideration, and to whom no settlement of political, social, or proprietorial claims would be satisfactory, unless accompanied by securities for the free exercise of religion and for at least a certain recognition of the ancient rights of the Catholic church in Ireland.

The Confederation of the Catholics at Kilkenny was formed by a union of all three parties, and the objects for which it was associated were common to them all; but it is plain that while such a conflict of secondary interests existed within their ranks, it was almost hopeless to look for harmonious action or unity of counsel.

The relation of Ormonde himself to the Catholic Irish during the war was peculiar, and entirely different from that of the Lords Justices during the early part of his public career in Ireland. It is plainly shown by Ormonde's biographer, Carte, and is abundantly evident from the papers in the Ormonde collection, that the policy of the Lords Justices, of the Irish Committee in the House of Commons in England, and of their various partisans of all grades in England and in Ireland, was to involve the whole Catholic party alike in the guilt, not alone of the rising of the North, but of all the imputed enormities of the alleged massacre of English and Protestants by the insurgents. Carte distinctly charges the Lords Justices with the design of drawing upon them all

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No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

in common the penalties of attainder, and of thus supplying grounds to justify a general measure for the confiscation of all Catholic property in Ireland. But it was very different with Ormonde. In common with many Anglo-Irish Protestant Royalists, Ormonde was connected by hereditary sympathies and interests with the Catholics of the Pale. But, in addition, far beyond most others of his class, he was connected by blood and by affinity with the Catholics of ancient English descent, and with those of the Irish race who, from circumstances or upon grounds of prudence or expediency, made the policy of the Catholic Pale their own. It has been said already that with the Catholic religion as such he had few sympathies; with the ancient Irish race, and especially with the scarce concealed policy of the insurgent Irish, still fewer. But the cause of the Catholic proprietors of the Pale was in many respects his own; and even the purpose with which they had taken up arms and on the basis of which their confederation with the northern Irish was founded, was one which he professed himself willing to further, so far as it was in his judgment practicable in the circumstances of the times and in the existing state of parties in England, and so far as it was possible to do so without compromising the essential interests of the King, which for Ormonde were in all things the very first consideration.

But, though it is plain from many circumstances in Ormonde's correspondence that he was secretly not imbued with the same hatred to the Irish of the Pale as the Lords Justices and the Parliamentary leaders in England, yet at first he dared not show any mercy, and assumed the only tone that would then be tolerated. He undertook, at the orders of the Lords Justices, as General-in-Chief of the King's forces, in March 1642, the burning of the Pale, burning all the country for seventeen miles in length and twenty-five in breadth, including in this destruction noblemen's houses as well as poor villages.[1] "This night," he writes to Sir Philip Percival on 3rd March 1642, regarding one of the Lords of the Pale, "he is a guest with the Constable of the Castle "of Dublin by the justice of the State, where he is likelier to turn rebel than I, for I "never mean to come near traitors, unless on the field, when we shall have very little "discourse. On Friday morning I mean to go with part of the army to the Pass in "the Pale, from whence I hope to send ill-favoured love tokens to my good Lords "there. When that quarter is beat, I will remove to some other, and before I come "home I may perhaps persuade their Lordships that, if I be of their party, I dis-"semble it notably well, and act my part to the life; nay, to the death of so many of "them as come in my way."[2]

But as the conduct of the rebels in England grew worse, Ormonde's tone towards those of Ireland somewhat moderated; and when it became at length the King's interest to seek the aid of the Irish, and when he employed Ormonde to conduct the negociations, Ormonde naturally renewed his association with the gentry of the Pale and their supporters in the Confederate Assembly, as being the old English interest of Ireland, and inclined both by principle and policy to maintain the King's power, especially as this party was opposed by the native Irish party and the more ardent of the clergy. But anxious as the gentry of the Pale were to return to their obedience, and eager to agree to a peace, they could not accept the only terms that Ormonde thought it to be consistent with the King's interest to grant, considering the religious feeling in England.

From this period, therefore, the fundamental principle of Ormonde's Irish policy seems to have been to aim, in the interest of the King, at a union with the Catholics of the Pale; nor was he unwilling, so far as was possible, without abandoning the settlements of Elizabeth and James, to consider the admitted grievances of their northern allies. But his correspondence contains abundant evidence that, even giving him credit for a certain amount of sincerity and good faith, his main design in courting the alliance of either party was that he might use the influence and strength thus acquired in Ireland, as an instrument for the restoration of the King's fortunes in England.

With this view we find him resorting to every expedient to avoid a positive breach with the Pale Catholics, and when the breach had taken place, to prevent it from becoming irreconcilable. Hence we find him at issue with the Lords Justices as to receiving submissions, as to sentences under martial law, and as to many measures suggested or undertaken in furtherance of the Cessation and of the Peace. The origin and progress of this conflict may be traced with much interest in the original correspondence of Ormonde during the period which preceded his appointment as Lord Lieutenant; and the persistent opposition to his own moderate policy subsequently maintained by the same party, formed one of the greatest difficulties of his administra-

[1] Carte's Life of Ormonde, vol. i. p. 363. [2] Southwell Papers. Thorpe Catalogue, p. 374.

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tion, both in itself and in the impediments which it threw in the way of his all important negociations with the Confederate Catholics.

But on the other hand, while, during the war, Ormonde was willing to conciliate the Catholics, and even to favour their claims up to a certain point, his correspondence proves him to have been beyond this point irreconcilably opposed to the demands put forward on their behalf. He seems to have been in this respect influenced not by any personal hostility, but simply by motives of expediency. The outburst of popular feeling in England produced by the disclosure of Glamorgan's negociations, made it plain that any alliance of the King's friends with the Irish Catholics upon the religious basis on which the high Catholic party insisted, would be fatal to the King's interests in England; and it was Ormonde's manifest policy to discourage the growth of these demands, and to throw every obstacle in the way of the consolidation of that formidable unanimity in asserting them, of the various conflicting interests already described, which had resulted in the Confederation of Kilkenny.

And thus the correspondence is full not alone of angry denunciation of the "exaggerated" claims of the clergy, and especially of the party of the Nuncio Rinuccini, but of suggestions and appeals to every element of disunion by which the two parties might be divided. Of direct communication of Ormonde or Ormonde's friends with Rinuccini, the Carte collection contains but few traces; and indeed it may be said that as regards any representation of the views and feelings of that party, it is almost an entire blank. It contains very few original papers from the Nuncio or in his interest; and of these there is hardly one which is not already known from the publications of the time, such as Belling's *Vindiciæ*, Walsh's *History of the Remonstrance*, or from later narratives of these events, as Burke's "Hibernia Dominicana." In the interest of scientific historical inquiry, it must be confessed that even with this vast mass of original materials before us, we obtain but slender insight, we do not say into the actual proceedings, but even into the views and feelings of a party which influenced so vitally the course of events in Ireland. To turn from the Ormonde letters and narratives of events to the scanty and fragmentary records or representations of the same events emanating from purely Irish and ecclesiastical contemporary sources, is to pass into a completely new world; and it is only thus that we understand how wide was the gulf by which the two classes were still separated from each other, and how diametrically opposite and almost mutually inappreciable the points of view from which each in turn regarded the political, social, and religious incidents of the time, and the principles, the feelings, and the interests which these incidents involved.

It is much to the credit of Carte's sense of the responsibilities of a scientific historian that he made the remarkable effort to neutralize this manifest one-sidedness of his materials which has been described in a former page, by extracting largely from the manuscript history of the war of 1641, entitled "Commentarius de Bello Catholico ad "Annum 1641 cœpto," then in the possession of Lord Lovel, and still preserved in the library of the Earl of Leicester at Holkham. Of the importance of this manuscript as a means of enabling the historian of the Irish war of 1641 to strike the balance of truth between the conflicting narratives, it is impossible to speak too strongly. It may be said that it is the work of an avowed partisan, that it is founded in great part on partisan authorities, and that it is written entirely from the author's own point of view; but it is equally certain that the narratives of all the contemporaries on the other side are strongly partisan; and it must be remembered that Carte himself, although in many respects more free from the reproach of partisanship, drew the mass of the materials out of which his narrative is constructed, from the very stronghold of the party most directly in conflict with the Nuncio Rinuccini, of whose policy the author of the *Commentarius de Bello Catholico* is the accredited exponent. We would respectfully suggest that, although it belongs to a later period than those hitherto printed, it might with great propriety be selected for publication in connexion with the series of "Chronicles and Memorials of Great Britain and Ireland," published under your Lordship's direction. In addition to the Holkham transcript of the original, it is satisfactory to know that a second very complete and careful copy has been recently made from the same original, now in the library of the Marchesa Trivulzi at Milan, and is in the possession of the very Reverend Dr. Moran, secretary of his Eminence Cardinal Cullen, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin.

We have said that Carte's collection comprises but a very small proportion of original documents from native Irish sources. Of those which it contains, some are evidently intercepted papers or documents seized in the possession of prisoners. The examples of direct correspondence between Ormonde and the native Irish are so few, that we think a specimen may prove not uninteresting; and we have selected for the purpose the papers bearing on an incident of the Irish war, which is involved in considerable

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obscurity, and of which Carte has sketched little more than the rough outlines. We allude to the junction of Ormonde with Sir Phelim O'Neil and Owen O'Neil in 1649.

During the negociations of the Peace of 1646, Ormonde had persistently repudiated, and refused to adopt as a basis, the conditions which had been guaranteed by Glamorgan. It is unnecessary for us to enter into the question how far these conditions had been authorised by the King; but that the sentiments of the Queen and the Prince were fully in unison with these concessions (which indeed were virtually yielded by Ormonde himself, in little more than a year afterwards at the Peace of 1648), is plain from the following important letter never before published, written by Oliver Viscount Fitzwilliam of Merrion from the Queen's Court at Paris, and by the direction of her Council:—

"To the Right Hon. the Supreme Council,—These.

"May it please your Honours,

"After many long debates at our English Court, & great expectation that demands should be sent you from thence at full, I find by our Queen's Councill that the Marquis of Ormonde's power to treat with you is by the going of Mr. Grant from his Ma^tie^ to his Ex^cie^ to be renewed, & assurance is by the s^d^ Council given to Dr. Tirrell & me by word of mouth, that you shall have Dublin with all the towns, & forts & garrisons in the Marquis of Ormond's & in the English hands put forthwith into yours, but as for displacing the Marquis of Ormonde there is no power here for so doing. Yet the said Council avers they will hold his Ex^cie^ no loyal subject if, soon after your being possessed of what is said, he sues not for surrendering up his place as Lieutenanship. Only one church in Dublin hath been pressed for here for the use of the Protestants, which I conceive fit to be given, if you so approve, in regard to Prince's intention (on your uniting & all quietness established) to settle himself there as it is thought, if so be that the going of this messenger from the Queen unto Ormonde's occasions appear to your content in general. Truly it would (through Christendom) be esteemed a worthy memorable act, if your Honours would contrive a means, either out of the monies coming to you from Italy hence or from elsewhere to furnish our Prince with a competent sum, his necessities having compelled his Highness to demand (as I am informed) some help of most Christian Princes. I partly promised in your behalf that if your demands be granted both King & Queen & Prince & theirs, should be as gratefully accepted by their Irish Catholic subjects in Ireland as ever they were in England. Notwithstanding all the treaties here, & the daily promises of this agent's going to you from his Majesty, if herewith he shall arrive with you, if he affirms not all what here I have said touching the Queen's Council's words abovesaid to Dr. Tirrell & me to be true, you are to give no credit to whatsoever he shall say; all which I told the said Council I would intimate to your Honours. If you can have the aforesd offers forthwith made good unto you, in my opinion I would for the present not insist too much for the displacing of the Lord Lieut^t^. Yet howsoever lose not a day's time for any treaty, but let your armies prepare whilst you treat to take by fair or foul means, Dublin, &c. for his Majestie's use; for, believe it, you may safely do it, & delays breed danger.

"It is thought our English Court would heartily wish you had taken Dublin when you attempted it; but lose no more such opportunities, but go on roundly with your work, for it is thought the Presbyterians & the Independents will (by their disunion) give sufficient time [to] use your wills, & it is yet hoped the Scots will not give up their King to the Parliament; for the King hath absolutely refused to come [to] Holmby unless he may come to London, saying that if he be a free man he may go where he pleases; if not, but a prisoner, he is not nor cannot be treated with. It is most probable that the wars are not yet ended in England. Still it is most requisite to keep in your mind great supplies for the Marquis of Antrim, by which you will keep Ireland from ever being the seat of war. I writt to your Honours desiring as now your pleasure touching frigates which are at Dunkirk, whether you would be willing or not to take 10 or 12 or more or less of them as you shall think fit for moneys, if any be granted you hence. I hold them most necessary for you. Your Honours will be pleased I hope to see my houseless friends righted & relieved; & him who hath been the cause of their sufferings & his own in shewing himself as he ever intends to continue.

"Your Honours most obedient
& most faithfull servant,
"FITZWILLIAM."

"9 Feb. 1646–7."

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No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

"P.S.—My Lord John Somerset, who arrived here five or six days since, affirms that General Preston (contrary to what was believed) is as much & as faithfully your servant as ours; & that amongst yourselves you are all united (which Heaven continue!) So, I hope you shall make the King's dominions happy. The Council to be composed of such as you shall nominate, to be with Ormonde, in case you come to an agreement with him, which hath been partly promised us here, in regard the Queen's Council saith that Ormonde's power shall not extend to prejudice you."[1]

Rather than adopt this course, Ormonde had delivered up Dublin and the Sword of State to the Parliament in 1647. He had thence come to England, and after a short stay there and visit to the King at Hampton Court, where the King was virtually a prisoner, had proceeded to the Court of Queen Henrietta Maria and the Prince of Wales, at Paris.

They enjoined him to return to Ireland, to concede the principal demands of the Irish, to conclude a peace with them, and thus to effect a union between the Protestant, Presbyterian, and Catholic Royalists of Ireland, in other words, the English, Scotch, and Irish of that country, in an endeavour to save the King from the fate which the Queen and Prince now feared for him. Ormonde accordingly returned to Ireland in or about September 1648, and taking up his abode at his ancient seat at Carrick-on-Suir, at being near Kilkenny, he entered into a negociation with the Confederate Catholic Assembly, which ended in a peace, signed in January 1648-9 (thenceforth known as the peace of 1648 to distinguish it from the peace of 1646); but all too late to save the King. King Charles II., however, upon his accession appointed Ormonde Lord Lieutenant, and desired him to continue his efforts to unite as many as possible in his favour, in order to preserve Ireland at least for his service, as he intended to retire thither and make it his abode. Sir Phelim O'Neil had already yielded a ready and willing obedience to the King on Ormonde's return, and had been so zealous for the peace that he was presented to Ormonde by the Confederate Assembly as worthy of the King's especial favour, and was received by him at Kilkenny Castle and entrusted with high commands, being made by the King's commission, colonel of a regiment of foot, and Governor of Charlemont Fort.

The following is the letter signed by Sir Richard Blake, Chairman of the Assembly, by its order, in Sir Phelim's favour:—

"May it please your Excellencie,

"Soe faithfull & loyall for advancement of his Ma^ties^ service, & soe faithfull & meritting in assistance to the conclusion of the now happy peace agreed upon, have this Assembly found the endeavours & reall acc'ons of S^r^ Phelym O'Neill, that they have given me in commaund to pray yo^r^ Excellencie no way to give ear to any misrepresentation to be made of him, but that still he be continued in your Excellencies favour as a man of noble extraction & highly ambitious to forward his Ma^ties^ service, allways conformable & obedient to government & capable & worthy of his Highness's especiall favour, & upon distribution of places & preferments of honour & trust in this kingdom, the Assembly do recommend him in an especiall manner to yo^r^ Lo'p to preferr this noble gentleman to a place suitable to his merritts & abilitiyes, which as their comaunds is humbly offerred by,

"Yo^r^ Ex^ties^ most humble servant,

"Kilkenny, 17 January 1648-9." "Rt. Blake."[2]

"To his Ex. the Marq. of Ormond."

But though Sir Phelim thus readily joined with Ormonde, Owen Ro O'Neil and the Ulster Irish for a long time held off, unable to pardon Ormonde his delivering over to the Parliament the Castles of Dublin, Trim, Dundalk, and all other garrisons in his power,[3] believing also that there could be no true union between the English and Irish, as was soon after made evident by the revolt of the Munster garrisons to Cromwell, and their betrayal to him of so many forts. At length, however, Owen O'Neil, warned by the successes of Cromwell's arms, that there was no means of safety but a union with Ormonde, did agree to a junction with him, and was on his march to join him at Kilkenny, when fell mortally sick at Cavan, and there died in November 1649.

Between him and Sir Phelim O'Neil there had long been family and political rivalry, and now they were commanders of hostile forces, Sir Phelim holding the King's

[1] Books of the Council for the Affairs of Ireland, A. 30, p. 331. Record Tower, Dublin Castle.
[2] xxiii. 174.
[3] Declaration by Eugenio O'Neill, Generall of the Confederat Catholicks of Ireland of the Ulster forces, and by the commanders of the same forces, dated at Athlone, June 18, 1648, declining the Truce made by the Confederate Assembly with Inchiquin, preliminary to Ormonde's return. Vol. lxvii. p. 156.

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commission, Owen O'Neil acting under no recognised government since the dissolution of the Confederate Assembly. Sir Phelim showed considerable activity and bravery, and his forces had the luck (to use his own expression) "to stumble on a bishop," no less an one than Emer MacMahon, considered the ablest general of the Ulster forces after Owen O'Neil himself.

In the following letter he announces that event to Ormonde:—

Sir Phelim O'Neil to Ormonde.

"May it please your Excellencie, Kilkenny, March 2, 1648-9.

"I received a letter from my Lieutenant-Colonel last night by an express, advertising me, that as the regiment were on their march through the country of Monaghan, they stumbled at Castleblayney on Ever MacMahon, Lord Bishop of Clogher, whom they conveied and have now prisoner at Charlemounte. I am confident Colonel Owen O'Neill will not be wanting, by using the best of his power and diligence, to work the Bishop's enlargement.

"Wherefore I thought it my dutye herein to acquaint your Excellencie, to the end you may give in commande unto Lieutenant-Colonel Stamforde, or other officer commanding in chief at Charlemounte, to secure and dispose of the said Lord Bishop's person as to your wisdom shall seem best. Soe I humbly take leave, being anxious to be approved,

"My Lord,
"Your Excellencie's most humble servant,
"PHE. O'NEIL."[1]

Sir Phelim was not mistaken concerning the efforts he expected Owen O'Neil to make for the Bishop's release, as appears by the following letter, which also exhibits his rivalry and jealousy of that great commander:—

Sir Phelim O'Neil to Ormonde.

"May it please your Excellencie, [April 1649].

"Having gotten notice of a most dangerous plott compassed by the Bishop of Clogher on the fort of Charlemont, by corrupting the officers and souldiers in offering them large sums of monies, which was brought to passe had I stayed two days longer.

"By much adoe I did come safe, the ways were soe besett for me, and at my coming here was Owen O'Neill all his armie at Blackwater within a mile of this town, for to bring the plott to passe. And my Lord Primate sends an excommunication on the whole regiment and garrison, that noe priest should celebrate Masse to them nor on any part of all my lands formerly held, a purpose to waste the lands which hitherto since the warres did yield some profitt. But a worse excommunication did follow my land and poor tenants.

"The armie hearing of my coming, a mutinie did rise amongst them, on which the Major-General and chief officers marched away to my town of Kynard, and camped there that night, preyed all the tenants that they could light on, and in spite of me, burnt what was left unburned of my house by the Parlement, and did cutt all my trees and orchards about it. I did send out a good partie in the rere of them, which brought me two captains and several under officers, & many souldiers, which I released on parole, after giving them private instructions in his Majesty's behalf and your Excellencies. The next day the whole armie did scatter, and two of the best colonels and regiments did fall away from them and sent to me. And soe will they all, if they can see any head or any men put in a posture for the good of this province and nation. All the gentrie of Tyrone and Armagh were here, and in your Excellencie's name I did protect them & all their creats. I hope they will be in time a good help towards the maintenance of the armie. My Lord, your Excellencie gets no true information concerning this Province. You give such credit to one man of this Province that is neere your Excellencie and in favour with you, that others are loath to intrude themselves to give a true character of any man's deserts, means, and birth, and what they may or can do in forwarding the King's service. Owen O'Neill is not in kindred nor fortune, himself nor friends, so considerable a man as is given out of him, yet noe man goes the ways he goeth, but may for a while get men to follow him, and specially when no man appears against him. Most of all the garrisons of the British forces of Ulster will declare for the King. I had this verie day a Scotch commander to know whether your Excellencie had sent anie directions by me to them or not, and they were all ready to assist my men in case Owen O'Neill's army would besiedge this fort. If your Excellencie give me the power to protect and

[1] xxiv. 11.

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to offer reasonable conditions for officers and some assistance and help of means, I will quiet this Province for anie Irish partie that will oppose the government. My Lord, let me tell your Excellencie in giving Owen O'Neill anie such conditions as he expects may breed more jealousie in the armie of this kingdom than your Excellencie is aware of; yet I leave all to your Excellencie's grave consideration to think of it what is best.

"As for my parte, I will build my fortunes upon your Excellencie's favour to deal with me as you think best, for while I live I will ever goe your ways and will be as faithful to your Excellencie as any kinsman or servant you have in the world.

"My Lord,

"I am your Excellencies most humble servant,

No date. "PHE. O'NEILL."[1]

Endorsed by Ormonde, "Rec^d 17 April 1649."

During the whole time that Sir Phelim was under Ormonde's command he seems to have earned his respect. In the month of August 1649, Sir Phelim, being under the impression that he had been maligned to Ormonde, the following letter passed between them:—

Sir Phelim O'Neil to Ormonde.

"May it please your Excellencie, "Charlemont, August 28, 1649.

"According to your commands, I have sent the Bishop of Rapho to Armagh safe.

"I am informed that some misinformation is given of me to your Excellencie by many of my ill-wishers, whereunto (I hope) there is no credit given. For I do protest unto the Almighty, what I promised to your Excellencie in the presence of the Lord Muskerry I will make it good during my life, and will be ever true to you and your ways; for I am sure, and do well know it, that your father's and grandfather's child will be constant in maintaining this poor nation in its rights. I can give as fair an account of my carriage for his Majesty's advantage since my coming to this Province as might be expected at my hands.

"Your, &c.,

"PHE. O'NEIL."[2]

Ormonde to Sir Phelim O'Neil.

"7 September 1649.

"We received your letter of the 28th of last month. I do assure you that we had no information that might occasion our varying from the good opinion by us retained for your fixedness to what you professed unto us in reference to his Majesty's service; so we shall, when time serves, send you our orders to draw into the field to that end, and remember your constant faithfulness thereto unto your advantage.

"Your affectionate friend,

"ORMONDE."[3]

As a military commander he maintained the fort of Charlemont with the greatest courage, though at last overwhelmed by the forces of Coote and Venables; not, however, until he had repulsed their assault in the breach three several times, as described in the following despatch of the commanders of the Ulster forces to Ormonde. The best proof of his stubborn defence is perhaps to be found in the terms he obtained of marching out with the honours of war when the capture of a man so odious to the Parliament and English nation would have been so acceptable.

"The Roman Catholic Bishops of Armagh, and Down and Connor, and other Commanders, to Ormonde.

"May it please your Excellencie, [Cloughaughter, August 18, 1650.]

"Being informed of the proceedings at Charlemounte, we thought it our duty to inform your Honour thereof, which happened as followeth:—

"The enemye having long continued about the same with a close siege, made a great breach with their artillerie in the works about the castle, wherein they did enter three several upon the 6th of this month, and were forced back (after long dispute) to their loss of men and arms. They were so violent in the prosecution of the breach that they caused their horsemen to serve afoot, who were lost in great numbers with

[1] xxiv. 265. [2] xxv. 237. [3] cxiii. 30.

armour & pistols. After they were beaten from the walls, the besiedged had of the enemye's arms 350 musketts, 600 pikes, pistolls, and armour for 100 horse. It is assured unto us that the enemy lost fourteen captains with other officers, and upwards of 800 men. But Sir Phelym being necessitated by the want of ammunition and provision, having lost the most of his chief officers and souldiers to a very few, was forced to take quarter, to march away with bag and baggage upon Tuesday last, which he did the next day following. And although the said place hath been lost, and notwithstanding the disaster at Tyrconnel, we doubt not by God's help and your Excellencie's assistance to appear shortly considerable in the field for the advancement of his Majestie's service, which assistance with other favours is confidently expected by

"My Lord,
"Your Excellencie's most humble servants,
"H. Ardmach.
"Dunens, et Connor.
"Phil. Relt.
"Ed. MacMahon.
"Faughna MacMahon.
"Phillip Relt."[1]

"Cloughaughter, August 18, 1650."

This correspondence gives cause to question the popular account of Sir Phelim O'Neil's character, as it is scarce possible that the Confederate Assembly would have recommended so bloody a person as he is usually described to be (consisting as the Assembly did so largely of noblemen and gentlemen of English descent) to Ormonde and the King, nor would Ormonde have treated him with the respect he did if he had believed it, or have promised him his countenance with the King. It is to be remarked also that he was tried for High Treason; and for the High Treason committed by rebellion, and not for murder, he was sentenced and hanged. And though Sir Gerard Lowther, in his address to him when sentencing him to execution, says there was a charge against him for the murder of Lord Caulfeild, he mentions no other,[2] and that charge is now known to be false. Sir Phelim trusted Lord Caulfeild and his family with kindness after the surprise of Charlemont on the 23rd October 1641; and the murder was committed by the guard that escorted him on his way to Cloughoughter in December 1641, at a distance from Charlemont, and in Sir Phelim's absence; and he was so indignant at the crime that he caused his foster brother and three more to be hanged for the murder.[3]

His son and heir Henry O'Neil, in 1664 petitioned the King for a proviso in the Act of Settlement to restore him to his father's estates, relying upon his father's compliance with the Cessation in 1643, and his using his utmost power to suppress all who denied their necessary condescension to the Peace of 1648, especially by opposing the Nuncio, Owen O'Neil, and all other accomplices, and supplying the Marquis of Clanricarde, then Lord Deputy, with munitions and other relief. The King, 20th October 1664, referred his claim to Ormonde and those appointed to assist him in considering the Bill of Settlement,[4] but it need scarcely be mentioned that nothing came of it.

Ormonde, as has been already mentioned, endeavoured to get Owen Ro O'Neil to unite with him. He had a high opinion, as well of his honour when once he engaged himself, as of his military skill. It is very evident from his letters in the Carte Collection, that the popular notion that he was contending absolutely for the independence of Ireland is erroneous. He was a Royalist in the strict sense. On one occasion, in the early part of the war, when Sir Robert Stewart, Governor of Culmore Fort and some of the King's forces, addressed him in a letter as being in rebellion, he promptly replied: "Sir, in that particular you may understand we imagine we are in no "rebellion ourselves; but do really fight for our Prince in defence of his Royal "Crown and Prerogative, wherein we shall continue and die to the last man."[5]

And this language he maintained throughout his whole career, and in the letter he wrote to Ormonde "upon his dying bed," which we give here, closes this remarkable correspondence.

"May it please your Excellencie,

"Seeing now on my death-bed (without any great hope of my recovery) I call my Saviour to witness that (as I hope for salvation) my resolue'on and wayes and intentions from first to last in these unhappy warrs tended to no particular ambic'on or privat interest of myne owne (notwithstanding what was or may be thought to the

[1] xxviii. 223.
[2] Address of Sir Gerard Lowther, 3rd March 1652-3. Harris MSS., Roy. Dub. Soc., vol. ii. p. 238.
[3] A Relation of the Present State of Ireland. 4to., London, 1646.
[4] Collections relating to the Act of Settlement. Record Tower, Dublin Castle, vol. C. p. 169.
[5] Owen O'Neil to Sir Robert Stewart, 18 June 1643. Vol. v. 273.

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No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

contrary), but truly and sincerely to the preservac'on of my religion, the advancement of his Ma^ties^ service, and just liberties of this nac'on, whereof and of my particular reality and willingness to serve your Excell^ie^ (above any other in this kingdom), I hope (if God will permitt me) to give ample and sufficient testimony in the view of the world, ere it be long. However, if in the intrim, God pleaseth to call me away, I do most seriously recommend to your Excell^ies^ care my son & heere Collonel Henry O'Neill, praying and desiring that your Ex^ie^ may be favourably pleased, not only to prescribe a present course that he may participate of the late peace, but alsoe of the benefitt of such condic'ons, concessions, and creac'on as his Ma^tie^ intended for mee, and was assured for mee by your Ex^ie^ in his Ma^ties^ name, by an iustrument bearing date at Kilkenny, the 29th of September last. And that (in case of my death) your Ex^ie^ will not only assure him thereof under hand and seale, but likewise be ayding and assisting him in the timely procurement thereof.[1] And in soe doing your Ex^ie^ will highly oblige mee, my said son, and the posterity of

"Your Ex^cies^ most humble servant,
"OWEN O'NEILL."[2]

But whatever were Ormonde's private feelings towards the Catholic party, whatever his public efforts to conciliate them, so long as the war continued, it is impossible not to be struck by the contrast of the policy which he pursued after the Restoration. From that time the Catholic alliance, far from being necessary or even useful to him, was a source of suspicion and danger in England, while in Ireland the claims of Catholics for services rendered to the King were a formidable embarrassment to the Protestants interested in the settlement of that kingdom. To them nothing was thenceforward so desirable as to break up the united action of the Catholic party. In itself the inveterate antipathy of the two races in Ireland—the inevitable conflict of their interests which presented itself in almost every new situation of affairs, was, as is well known, a lasting and fatal source of disunion; but we doubt whether even the best informed scholars will be fully prepared for the evidences which exist in the remains of the Ormonde correspondence, to show how industriously these elements of disunion between the parties were turned to account by the common enemies of both.

The connexion of Ormonde with the divisions of the Catholics after the Restoration had often been suspected, and indeed is not concealed by Carte in his life of the Duke. The plainest traces of it however are to be found in the papers bearing on the secret history of the well-known "Remonstrance," and in all Ormonde's dealings with the opposite parties in this memorable controversy, but particularly with their several leaders, Archbishop Talbot and Father Peter Walsh.

Archbishop Talbot, as well as the other members of his family, appears very early in the Ormonde correspondence, even anterior to the Restoration period; and that correspondence contains frequent references to him down to the date of his death.

We find Father Peter Talbot and his brothers Thomas, Gilbert, and Richard, all in the most intimate relations with the King during his exile. On the 14th April 1656, Father Thomas Talbot writes to the King from Paris, concerning Mazarin's abandoning "the Roman negociation in behalf of the distressed Irish nation;" he laments the "infamous peace" between the French and Cromwell. "The clergy of France," he says, "hath declared their sense of the sad constitution of the Irish at home and "abroad, and are resolved, upon the least intimation from the Pope, notwithstanding "any opposition by the Cardinal, to afford their contributions in a very large mea- "sure, insomuch that one Bishop of Amiens doth undertake to procure in Paris "upon that score 400,000 crowns." He hopes the King will now treat with the Spaniard to destroy Cromwell, evidently expects to be employed, and asks his Majesty's commands in this particular, and "whether it be not fit for him to bring the authority "of the nation along with him, and thus H.M. may assure the Spaniards that in a "short time he will have as gallant an army on foot as any for the number in the "world."[3]

Gilbert Talbot, 15th December (1655) writes to Ormonde from Antwerp that "he is "coming to Cologne to make Ormonde and the King privy to a design he has in hand "for the King's service, and was in trouble till he had borrowed 10*l.* for his journey."[4]

The relations of Father Peter Talbot with the King were so intimate that he and the King had a cipher, which is still preserved.[5]

He writes from Antwerp, 21st March 1655–6, to H.M. at Cologne, how Sexby had told him that H.M. had said he would rather live in exile on 200*l.* a year, than return to his kingdom on some conditions said to have been offered on the part of the Presbyterians.[6]

His brother Colonel Richard Talbot, Colonel Halsey, and Robin Dungan had

[1] The promise alluded to was that he should have the title of Earl of Tyrone. [2] xxvi. 49.
[3] Carte Papers, vol. 181, p. 176. [4] ccxiii. 19. [5] cxxii. 176. [6] Ibid. 174.

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No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

(in 1656) gone to London, apparently to assassinate Cromwell; but the plot was betrayed and Dungan and Halsey seized, Richard Talbot escaped, and was then accused of having betrayed the plot through design or indiscretion. Thereupon Peter Talbot writes to Ormonde from Antwerp (3rd February 1655–6), that he cannot believe it, but thinks that Gilbert's business gave some occasion to this blemish of his brothers, and says, "Gilbert came this night to me from Brussels, and is mad, swears, "and damns himself, wondering how people can as much as admit any just thoughts "against him."[1]

On 3rd January 1659–60, we find Father Peter employed by the King as his agent to the Court of Madrid for obtaining for the King and Ormonde their promised pensions. He writes to Ormonde of his progress with Don Luis and Escobedo, and of certain suggestions of Sir H. Bennett, H. M.'s authorized ambassador, in whose house he dwelt. He tells (as the news) of the King of Spain and his daughter being to begin their journey the 1st of April following; and how the livery coats which his guards of horse and foot will wear cost 200,000 crowns, of 500 horse and 600 foot. "My "Lord Bristol (who has lately become a Catholic) will soon get some ayuda de coste, "and Don Luis thinks he will return for Flanders, which (continues Father Peter "Talbot) I think he will." "His Lordship and I live very peaceably in Sir Henry "Bennett's house (he adds), all which the King attributes to good nature, but others "to God's grace infused by the sacraments of confession and communion.[2] I do "not forget H.M.'s commission for the Spanish music."[3]

By these and many similar services from himself and from his family, Father Peter Talbot had merited well of the King during his exile. Some recognition of these merits was accorded at the Restoration. On Charles's marriage with the Infanta of Portugal, Father Talbot was appointed one of the Queen's Almoners. It is plain, however, that he had many enemies among the members of the Court. His earnestness in the cause of the church was specially distasteful to those statesmen who stood in constant dread of a Puritan reaction; and as early as 22nd June 1660, we find him complaining to Ormonde,[4] that umbrage is taken at his being in London, and expressing his intention of retiring. His chief enemy appears to have been Clarendon, in whose correspondence with Ormonde there are many traces of hostility to Father Talbot. There is a letter of the Father,[5] dated Chester, 18th December 1662, claiming to be allowed to justify himself before Clarendon, and to be restored to his place at Court. With Ormonde himself he was involved in suspicion upon an unfounded and malignant charge of being privy to the imputed design of his brothers against the Duke's life.

It is not until after his elevation of the See of Dublin in 1669, that Talbot's history connects itself with public affairs in Ireland. But for several years before this period, in connexion with the well-known affair of the "Remonstrance," the secret action of Ormonde for the purpose of creating division, and thus weakening the Catholic party, is plainly discernible.

On the 5th of February 1663 Ormonde writes from Dublin to Mr. Secretary Bennett:—

"Since mine of the 27th of the last noe letters have arrived heere, but I have since received the originall of the inclosed coppy from the Lord Primat and the Archbishop of Dublin, who had often made verball complainte to mee to the same purpose. But as I suppose they find themselves necessitated for their owne discharge, and by the continuance & encrease of the indiscrete and arrogant deportment of the Romish clergie, to make this kinde of application for redresse, which yet they have done with great secresy & discretion, being in truth very prudent persons, & farr from peevishnesse or violence in their nature or opinions.

"Being well acquainted with the boldnesse & ill conduct very many of that clergie are apt to acquire & fall into from the least countenance or connivance that is afforded them, I am persuaded they will at length draw upon themselves, & upon some better & more sober men of that profession, that which they will then more reasonably call a persecution than they now doe the endeavours that are used to secure only those of them that are & have been avers to the King & his Government, & misleaders of the people, who are commonly more ready to receive the ill impressions of the turbulent than the good ones of more sober spirrits. As it is not, I think, just, soe I think it is not prudent, that both these sortes of them should be promiscuously or equally prosecuted or favoured. I was therefore glad that such a test as that of a declaration subscribed at London by many of that clergy & laity was sett on foote, which was the most proper way to distinguish betwixt them; & since it is most probable that one tyme or other his Ma^tie will find it necessary to lessen the prodigious

[1] cxxxi. 35.
[2] He had just mentioned that Lord Bristol had lately become a convert to the Catholic faith.
[3] ccxiii. 371. [4] viii. 78. [5] xii. 250.

No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

number of that clergie that dayly flock hither & are ordained heere[1] (as well to prevent the mischiefe they may leade the people into as to save the burden they are to the people), I doe conceive that those who will not subscribe to that declaration (which noe understanding good subject will refuse) are fitted for a sharp proceeding to be held with them, by which meanes, if it be seasonably taken in hand, connivance & favour may be afforded those that shall subscribe, with more safety to the Government & with lesse scandall to the Protestants; & thus alsoe may more severity be used towards the other nonconformists when it shall appeare that they are not soly singled out for persecution, whilst others, conforming noe more than they doe, are permitted with impunity to have their meetings & to introduce & exercise a forraigne jurisdiction, though the lawes by which they suffer were provided against those that are spared, & had noe aspect towards those that are punished, which is already matter of much seditious discourse amongst the Presbiterians in the North, & all sortes of sectaries all the kingdome over.

"This way (by warrant of an instruction from his Mat[ie])[2] I was falling upon, till he thought fitt to inhibit it; & this way, I conceive, will the paper I send be best answered, the prosecution rightly placed, & the well affected amongst the clergie encouraged to procede in their good principles & to imbue the people with them, who, since they must have Romish clergie whylst they are Papists, it will, I conceive, conduce much to the King's service that they be such as shall have given some engagement for their loyalty. Hereupon I humbly desire to receive his Ma[ties] pleasure with what convenient speede may bee.

"And soe I remaine,
"Sir,
"Your most affectionate humble servant,
"ORMONDE."

Ormonde's support of the party which he thus favoured was not confined to public policy. One of the most damaging charges against the leaders of the "Remonstrants" at the time was that they were in the pay of the Government. On this point much light is thrown by the Carte papers.

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[1] The following list was probably one of a series of returns obtained with a view to some such repressive procedure:—

A NOTE of the NAMES of all the DOMINICAN PRIORS of IRELAND.

Linster.		*Conaght.*	
Kilkenny	- Edmond Pendergrast.	Portumna	- Christopher Walsh.
Achaboe	- Patrick Dulehanty.	Athenry	- Thomas Burke.
Athy	- Redmond Moore.	Galloway	- Nicholas Hallam.
Mallingare	- Gerratt Dillon.	Strade	- William Burke.
Trime	- Gerratt Ferrall.	Irlare [Urlaur]	- Dominick Phillibin.
Lougford	- Richard Maddin.	Borrisule [Borrisnoole]	William Burke.
Munster.		Rathtrany	- Anthony Henegan.
		Sligoe	- Phelix Connor.
Limbrick	- John Burke.	Roscoman	- John Bern.
Killmallock	- Henry Burgate.	*Ulster.*	
Youghall	- Constantin Kyffe.	Thredath [Drogheda]	John Reynolds.
Cashell	- Patrick Henbery.	Newtown	- Clemens Bern.
Lortha	- Tiady Biragra.	Coolrahan	- James Crilly.
		Goula	- Thomas Mahun.

Sum'a, 24.

The NAMES of such MONASTERIES of the DOMINICAN ORDER wherein PRIORS are not named at the present.

Linster.	
Dublin.	
Nanse.	
Arclow.	
Rosse.	
Munster.	
Waterford.	
Corck.	
Glenmire.	
Tralee.	
Clunmell.	
Ulster.	
Carlingford.	
Dery.	
Conoght.	
Tullek.	

The draft of this instruction, in the autograph of Ormonde, is found in vol. xlv. p. 164.

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No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

Ormonde had written from Dublin, 27th December 1662, to Lord Chancellor Clarendon :—

"I am very desirous to show my kindnesse to Father Carou in the assistance of his poore friends, but none of them make any application to me, & I cannot divine what their case is or how capable of help from me. I find by a letter of his to his fellow, P. Walsh,[1] that he is in want, & begins to apprehend that having made himselfe odious to the Court of Roome he may be neglected heere, & fall to much misery. Something should be done for his constant support there, as I will heere for his compasion. There may certainly good use be made of such men if they be encouraged, & those of more dangerous & irreconcileable principles pursued & driven from amongst us; & that distinction will be a good part of the other's encouragement. The Bishop of Dromore is a man more changeable than either of the other two, & alsoe more chargeable; besides, the admission of a Bishop would make more noyse then that of obscurer persons, soe that till I see how the countenance given to these men will be taken I doe not wish him heere, but sure it will not be amis to give him wherewith to make good cheere."[2]

From an acknowledgment in the hand-writing of Peter Walsh, written in August 1662, it appears that a regular allowance of 300*l.* yearly was made to him by Ormonde.

"Monies received att several times since May 1662 from my Lord Duke of Ormond by Father Peter Walsh to this present August 1666.

"Att several times and by several summes the sayd year 1662, receaved by me - - - - -	£300
"In the year '63 - - - - - -	300
"In y^e^ year '64 - - - - - -	320
"In y^e^ year '65 by several summes - - - -	105
"In all - - -	1,025

"I saye receaved so much att such times and in or for such yeares by me,
"PETER WALSH.

"So that now remains behind of what your Grace promised to allow me yearly 300*l.*, wanting five. As for the od 20*l.* in the yeare '64 it was added by your Grace for Father Geurson's journey to Flanders from London.

"And to mind your Grace more particularly how I receaved no more, for this whole last yeare and three months, but a hundred twenty-five pounds; for what I receaved att Loudon and Moore Park last yeare or this summer was due before.

"I had about last Christmas 1665 by Denis - - -	£15
"This last Whitsuntide by Denis, but for y^e^ said yeare -	50
"Given to myself lately in two little bags - - -	40
"In all - - -	105"

It seems certain that this subvention was continued to Father Walsh during the rest of his life. The following letter written from his death bed is at least an evidence of the continued favour and patronage of the Duke:—

"MY LORD, "London, March 13, 1688.

"Now being just come to a period of life which is the inevitable end of man, [I] thought it (though in the agony of death) an incumbent duty to intimate to your Grace due thanks for your manifold and bountiful favours at all times since ever I had the happiness of your Grace's acquaintance. I hope the remunerator of all good works will largely remunerate you with a full and condign reward.

"In not a time for mee to bragg (notwithstanding the great oppositions I have had and censures I laid under) that I have been to the utmost of endeavours a true, sincere,

[1] The following passport to Peter Walsh made in virtue of the articles agreed on at Kilkenny, in 1662, although unconnected with the transactions referred to in the text, is worth transcribing:—

"11 Sep. 1652. These are to license & authorine the bearer hereof, Mr. Peter Walsh, with his servant, their two horses, and travelling arms, to reside under the protection of the Parliament's arms & forces in Ireland, for the space of 28 days, from the 14th of this instant September, in order to his transportation fo Spain or other foreign parts in amity with the Commonwealth of England, in pursuance of the articles lately made at Kilkenny with the Irish party: Provided that, in the meantime he use not any priestly function, nor that they act anythine prejudicial to the Commonwealth.

"Dated at Tredagh. 11 April 1652."

Egerton MSS., No. 1762. Brit. Museum, Plut. DXX.

[2] cxiii. p. 57.

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No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

and constant servant of your Grace, and now seeing violent sickness and age conspire to deprive mee of life and of being any more serviceable in this world, I finally seal my candid friendship, desiring my God to crown you and yours with all temporal and spiritual rights and blessings, and withal conjuring your Grace, "Visceribus Christi," to grant me those two requests as an indelible mark and crown of all your obligations.

"The first is, that your Grace may be pleased to give the poor Fryers of my order the Convent of Kilkenny, formerly belonging to them, where I lived and to which I was son and superior, which will be an act worthy of perpetuating your greatness and piety.

"The second is, to take to your Grace's consideration to protect and help a poor nephew of mine who has charge of eleven children. His name is Andrew Laborne of Cloghinisk, in the county of Catterlogh.

Being what offers now from a dying person with my blessing to you and yours. This being (though weak and unable) my own dictation, written by the Lord Nuncio's chaplin, who absolved me by full power from all incumbrances to which I was subject this long space of time, as will appear to your Grace my last protestation.

"This I signed by my own trembling hand, assuring your Grace that I am to the last breath

"My Lord, your Grace's most obliged & devoted servant,
"Fr. Peeter Wailsh."

The signature, which is autograph, and indeed "in a trembling hand," fully bears out what the writer says of his "unable condition." It contrasts most strikingly with the elegant Italian character by which his letters and those of his great adversary, Archbishop Talbot, may almost be distinguished from all the contemporary papers of the Carte collection.

This policy of "dividing the Irish" was not peculiar to Ormonde. There is a very remarkable letter of the Earl of Essex, written during his Lieutenancy, to Ormonde, which distinctly avows the same policy, and with which this portion of the subject may not inappropriately be closed.

"My Lord, Dublin Castle, November 17, 1673.

I have lately received two letters from your Grace concerning the titular Bishop of Clogher, the first delivered by himself, the latter wherein you were pleased to discourse over freely concerning him, was brought on by this gentleman, Sir Bernard de Gomez. 'Tis a great advantage both to myself in particular and to his Majesties affairs in general, that your Grace is pleased to communicate with me so plainly the knowledge you have of persons in the kingdom. I desire you to continue this correspondence as often as there is anything necessary for me to know, and that you have the opportunity of conveighing it by a safe hand.

"The execution of the late address will, I think, put an end to all relating to these titular Bishops, who now must quit the country; and I know they are all preparing to be gone in obedience to it. One thing I have of difficulty lying upon me in regard to this article of the address, which I do not make known to any of my friends in England except your Grace, soon after my coming.

"Moloony, the titular Bishop of Killaloe, whom I looke upon as the most dangerous (because the wisest) man of all the clergy, made a composure of all the differences which were amongst the men of their religion, particularly of the disputes which were between their Primate and Peter Talbot; as also the dissentions between Colonel Talbot and Colonel Fitzpatrick, and had upon the matter well nigh made an union among them all. I soon found that if this proceeded I should have no intelligence of any of their practices or actions. I believe it to be one of the most important things I could do, both for his Majestie's service and for the security of his Protestant subjects here, *either to keep those men divided, or, if they were united, to break them again.* I made some of their friers, who alwaise have their little wrangles with the secular clergy, to set up faction against their Bishops, and by encouraging their little animmositys amongst themselves, I at length brought them to that pass that they openly accused one another of exercising ecclesiastical jurisdiction contrary to the laws of the land. Several examinations were taken, and the Bishops brought to swear one against another, which have renewed their divisions to that degree as I believe they are now irreconciliable. By the address of the House of Commons all the regulars are to be banished; and should I put this exactly in execution I must send all these poor friers abroad, who have done us this service, & expose them to great severitys there; indeed, I believe some of them acted so far as they will certainly loose their lives should they be sent beyond seas. There are but very few, not, I am sure, beyond six or eight, who have been principally instrumental in this affair; and for these, though I will not give them any publique protection, yet my intention is to

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connive at them, and give some gentleman in the country charge to take care that they be not troubled, for doubtless in all these cases 'tis impossible but something must be understood to be left at the discression of a governor."[1]

SURRENDER OF WATERFORD TO THE IRISH, MARCH 1642.

We have said that, in addition to the elements of disunion between the Irish Catholics of English descent and those of ancient Irish blood, arising from diversity of race, there was a further and perhaps more formidable cause of division in the direct conflict which arose between the political, and still more the proprietorial interests of the two races.

The following account of the occurrences at Waterford between 24th December 1641 and 18th March 1642, conveys a more lively representation of this conflict of interests than many a set narrative; and it may be accepted as presenting a not unfaithful picture of what took place in most of the old walled towns of Ireland at the commencement of the war or Rebellion of 1641.

The standing forces, consisting only of a company for the most part, are found to withdraw to the citadel, or retire to the neighbouring garrison, and then the conflicting views of the old English inhabitants of the Roman Catholic religion, always hitherto adherents to the Crown of England, and the Irish of the lower classes, who inclined towards the insurgents, kept up a contest within the town concerning the opening of the gates to the Confederates. In the case of Waterford, it would seem that the garrison withdrew to Duncannon fort, a few miles down the river, then and long after maintained by Laurence, Lord Esmond, for the English. Captain Evelin, to whom the account is addressed, had probably commanded a company of the standing army in Waterford, and the account which is furnished to him of the state of affairs in Waterford has an additional interest in being from a lady. His energetic correspondent is Mrs. Bryver, wife of Francis Bryver, the mayor, a loyal adherent of the English, as is evident, not only from her account, but from the complaints made against Bryver by the Confederates. Edmund Butler, son and heir of the Lord Mountgarret, addressed a strong remonstrance against Mr. Bryver to the Recorder and Sheriffs of Waterford, urging them, on behalf of the gentlemen in arms, to displace him, because of his refusal to open the gates to them.[2]

"Jesus. Marya.

"Written on the 14th day of March, in the year of our Lord God 1641-2.

"Good Kaptaine Evelinges, I protest to God I had rather than a hunder-d pounds of the best money that ever I handled in my days, that you had been here this day to witness what an affront and horrible abuse was done to the Maire in his own house by Elexander Lennard, a base Turk of a fellow, and an unchristian-like boor, in my opinion, in presence of John Hore and Paul Carew. I am glad to have so good a witness to testify what I write unto you.

"Now I will express unto you the cause betwixt them. There was a conclusion concluded by the Mayor, Recorder, Council, and Committee of the Commons, that three-score pounds worth of broad cloth should be sent by John Hore to the master of the ship to make up the freight, with what money he had besides. The broad cloth is to be given out of Mr. Cooper's goods by Mr. Cooper's directions, to relieve the poor distressed English that came from the county of Kilkenny, and from Ross, and from other foreign counties. God Almighthie comfort them, and send them well, I would to God. I pity them; and if I were able to do them a pleasure I would 'a done it with all my heart. And you know, gentle Kaptaine, how ill I am beloved in town and country, both myself, my husband, and children, to be so favourable to the English as we have been hitherto, that I vow to God what I write to you is true:—my household servants do hear when they go about my business up and down the city that the gentlimen of the country do say that if they get the Maire out of the gates they would cut off his head, because that he has been so gratious to the English. Let all men in this city witness that if the Maire could command them he would let all their means go with the English; also with as free will as he would sleep this night. For he conceives, and is of this opinion, that any man that doth take away any Englishman's goods shall never fare the better for it. And the best and discreetest men of his Council are of that opinion. But, for the rude multitude, it is hard to rule them. Neither Maire nor Council cannot govern them. For example's sake, let Mr. Ling and Mr. Bruidist tell you what an abuse John Baily has committed in the Maire's house, & to the Maire's person; and to Mr. Ling, in the presence of the Maier, that if my Lord President had left martial law to the Maier, he would hang at least fortie of the madd, wild menn of this town. Judge you

[1] lxviii. 67. [2] ii. 147.

whether they deserved hanging that drue sixteene swoordes upon the Maier on St. John's day, in Christmas holy days. Likely Mister Ling his wife saw them out of her window. As God wud have it, the Maier had never a swoorde about him. I doubt not if he had a swoorde there might be much blod spilte in that day's quarrel, they all were so furiously given.

"The Maier was very angry with all of them, because they shud offer to search the Inglishmen's goods at all. They in like manner were more angry because he crast their designs that day.

"When I harde that so many swoordes weere drawen att the markett cross against my poore husband, and he having nothing to defend him, I ran out [into] the strite without either hatt or mantell, and laide my handes about his neck and brought him in whether he wud or noe. But for that I brought him from them I dout not but there had been a great mutany in towne.

"All this and much more the Maier has suffered seeking to let their goods go with the Inglish. But all cud not prevail; the stronger hande allwaies carry the greater swaie. I pray, good Kaptaine, tell Mr. Cooper that his goods are as well kept here for him as if he were here himself; and I hope to see him recover his goods with comfort hereafter. Let not any man despair that has given his goods to the protection of the Corporation, for, I hope in God the Corporation will be able to discharge their goods, still rendy at a call.

"And those in the Maier's absence, when he has been sick for a whole senight, and without his privity, has rifled the Inglish, their goods and lives must be answerable for't, in graice of God the Maier live. As soon as the Maier recovered his sickness, he shente his drom about to command everie man that tuk awaie Inglishman's goods, that they shud restore them to the parties in paine of a hundred pound, or else their goods to be given under the protection of the Corporation, and the Corporation to be answerable for them.

"And I pray, good Kaptaine, show this letter to my Lord Esmond, to Mistris Gesop, to Mistris Ling, and Mister Benedict.

"Now, this is to declare Elexander's passinge. When the Maier sent the Sheriffe Wndlock, and Paul Kary and John Hoore for the broad cloth to be given to the master, according to Mister Cooper's directions, Elexander Linard came into the rome where they were, and told them that he wud not for Maier or Sherife let the brode cloote out of the place, he thinking that he and his confederates cud do more than the Maier and Shirifis. But I thank God, the Maier was in belte, and better able to meete him. If it had been God Almigbtie's will that the Maier had been sicke, I dout not but Elexander and his confederates wud 'a baffilde the whole sitty, thinking to have the clodes to themselves. But I hope in God the Maier will see them hinde forst, before they shall have such strinte in Waterford. The Maier sent for Elexander to come before him to give an account of those wilde sections. He came. The Maire asked what was the reason he shud offer to gainsay any thing that was done by an act of Council? Hee answered that he wud not obey Maier or Council.

"The Maier commanded him to go with the Shirif to be committed to the Marshalsey. Hee said hee wud not, Maier or Shirif. The Maier commanded he shud give up his wespun. Hee wud not give it. With this the Maier perclosed with him, to take away from him his wespun. I toke wan hand and my norse toke the other hand. John Hoore helde him faste. The rest that was at the rome dare not steir. In the meun time the Maier toke away his swoorde and long knife.

"And when the Maier was taking them away from Elexander, Elexander most basely bites the Maier's three fingers with his tith, and toke awaie three pieces of the Maier's flesh from his fingers with his tith, that the Maier's hand was all redd with blode running from his sore fingers.

"This Elexander, you must imagine, is the Recorder's man, and the ringleader in all the mischiefs committed in this town. God knows, if I were Maier, he wud be the first man I shud hang at the markett crosse. This Recorder's man did abuse the maier on St. Stephen's day, at the key; he did so vex the Maier, saying that he wud search the English.

"The Maier was so vexed that he was driven to draw Elexander Briver's sword to slay Elexander Linard. The evening drew near. The Maier come to his house; then Elexander Linard followed him to the Maier's house. When the Maier taxed him, what was the reason he was so madd at the key, Elexander tould the Maier plainlie that he wud use him wors. "What," says the Maier, "doe you come heer "to treaten mee in my own house?"

"When I harde these wordes I sent for the Recorder, and I desyred him by all means to tye this Elexander to the peace & good behaviour. The Recorder wud not. If Elexander Linnard had bin tide to the peace and good behaviour that night, the mutany had not happened the next day at the markett cross; that he was the first

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man that drue at the Maire upon St. John's day. So the Recorder and Elexander and all their confederates have conspired against the poor Maier.

"When the Maier wud command that the gates shud be kept shut for fear that forces shud come in more than the toun cud bear, the Recorder wud give strait chardge & command that the gates shud be broken up to let in as pleased them. I will make good before the world that it is not for the good of the toun he is so busie to bring them in, but for his own privat ends, which I will tell publicly hereafter, how well he wud keep fast the gates till he wud get his will, and he wud not help the Maier to preserve the city. I pray tell Mr. Aston that I keepe his white horse for him. I pray remember my love and best respects to my Lord Esmond, and the rest of my good friends there, and especially yourself.

"I rest, &c."

"Jesus. Marya.

"Now Kaptain Evelings, I will declare unto you what answer I gave unto the Recorder when he said he wud break the gates of Waterford.

"I said unto him "Presume it not, Mr. Recorder. For I wud to God, if anie "man in toun shud offer to break the gates of the citty, he shud be runn "torrow with powder & bullets trow his barre." He axte me had I been the partie wud 'a doe it? I answered him, "If I knne how to doe it I wud 'a don it." I tonld him I wud hire those wud 'a don it. The Recorder's ambition was that all the gentillmen shud come into the sitty to surprise the town, because the Maier and his Council wud not join with the Irish and doe as he did. Seeing he was ingaged to the Irish, he wud have the town to do as he did. God knows it was hard to resist him.

"My cause of knowledge that he wud have them cum in is this:—One William Fennell eame into this sitty as a spy from the Irish to see whether they cud com into the sitty here or not. The Recorder told him plainly they shud be admitted into the town. Nicholas Poor of Kilballykilty is my author for this. Now this William Fennell tould my Lord of Ormond's brother that he and his forces may come into Waterford, and to do what pleyse themselves, building upon the Recorder's word. Upon this, my Lord of Ormond's brother, Mister Richard Butler, came to the gate. But I kept a spy above the gate, to tell when he had seen force to come that he shud command the gates to be shut presently. This spy lived in my house for five weeks together. When news come to the Maier that Mister Richard Butler was without the gates, the Maier & his Conneil went to the gates and tould to Mister Richard Butler that those forces shud not eom into the toun at all. Upon this Mister Richard Butler went from the gate, he and his forces. My spy tould me that the batter was full of horse and foot, and what was beyond the batter he cud not see them. My spy tould me that when they were going from the gates one Kaptaine Fennell swore if he had the Maire without the gate, he wud kill him because they were not admitted into the sitty. Mr. Nicholas Poor tould me that Mister Richard Butler said that he did wish his legs had been broke before he come to that jurney.

"This Nicholas Poor was suffered into the sitty for to parly with the Maier & Commons from Mr. Richard Butler. He got the privilege to come in because he was a sworn freeman of Waterford. This passage of Mister Richard Butler happened the day before Twelve day. But for the town kept such good watch & ward, I doubt not but it had been surprised.

"The Irish attempted it three times from Christmas day to Twelve day, that the town was driven to strike the 'larm twice in Christmas time, and to strike the drom at two o'clock after midnight to preserve the bark that Mr. Kristy [ ] in for Ingland, Mister Liscom, and Mister Boyle and Mistris Cooper that there came so many bot [boats] from Granah to take away the goods that was in the ship, but when they herde the drom they flide away. I am sure as much money or plate as the Inglish had in this town they sent it in the barke that my Lady Cokly went in for Ingland and Mistris Cooper.

"Anie other goods that was wort the luking after, the Inglish gave them to their private friends to be kept for the Inglish. When peace eom, in grace of God they shall have their goods. I know no goods the Inglish gave to be kept and the protection of the Corporation, but only Mistris Cooper's goods, and I hope they shall have these goods without any doubt hereafter. In my opinion, Mr. Aston was far to blame to write to the noble Counties of Ormonde that the Maier did sease upon the goods that Aston shud send to my Lady Counties. Aston said not true. I am content to luse my life if the Maier did sease upon any Inglishman's goods, or did ever give a warrant under his hand to stay their goods.

"God knows how hard it was for the Maier and Council to keep the town from rifling since Hollortide last till Christmas. Then with too much greef and labour

of mind and body and long watching and going in his rounds to see whether the watchmen kept their sentries as they ought, the Maier fell sick. When the people saw the Maier was sick indeed, then they did what pleased them. Let their goods & lives be answerable that did it.

"I expressed in my other letters to you that the Maier when he recovered sent a drom about to command everie man that took away Inglishmen's goods to be restored on pain of one hundred pound.

"Pray Kaptaine Evelyngs caul to Mistries Liscome and let it be upon her consains to witness how the Maier went to defend her from John Baly and Edward Lince;—that she saw the Maier was reddy to slash them with his naked sword for offering any abuse to her in her husband's absence; and cause her to shew how in the paper I gave her that was laid upoo my father's door. The contents of it was that I got two hundred pound from the Inglish.

"I defie anie Inglishman or woman to say that ever I received a peese or half a peese of their goods either in mooey or moneys worth, but this that I'le tell you: a quoife and croose clot my Lady Cocley sent me. My Lady Esmond send me one side of beef from ling. There is all that ever I saw."

"Jesus. Marya.

"The self same day that Mister Richard Butler went from St. Patrick's gate, there came news to the Maier & Counell, they being parleying with Nicholas Poor that came from Mister Butler, that the Sheriff of the county of Wexford with six of the primest gentilmen of that country were without St. John's gate seeking to come to parley. They were admitted to come to parley. The Maier and the Council sought then "What was the reason that they stopt the four ships that was coming to this town? Or why they stayed in Ballyhack? Or what was the reason you took our lead from the Fort of Passage? And why did you abuse the Maier's house in Passage, that you took out of that house one great furness worth twenty pound, that those that were there left it to the Maier for his rent? You took with you all the iron & glass that was on the windows; you broke up the planks that were under foot; you tore all the doors, and took away the locks and keys." All this they did to the Maiers house in Passage, of malice, because the Maier wud not let them into the sitty upon New Year's day,—that there came 300 men to the gates thinking to come into the sitty . . . . Within a senight after this there came a letter from Mister Richard Butler by Jeffry Barron, to the Maier and Council, desiring of ordnance: that if they wud not give the ordnance they shud have so many thousand men to come into the sitty to take away the ordnance in spite of the town. Now Kaptaine Evelings, you may see that this did affiright the townsmen by reason the town had no pouther to defend themselves against so much forces. But for all this the townsmen wud not give this ordnance but for the Recorder and these gentilmen's procuring of voyces to give them. Because they were engaged in the matter themselves, they wud fain have the townsmen to be of their side. Here are all their names:—The Recorder, Sir Nicholas Walsh, Poor of Kelmeadon, Poor of Quilfiog Poor of Adamstoun, Tom Wadding, [ ] Woodlock, Nicholas Wyse, Jeffey Barron, Francis Wyse, Nicholas Poor of Kilballyquilty.

"This is that I may remember toward these points at large in a letter when I am at leasure.

"The 1st point, that very day the sheriff of the county of Wexford. The second, of my Lord Mountgarret's was one Fennell. The third, for stopping of four ships. The fourth, Pearce Butler's coming from Ballyhack in for to parley. The fifth, how Dick Moyler spoke to me for the keys. Sixth, of Richard Butler's coming in the time that the Recorder did compel the town to let in 300 men of his company. The seventh, how the Recorder procured so many voyces to give the ordnance. The eighth, when the Inglish were all turned into one house, the Maier commanded James Aylward to go to the seven Kaptaines, and every Kaptaine to look well to the Inglish of his own parish, to have them in their own parish, every one of them to be in one house. The ninth, how ill the Maier was spoken of for to let my Lord President's troops out of the town. The tenth, that Mistris Gessop shall witness of, how stoutly I spoke to Jeffey Barron, and wished them out of my house. The eleventh, to declare that the men of this town was fully resolved to hold a long siege, but for the Recorder, Sir Nicholas Walsh, Nicholas of Kilballyquity, Pearce Poor of Kilfine, John Poor of Kilmeadon, Jeffry Barron, and his father-in-law, Nicholas Wyse, Thomas Wadding, & Francis Wyse. All these could not be at rest either day or night, but at people to join with the Irish; seeing they were engaged themselves, they were very willing that the town should do as they did; and it was these procured voyces to give the ordnace out of the town. I am sure the Maier never gave his consent, nor James White, nor Tom Porter. It was but to strive

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against the stream for them three to oppose the whole sitty. Tom Porter said thus; "If you will needs be so madd, I pray get good security, and very good conditions." That when the Maier, James White, and Tom Porter would but speak together, then the whole town would condemn these three, saying they kept a kabinet council. When this Council failed the Maier, he sent Jasper Lombard to the commons to desire them not to give consent to give the ordinance at all, and James Lawrence with Jasper. The twelfth, how Pearce Morgan tould me that we stood in our own light, because I wished them to keep his fort from to be surprissed, and that he and Pearce Shard, and John Baly, that Elexander and John Skiddy, they all commanding my spy from the Castle above Saint Patrick's gate. Thirteenth, how a council of war stood in James Woodlock's house, questioning the Maier for to let out the troops on the Lord President's letter. Fourteenth, how Elexander Linnard did write to my Lord of Mountgarret's son that he drew them to this town with 1,000 men. After him Elexander did write thus, that the Maier was an enemy to the common cause, and that the Maier should let in my Lord President and his forces into the sitty, and the Irish were not sure of the town while the Maier had the fort. The fifteenth, how Nick Wyse would not do me justice when I went to swear the peace against Elexander because I feared for my life. The sixteenth, how the Maier commanded the Sheriff Poor not to open the gates till he wud get a strong guard to guard the keys, for fear that any shud take the keys from him. The seventeenth, that the Maier sent a strait charge and command to the Kaptain the fort, James Woodlock, to have all their companies in the fort, which was three score men full; that I went myself in person to the fort and tould James Woodlock's soo, Clement Woodlock, that his life, lands, and goods should be answerable for the fort, and James Woodlock was well able to go to Linch's house to drink three pints of wine. In their drinking their conclusion was that I should go live to my father's house, because I should presume to James Woodlock for the fort. When John Lea saw that James Woodlock was able to go to drink wine to taverns, he left the fort, trusting to Mr. Woodlock, because he was appointed Kaptain of the fort by the Lord President of Munster when he was here in Waterford last.

"But at long runoing the fort was surprised, the locks of the fort broken up, the keys of St. Patrick's gate was taken from Shirif Poor (unless the Shirif was willing to give the keys). He wud be ruled by the Maier to carry a strong guard towards his keys, because they were brothers. I think they joined together, for they both were very earnest with the Maier to open the gate the night before, to let in my Lord Mountgarret's son and his troops. The Maier aoswered the Shirif and the Lieutenant of the fort, if it pleased them to assemble the commons and go to voyces, where the most voyces goes, ther he would give his voyce. "For I will do nothing of myself, "for you know I must be ruled by my Counell." This was the Maier's answer before Colonel Barry, he was present that night past.

"Next day, when John Allward come with news that the keys was taken from Shirif Poor, and the fort surprised, the Maier went out to the markett cross in a fury, and sent so many droms about the town to gather all the kaptaines and companies of the sitty to help him to drive ont of the fort those that were in. The Maier did not have either kaptain or company to follow him, but five and twenty: First, Francis Butler, Thomas White, William Lombard, Elexander Briver, Michael [ ], James White & his men, Tom Porter and his men, John [ ] and his men, Mathew Porter & his men; I forget the rest. James Fitch Lawrence was their leader, seeing none wud appear. When those of the fort saw the Maier at the markett cross demanding of powder, bullet, and match, he and Docter Gifferd standing together, they gave a volley of shot at the Maier, but it missed the Maier, & Doctor Gifferd was killed and a handsome man that was standing by them; and the Maier's constable that stood by the Maier was not fully killed off, but he will never recover. Good Kaptaine Eveling, I pray shew these papers to your friends, and let them judge of all this carriadge."[1]

THE SIEGE OF DROGHEDA BY CROMWELL IN SEPTEMBER 1649.

Passing over the eventful years between the first outbreak of the Irish Rebellion in October 1641, thus photographed by Mrs. Bryver, so far as Waterford was concerned, we come to some passages illustrative of the closing scene which may be said to have commenced with the siege and capture of Drogheda, the first great stroke struck by Cromwell in Ireland.

On the 3rd August 1649, just eleven days before Cromwell's landing at Ringsend, adjacent to Dublin, Ormonde's army then investing Dublin was totally routed by a sally of Colonel Michael Jones, Governor of Dublin, brother of the well-known

[1] iv. 184.

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Dr. Henry Jones, Bishop of Clogher. Ormonde retired to Kilkenny to collect and organize his scattered forces, and took the field again before the end of the month.

Cromwell's design to besiege Drogheda soon became known. Ormonde entrusted the command of it to Sir Arthur Aston. He was an old soldier, of an ancient Catholic family in England, but allied to Viscount Drogheda, who resided at Mellefont Abbey, three miles to the west of the town. He had served in the wars of Germany and other countries, and had returned from beyond seas to England at the breaking out of the Civil War, with as many soldiers of note as he could bring with him to the aid of the King. He commanded the dragoons at Edgehill, on 23rd October 1642, and did good service, and on the King's taking up his quarters at Oxford, after the battle, and making it his temporary capital, he made Sir Arthur Aston Governor of the city and garrison. He continued in command there until he unfortunately broke his leg by a fall from his horse, on 25th December 1644, at Bullingdon Green, near Oxford, which obliged the amputation of the limb and the substitution of a wooden leg. He was on this occasion discharged from his command, and Colonel William Legg placed in his room, who was succeeded by Sir Thomas Glemham. When Sir Arthur Aston recovered his health and was in a posture to do his Majesty further service, he went with the flower of the English veterans into Ireland.[1] He assisted Ormonde in fortifying Dublin in 1646 against the expected attack of the Confederate forces, under General Preston and Owen Ro O'Neil. On Ormonde's return to Ireland in 1648 he made Sir Arthur Aston Governor of Drogheda, and strengthened his body of veteran English forces by regiments of Irish, late under the command of the Kilkenny Confederates, but now commissioned by the King. Ormonde remained in Drogheda with Sir Arthur Aston till nearly the last moment, making arrangements for the defence of the town. But as Commander-in-chief of all the King's forces and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, he could not of course suffer himself to be shut up there, unable to give commands to his other forces. He accordingly withdrew, but remained in the neighbourhood and continued to correspond with Sir Arthur till the latest minute.

The letters that passed between Ormonde and this gallant old soldier during the closing hours before the investment of the doomed town have for us a solemn interest, knowing as we now know the dreadful fate of the garrison and inhabitants.

There was resident in Drogheda just before the siege of 1649, the Lady Tichborne, wife of Sir Henry Tichborne, who had been Governor of the town at the outbreak of the Irish Rebellion in October 1641, and defended it during its four months' siege by Sir Phelim O'Neil and his Ulster forces, finally routing them in the month of March 1642. Sir Henry Tichborne, being a steadfast Royalist, was for that cause removed by the Parliament Commissioners, after Ormonde's surrender of Dublin in 1647. But his wife continued to reside there until Cromwell's approach obliged her to retire. Ormonde apprehended so much danger to her from the violence of the Parliament forces against anything having even the name of "Irish," that he counselled her to seek refuge with the Earl of Derby, in the Isle of Man; and one of the last letters he wrote from Drogheda was a recommendation of her to the Earl's care. This letter was dated Drogheda, 24th of August 1649.

"My Lord (he writes to Lord Derby), this noble lady, the Lady Tichborne, in the unsatisfiable malice of the rebels to the King's friends, being particularly threatened with ruin, is forced for safety to betake herself into that island, the last refuge of the distressed of that stamp, to whom I shall desire your Lordship's favour in the best manner that it can be afforded to a lady of so great virtue & honour, being now separated from her husband, and both distressed for the only cause that makes us all sufferers. I need not much intreaty to your Lordship in a thing to which you are so frequently accumstomed, but remain your Lordship's affectionate servant,

"ORMONDE."[2]

But there were other ladies in Drogheda who had less reason to fear Cromwell's approach than Lady Tichborne, some of them nearly allied to Sir Arthur Aston. One of these was Aston's grandmother. Yet she was ready to betray him and the town to Cromwell.

After writing the letter for Lady Tichborne, Ormonde seems immediately to have quitted the doomed place. For on the 25th of August, the day after the date of that letter, Sir Arthur Aston thus writes to Ormonde:—

"My Lorde," he says, "your Excellencie was no sooner out of town but I meete with some people who I believe know not well my constitution. Your Excellencie will by thees small enclosed copies perceave what inclination me Lady Wilmott hath

[1] Wood's Athenæ Oxonienses, vol. 2. Fasti, p. 44. 2 vols. Folio. London, 1721.
[2] cxliii. 26.

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to doe mischief if itt lay in her power. By her commande these papers were to have been sent to Dublin; her owne boye was the bearer of them, who I fear is too small to bee hanged. The Lord Blayney's daughters writt twoe of the papers, and me Lady Wilmott herself the thirde. I have put me wies unckle Franck Moore in a reste, for I cannot well digest sutch knaveish fooling. As for the ladies, I say nothing to them until I have your Excellencie's possetive orders how to prosseede against them. As for the other two named with Kerkham and Owins, I will examin the business, and with your Excellencie's permission will prosseed with them accordingly. This Kerkham is ne Lord Moore's shurgion. Some halfe an houre before I sawe the boye (butt he was alredy taken) the Lady Wilmott sent unto mee to desire leave to send a messinger to Dublin. I answered I had no commission to do it, but it seems she had notiss that the boye was then a bringing to mee, which occasioned this motion of hers. I beseecth your Excellencie's express commandes to turn her and her malignant family out of the towne, for though shee bee me grandmother, I shall make pouther of her else if shee playe me sutch foule playe. I humbly crave your Excellencie's speedy commandes herein, for they are very dangerous company as the case stands with me, who is,

"Ever, my Lord,

"Your Excellencie's faithful and most humble servant,

"Drogheda, the 25th of August, in the evening." "Arthur Aston."

But a sudden thonght seems to have struck him of a use to which he might turn these intriguing and traitorous ladies; for he adds as a postscript:—

"My Lorde, if they should now keepe me wife, I have femalles inowe to release her."

Attached to the foregoing letter are three small slips of paper, being the documents referred to in Sir Arthur Aston's letter:—

1st paper.

"Sir,—I must beg one favour from your Excellencie, which is to send me a protection for Mr. Cercome [Kirkham], who I will confidently engage myself would have been att Dublin long since had not his goodness taken great pitty on mee in this sadd condition that I am now in, which you will see when you see mee.

"I must beg the same favour for my poore coozen Owins, who on my word is as much a servant to that cause as any one can be. And had not his greate chardge hindered him he would have bin there, for on my credit his heart is there. And I hope you will consider him. And it shall alwayes owne as an especiall favour to him who is most really your faithful servant, A.B.

"My sarvice to all, Col. Coote and Capt^n. Edmons."

Endorsed:—"Mr. [ ] to Lieut.-Col. Foulke."

2nd paper.

"Sir,—I am nowe to crave your advice and Colonel Jones's, and what I shall doe, ffor I am in a very great strate and sadd condition. Therefore lett me hear from you speedilie. I am your faithfull friend. Poor Francis and I are in one condition.

"M. W[ILMOT]."

3rd paper.

"Sir,—The hearing of your coming this way is a great joy to all, but it has driven all the Lordes away. And my Ladie Moore. I have more to write, but I leave you to the boye to learn more news. Sir, I heere there is one Captain Kitely who intends to come to this partie, with manie more of his comrades; and my unckle is desirous you should know it. Sir, I must nou give you thanks for your token I received by Mr. Backster, and desire you to be assured I am the same you left me; and will be. I am your faithfull servant, A.B.

"My service to Captain Edmons."

Endorsed by Ormonde:—"Mrs. Blayney to Lieut.-Col. Foulkes."[1]

Not receiving Ormonde's answer, he becomes very anxious to be relieved from his female spies, and writes the following letter, which also announces the approach of Cromwell. It is dated,

"Drogheda, Augt. 27, 1649.

"May it please your Excellencie,—This morning a gentleman, a near neighbour here, tells mee that Jones having summoned all his forces of divers adjacent quarters

[1] Sir Arthur Aston to Ormonde, xxv. 234.

with whatt Cromwell brought with him, and all he had before the muster, amounted to 8,000 foott and 4,000 horse, and that it is generally believed they intend their martch either to-morrow or at farthest on uppon Tuesdaye. It is reported they intend to divide their armys, part to martch towards Kilkenny, and the rest to cleare (as they call it) these quarters. In the meanetime I wish I were well cleared of these female spies that are here, the which I beseech your Excellencie's express order for. If the aulde Lady were nott so neare in relation with mee as shee is, I should have beene very spareing of anie cerrymonious proceedings with her.

"Yesternight there came hither from Dundalk tenn barrels of poather, but verry little match, and that is a thing most wanting here. And for round shott, not any at all. I beseetch your Excellencie to bee pleased to give speedie orders for some, as also for the sudden coming of men & moneys. Belly food I perseave will prove scarse amongst us, bnt my endeavours shall never bee sparing to approve meself,

"Mr Lord,

"Your Ex.'s, &c.,

"Trogedagh, this 27th August 1649. "ARTHUR ASTON."

"Just now my wife is arrived, and just now I wish she were at Athlone."[1]

Ormonde, with his characteristic gallantry towards the fair sex, informed Sir Arthur that though the correspondence he had discovered between Lady Wilmot and the enemy might give just occasion to her imprisonment, he thought it would be sufficient, out of the consideration and respect that he retained for her years and quality, to confine her to Lord Moore's country seat at Mellefont, and thither she was accordingly sent. But poor Sir Arthur was no sooner relieved of these "female spies" than he found himself troubled with an invasion of "spying fryers."

"May it please your Excellencie," he writes on the 1st of September 1649, "last night, late, I received your Excellencie's letter.

"The Bishop of Dromore writt unto Colonel Warren (which he shewed mee) that there was coom into this towne twoe fryers whoe intended noe good. It may bee me fortune to light upon them, which if I doe, uppon me credit wee shall have a rubbers worse than I have had with me grandmother, whoe with much adoe hath yeelded yesternight to leeve this place and goe to Mellifont with her deare sonne Francke. Yesternight I had intelligence that the rebbels have putt some great cannon a ship board to bring along with them heether. They bring eight shipps along with them. And their cannon and mortar peeces they intend to bring by land. They have provided skaling ladders to bring with them.

"Your Ex's, &c.,

"Trogbedagh, Sept^r 1^st 1649." "ARTHUR ASTON."[2]

The siege followed almost immediately, and the gallant Sir Arthur with all his English veterans and the inhabitants of both sexes and all conditions and ages were cut to pieces by Cromwell's conquering forces on the capture of the town.

Anthony Wood, from whom are taken the particulars of his services here given, relates a curious circumstance concerning Sir Arthur's death; and as Wood had a brother among the soldiers of Cromwell at the siege, it was probably from him he obtained the account. The soldiers, it appears, had got an impression that Sir Arthur Aston kept his gold for security in his wooden leg, which they accordingly seized as a prize when he fell; but finding nothing, they knocked out Sir Arthur's brains with it, and hewed him in pieces.[3]

COURT AT WESTMINSTER for the CONSTRUCTION of ARTICLES.

A.D. 1651–1654.

The Scottish Covenanters of Ulster, after supporting the Parliament against the King from 1644, fell off in 1649. They could not tolerate the King's execution. The Solemn League and Covenant secured the King's right to the throne, and its aim was to establish the Presbyterian discipline; but the Independents overthrew this form of worship. For these causes the Ulster Scots, and the Scottish army there under the command of Sir George Munro, now joined Ormonde in support of King Charles II. But they were defeated by Sir Charles Coote and Colonel Venables, commanding the Parliament forces, near Lisburn.

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[1] XXV. 273. [2] XXV. 272.

[3] Anthony Wood's Athenæ Oxonienses, vol. 2. Fasti, p. 44. 2 vols. Folio. London, 1721.

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No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

They now endeavoured to make their peace with Cromwell; but he insisted on their taking the engagement to the Commonwealth without King or House of Lords, which was pressed upon them by Doctor Henry Jones[1] (late Bishop of Clogher, but now the opponent of Monarchy and Prelacy); and on their refusal he ordered their transplantation from Down and Antrim to the counties of Kilkenny, Waterford, and Tipperary. In pursuance of this design the Commissioners for settling the Province of Ulster published lists of those required to transplant, on or before the 30th June 1653, from the several districts named, to the number of 258 families.

From the Lord of Ardes's quarter, Lord Ardes and his family headed the list of transplanters; from the Lord Claneboy's quarter, Lord Claneboy and his family. This declaration was dated at Carrickfergus, 23rd May 1653, and was signed Robert Venables, Arthur Hill, William Allen, Henry Jones, Anthony Morgan.[2] Lord Claneboy, who was thus included in the order for transplantation, had much to urge against his being removed.[3]

From the outbreak of the Rebellion in Ulster, he had constantly adhered to the Parliament. He had raised a regiment of foot and troop of horse and maintained them for eight years in the Parliament's service.

It was no doubt true that he had fallen off from the Parliament in 1649; but he had very soon laid down his arms and submitted to Sir Charles Coote on the terms of the Articles granted to Ormonde's Protestant forces by Cromwell.

These were Articles granted at Fethard in the county of Tipperary, on the 25th of April 1650, to Commissioners employed thence to Cromwell by the forces under Ormonde in Connaught. It was no voluntary desertion of their commander by these officers and soldiers, but Ormonde was compelled to dismiss them by the Commissioners of Trust, as that body of councillors of the lately dissolved Catholic Confederacy were called, who, by the terms of the Peace of 1648–9, had been associated with him to some extent in the exercise of his office of Lord Lieutenant for the protection of Irish interests.

On the 27th of March 1650 they declared their fellow countrymen the Irish had been very jealous of the English regiments associated with them under Ormonde's command since the betrayal by their comrades of the Munster garrisons of Cork, Youghal, Kinsale, and Baudon to Cromwell. They now found those that remained praising Cromwell, and they reminded the Marquis of Ormonde that Lord Inchiquin had admitted in his presence that the men under his command were not to be trusted. They accordingly (22nd March 1649–50) requested his Excellency to dismiss his English forces.[4] The only resource for these forces now was to obtain liberty, if possible, from Cromwell, to lay down their arms, and to retire to their homes. They accordingly sent commissioners to Cromwell, then resident at Fethard, and by articles signed there on 20th April 1650, by Sir Robert Stirling, Michael Boyle, and Colonel John Daniel, as the agents for Ormonde's Protestant forces, such of these forces as would, were to be at liberty to come in and give up their horses and arms, those of Colonel John Daniel's party at Doneraile, Lord Montgomery of Ardes' party at Enniskillen, and Sir Thomas Armstrong's party at Trim.

For their real estate they were referred to the Commissioners of the Revenue of the Precinct where their lands lay, for the present enjoyment of them, it being left to the Revenue Commissioners to restore them or not, and on such conditions as they might deem fit, until the pleasure of the Parliament should be declared concerning them, or rules for their compounding settled.[5]

Lord Claneboy, who had submitted to Sir Charles Coote on the terms of being allowed the benefits promised by those articles, finding himself included in the Order for Transplantation from Ulster, appealed to the Court of Articles, and the Commissioners made the following decree for his relief:—

"Exchequ. Chamber, Westminster,
"Monday the 22th of August 1653.

"By y^e^ Com^rs^ appointed for releife upon Articles of Warre.

"Whereas James Viscount Claneboy, in Ireland, hath exhibited his petic'on to this Court, whereby (amongst other thinges) setting forth that he rendered himself

[1] "Reasons why the petitioned indulgence should be granted to the people of the North of Ireland, April 1, 1663." xiv. 77.

[2] Broadside, in the Haliday Library, Royal Irish Academy.

[3] This transplantation was not carried out. *See* "Adair's Narrative," in the Hamilton MSS. containing an account of the settlement of Upper Clandeboye, Great Ardes, and Dufferin, in the county of Down, by Sir James Hamilton, knt., created first Viscount Clandeboy. Printed from the original MSS., and edited by Thos. Kennedy Lowry, LL.D., Q.C., p. 271. Belfast. 4to. 1867.

[4] Commissioners of Trust to Ormonde. Loughreagh, March 22, 1649–50, xxvii. 114.

[5] "Declaration or promise of Cromwell on the address and overtures of Sir Robert Stirling, &c., in the behalf of the Protestant party under the Marquis of Ormonde." xxvii. 344.

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No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners— *continued.*

to S^r^ Charles Coote, Lord President of Connaught, within y^e^ time lymitted by the articles given by his Excye y^e^ Lord Generall Cromwell to y^e^ Protestant partie in Ireland, under the com'and of y^e^ Lord of Ormond, dated y^e^ 26^th^ of Aprill 1650. And y^t^ he is comprised in and actually intituled to the benefit of the same as appears by a certificate off y^e^ s^d^ Generall. By vertue of w^ch^ s^d^ articles he is to be admitted to enjoy his estate upon such terms as y^e^ Com^rs^ of y^e^ Revenue in Ireland should consider of, till y^e^ Parliament should establish Com^rs^ & rules for composic'ons: Yet notwithstanding (after fower yeares sequestration), he finds himselfe inlisted to be transplanted & to have his estate taken from him & other lands sett out for their residence. By w^ch^ meanes his tenants refuse to have any dealing w^th^ him touching his estate, he is disabled to raise money to pay his composic'on & shalbe disinherited & destroyed, contrary to y^r^ meaning of his s^d^ articles. And therefore prayes y^t^ this Corte will award him y^r^ benefitt of his articles, & that he may enjoy his estate without transplantation, under such fine & composic'on as ye Commissioners in Ireland, shall thinke meete with reguard to his qualitie of delinquencies, and prayes y^r^ order of this Court in y^r^ premisses. To w^ch^ petic'on Mr Attorney Gen^ll^ on y^r^ behalfe of y^e^ Com'onwealth, put in an answer, wherein he saith he knows not y^t^ the pet^r^ is comprised in y^e^ said articles & to enjoy y^r^ benefitt thereof, and that if he bee comprised therein, yet y^e^ said articles (being not confirmed) y^r^ Court by y^r^ Act of y^e^ 29^th^ of September 1652, hath only a qualified power to stopp sale of lands & to stay suites at law till the Parliam^t^ be consulted touching such ar'cles. And further also saith that by an Act of Parliam^t^ of the 12^th^ of August 1652, power is given to y^e^ Com^rs^ for the affaires of Ireland (if they see cause) to transport any persons w^thin^ the qualifications menc'oned in y^e^ said Act, notwithstanding articles by the s^d^ Act may appeare. Upon which petic'on & answer the cause coming this day to hearing before the Court in presence of Mr Attorney Gen^ll^ & Mr Hurt, Counsell to the Com'onwealth, it appearing unto this Court by a certificate under the hand & seale of y^e^ Lord Generall Cromwell, that S^r^ Charles Coote, Lord President of Connaught, had certified him, that the Lord Viscount Claneboye did render himselfe within the tyme limitted by y^e^ said articles & performed what was by him to be done according to the s^d^ artc'les, & therefore ought to have y^r^ full benefitt of y^e^ same to all intents & purposes, and there being no proofe before this Court, nor any suggestion thereof that the Lord Viscount Claneboye hath lost or forfeited the benefitt of his s^d^ articles by an open hostility or secret councells ag^t^ y^e^ Parliam^t^ & people of England since y^e^ s^d^ ar'cles, or by any neglect or default of his owne; the Court upon serious considerac'on of the whole matter, are of opinion for any thing yet appearing to them to the contrary, did order & adjudge accordingly, that the s^d^ pet^r^, James Viscount Claneboy, ought to have & be permitted to enjoy the rents, issues, & profitts of his estate reall & personall in Ireland of any kinde whatsoever without any further seisure or intermedling, till the Parliam^t^ shall think fitt to give their rules & directions for composic'ons w^th^ the persons included in y^e^ ar'cles, hee giveing good security to answer y^e^ profitts of his estate in y^e^ meane tyme as y^e^ Com^rs^ for managem^t^ of y^r^ affaires of Ireland shall direct, who are hereby desired, if they find not, nor know of any breach of ar'cles on y^e^ pet^rs^ parte, to take notice & give effectuall direction that the declarac'on & judgm^t^ be observed & performed accordingly'ye. And touching the transplantac'on complayned of, if the same be as is allea'ged, this Court conceaves the same to bee in diminue'on of his s^d^ ar'cles. By y^e^ expresse words whereof y^e^ pet^r^ submitted to fine & composic'on as y^r^ Parliam^t^ should direct (w^ch^ by y^r^ s^d^ petic'on hee averrs himselfe to bee ready alwaies & now to doe, nor is the same denied), is to enjoy his estate reall & personall w^th^ the same immunitie, protecc'on, & right, as any other people under the authoritie of y^e^ Parliam^t^ not obnoxious to any delinquencie at all. And, therefore, this Cort upon deliberate considerac'on of the Acts constituting this Court, & of the power & trust thereby com'ited unto them for doeing justice in cases of this & of the like nature touching breach of articles in England, Scotland, Ireland, or elsewhere, & that the faith of the army is engaged & the hono^r^ & justice of Parliam^t^ & nac'on are very much concerned in the making good of articles, & that no violac'on thereof bee permitted, are of opinion & doe conceive it just & reasonable, that the s^d^ orders for transplantac'on bee noe further prosecuted to y^e^ prejudice of y^r^ s^d^ pet^r^ & y^r^ derogac'on of his articles, unlesse some further warrant or matter be made appeare to them then is knowne, or so much as is allea'ged to the Court for doing the same, untill manifestac'on whereof & further order of this Court a stay of further proceedings is declared and adjudged accordingly; and to the end this Court may be fully ascertained of y^r^ grounds & causes of such remouvall, & how farr y^r^ publique safetie of that nation may be therein concerned, it is lastly ordered y^t^ a letter be written to y^e^ afores^d^ Com^rs^ for Ireland in y^r^ behalfe, recom'ending the premisses to their

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considerac'on, and that a coppie of this order be transmitted to them, together with the same letter.

" Owen Roe.	Jo. Bradshaw.
" Tom Underwood.	Edw. Whalley.
" Math. Sheffard.	Clem. Oxenbridge.
	Edw. Cooke."[1]

But as the Commissioners of Parliament for the government of Ireland were not inclined to pay much regard to the Court of Articles, having contested their right to interfere in behalf of the Irish, and were now apparently meditating the removal of Lord Claneboy (notwithstanding the decree of the Court of Articles in his favour), among the rest of the Scots, from Ulster, Lady Claneboy found means to influence Cromwell in her husband's behalf. Cromwell accordingly wrote the following letter to his son-in-law, Fleetwood, Lord Deputy of Ireland:—

" Sir,

" Upon the President of Conaught's and Coll. Venables accounte of the Lord Claneboye, and of his sufferings for a long time in the service and cause of the Parliament, and of his early returne & submission after his having joyned with the Earl of Ormonde, I did write back unto the President for his lawfull favour to him and to his mother, of whom I had a good report, of which I have formerly acquainted you. And being informed that there were some thoughts of his being transplanted from his habitation and land, I did also by the same letter to yourself in July last, desire a stop thereof; since which time I perceive by Lord Claneboy's petition to the Commissioners heere for releafe of persons upon Articles, they have adjudged that his transplantation is in diminution of his articles, and that stay be made therein till their further order.

" I have also had such perfect information and from such hands which I dare trust concerning the person of the Lord Claneboy, and of the worth of his mother, and in a special manner of his ladye, and of the interest and relations which are like to prevail with him and his familye, that for my own part I have good cause to believe that his not transplanting is not like to be hazardous or prejudiciall to the publicke peace, and therefore I doe purposely write these to you, that they may prevaile with you, to use some effectual course that the general rule of transplanting may not be extended as to him, his case in many things varying so much from most in that nation that what is done in his behalfe cannot be drawne into president for very few, if any. And therefore upon the whole matter I do seriously commend him herein unto your particular case, and intreate you to manage it the best way you can, both for success and expedition, because till his condition in this respect be settled he will be disenabled any way to deale with his tenants for raising money to pay his composition.

" Your loveing father,

" Dated the 12th of December 1653." " O. Cromwell."[2]

But though Lady Claneboy had thus obtained her husband's dispensation from being transplanted to Munster, he was still liable to such terms of composition as the Commissioners of Parliament for the Affairs of Ireland might think fit to impose upon him. She accordingly again appealed to her powerful protector by the following petition, that Lord Claneboy might be suffered to compound on easy terms:—

" To his Highnesse, Oliver Lord Protector of y^e^ Com'onwealth of England, Scotland, & Ireland.

" The humble petition of Anne Viscontesse of Claneboye,

" Shewing,—

" That yo^r^ pet^rs^ husband, herself, & children, having long wrestled under very many straights & foure yeares sequestration, are now reduced to the uttermost extreamities, & by reason of great debts contracted in raising & maintaining a regiment of foote & a troope of horse for eight yeares in the Parliament's service, their difficulties are so increased, that unlesse yo^r^ Highnesse in compassion of his long sufferings, & in consideration of his case, differing from most of that nation, do of your goodnesse give some favourable rule for his composition, in regard to his great losses, & debts contracted before his delinquency, hee & his must inevitably perish.

" In tender consideration of y^e^ premisses yo^r^ pet^rs^ most humbly & earnestly prayeth, that yo^r^ Highnesse will be pleased to declare yo^r^ pleasure, that according to y^e^ order of y^e^ Com^rs^ of Articles hereunto an'exed, yo^r^ pet^rs^ husband may enjoy the proffits of his estate, giving good security to answer for the same. And that (yo^r^ pet^rs^ husband's

[1] xxiv. 54. [2] cxxviii. 6.

No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued*.

just debts before his delinquency being allowed for y^r satisfaction of his creditors according to justice & conscience) a composition may be appointed out of y^r residue of his estate as shall best agree with yo^r Highnesse goodnesse & y^r nature of yo^r pet^rs husband's delinquency, w^ch is well known to your Highnesse; that so he may apply himselfe w^th expedition to obey yo^r orders therein; & may at last, after so long a time of trouble, arrive at such a settlem^t as it shall please God by yo^r Highnesse favo^r to make him partaker of.

"And yo^r pet^r (as in duty bound) shall pray, &c^a.

"ANNE CLANEBOYE."

"I referr the considerac'on of this petic'on to Collonall Monatague & Coll. Mackworth, whome I doe hereby authorize to examine the matter consarned therein & to certifie unto me theire opinion thereupon.

"7th March 1653." "OLIVER P."[1]

The following is the report of Colonel Montagu and Colonel Mackworth:—

"In obedience to your Highness's commands we have considered the petition of the Lady Viscountesse Claneboy, and we find that the Commissioners for Articles have by their order and judgement, dated 22 August 1653, declared that the Lord Viscount Claneboy is comprehended within the Articles given by your Highness to the Protestant party in Ireland in 1650, according to which they have adjudged that the said Lord ought not to be transplanted, and that his estate there should be by him enjoyed till such times as a fine bee sett for his composition, he giving security to answer the profits thereof; to the first part of which Order against Transplanting we are informed that obedience is given by the Commissioners in Ireland to whom it was directed, and no cause by them signified to the contrary why the Lord Clanaboy should not also have the benefit of the latter. We are also credibly informed by Generall Moncke that the said Lord Clanaboy was one of the last that went out from us and the first that came in to us again, his whole time of being out not exceeding a month or six weeks. Upon the whole matter we humbly offer to your Highness that we think it reasonable that the Lord Clanaboy should be admitted to a favourable composition and enjoy his estate in the mean time. And in regard the sufferings of the said Lord are affirmed to be very urgent by reason of his great debts and the sequestration of his estate, and in regard there is as yet no rule sett for any compositions in Ireland whereupon the Commissioners might proceed, we humbly offer to your Highness that if in this particular you shall please to declare the proportion of fines which you shall judge reasonable, the Commissioners for Management of the Affairs of Ireland may then be authorised and required to examine the condition & particulars of the said Lord's estate, & the debts for which it shall be really engaged, and according to the proportion by your Highness declared, to proceed to a speedy imposition of a fine.

"E. MONTAGU.

"H. MACKWORTH."[2]

Acting upon this report, Cromwell ordered an Ordinance to be prepared for Lord Claneboy's easy composition, to be presented for the signature of himself and the Council of State.[3] But here new troubles arose for Lady Claneboy, as appears from the following letter which she wrote to Lord Wharton, then at Winchester, for she endorses it with this direction: "I desire this may be sent with speede from Alesbury "to his Lo^p's house."

"My Lord (she begins), it is God's pleasure again to check the fair hopes I have had of obtaining a good issue of my long attendance here. For hearing last night that my husband's Ordinance was presented to my Lord Protector, I went presently to my Lord President Lawrence to enquire what was done in it; and he told me that he had presented it, but the Protector told him he was unsatisfied in some particular about the Delinquents of Ireland, and therefore he would refer them back to Ireland. The President said also that the Councell was to make an Ordinance whereby the Lord Deputy of Ireland was to be authorised to compound with the Delinquents of that nation, but for not less than two years' purchase. This is a very sad case. We shall be involved into as new a sea of troubles as if we had never begun to petition. Pray, my Lord, be pleased to consider in my behalf, whether there be any possibility yet to divert this stroke; that I may not return with a sad heart back again after all the pains and charges this long journey hath put me to.

"Your Lordship's

"Most obliged & affectionate cousin till death,

"Saturday morning, 6 o'clocke." "A. CLANEBOY."[4]

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[1] xxiv. 55. [3] ccxviii. 8.

[2] "Last draught of the Ordnance for L^d Claneboy." lxxi. 473. [4] ccxviii. 7.

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No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

An Ordinance such as Lady Claneboy mentions did pass on 12th September 1653.[1] By another letter to Lord Wharton, dated 4th October 1653, speaking of this Ordinance, she says, she finds by it that she had no reason to fear (as she feared a fortnight before) that her Lord's estate would be disposed of to the soldiers and adventurers before his composition was settled, yet if the Lord Deputy and Council keep to the letter of the law, they should be broken, being utterly unable to pay such a sum, as according to that rule would be imposed upon them. And she entreats his help.[2] What occurred does not appear; but Lord Claneboy was probably left to the common rule, which may be easily understood by the following.

Thus Henry Lord Viscount Moore, of Drogheda, having, on 10th January 1654–5, petitioned the Commissioners for the Affairs of Ireland, touching a composition to be made by him for his real and personal estate under the Ordinance, dated 12th September 1654, for admitting Delinquent Protestants to compound, and the Commissioners General of the Revenue, to whom the petition was referred, having reported that the annual value of the said Lord Moore's estate was 4,087*l.* 15*s.*, subject to a quit rent of 611*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*, which being deducted made the annual value to be 3,476*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*, and that at two years' purchase the same amounts to 6,953*l.* 3*s.*, the Commissioners for the Affairs of Ireland, by their Order of 5th February 1654–5, directed that the said Lord Moore be admitted, in pursuance of the said Ordinance, to compound for his real estate, at the said sum of 6,953*l.* 3*s.*, and for his personal estate reported to be worth 300*l.* only at a fine of 20*d.*, the whole amounting to 6,973*l.* 3*s.* And they directed that he should pay 2,000*l.*, part of the said composition, on the 1st August following, 2,000*l.* more, other part thereof, on the 1st February 1655–6, 2,000*l.* more on the 1st August 1656, and 973*l.* 3*s.*, the balance, at or before the end of two years from 1st February instant. Dated, Dublin, 5th February 1654–5. Signed, Thos. Herbert, Clerk of the Council.[3]

Rendition of the Munster Forts and Walled Towns by the Protestant Garrisons to Cromwell, A.D. 1649.

The success of Cromwell at Drogheda inclined the garrisons of Cork, Youghal, Kinsale, and Bandon, then under the command of Inchiquin in the King's interest, to revolt to the Parliament. Cromwell had already engaged Colonel Richard Townsend, of the garrison of Cork, to betray that garrison, and he drew in Colonels William Warden, Thomas Hodder, John Hodder, William Ryves, and others, to join him in his revolt. Cork revolted on 16th October 1649. Youghal immediately followed the example of Cork. This garrison intended to begin their revolt by seizing Lord Inchiquin's person, then absent from the town at a friend's in the neighbourhood. But the plot being betrayed and some of the accomplices seized by Inchiquin, the revolters at Youghal agreed to restore the town to be at Inchiquin's command, on condition of obtaining the freedom and indemnity of the prisoners; but Cork still remained in the hands of the revolters of that garrison. About a fortnight after this restoration of the town of Youghal to Inchiquin's command, a party of the Cork revolters appeared late one evening in November 1649 before the gate of the town of Youghal, and Youghal revolted again. These are the two revolts, "the securing of Youghal "the first and second times," spoken of in the Depositions which follow. But the benefit thus rendered to Cromwell and the Parliament would not have entitled them under the Act for satisfaction of arrears to receive lands for the arrears of pay accrued due in the Parliament's service from 1644 to 1648, because of their return in the latter year to the King's side, though they left it again for Cromwell's in October and November 1649. Accordingly, in 1654 an Act of Indemnity was passed by the Parliament for the officers and soldiers under Ormonde's and Inchiquin's commands,[3] and in consideration of their voluntary rendition of Cork and the adjacent garrisons, "and that at a time," says the Act, "when the army under the command of his Highness "the Lord Protector, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, was at a great distance from "them, and the winter season rendered his access unto them improbable," it was enacted that such of them as could prove themselves active in the rendition should be allowed to state their arrears accrued due before 3th June 1649, and receive lands in satisfaction as if they had never lapsed from their obedience to the Parliament. These were called shortly Forty-nine arrears. The rest of the army were then obliged to assign or give up to them the three counties of Donegal, Longford, and Wicklow, and Cromwell

[1] Entitled "Indemnity to the English Protestants of the province of Munster." Passed 27th June 1654. Scobell's Acts and Ordinances.

[2] "For the Right Honble. the Lord Wharton, at Yorke House in the Strande, London:" dated "From Mr. Carne's house, a lynnner in Castle Street, over against the signe of the Horse Shoe in Dublin. 4 Oct. 1654." cxxviii. 2.

[3] Late Auditor General's Records, vol. xviii., p. 9. Public Record Office of Ireland.

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No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

added Leitrim, taken from what had been allotted to the Irish, with the Mile Line or military belt encircling Connaught. And for the purpose of enabling them to prove their share in the rendition of these garrisons, a commission was issued by virtue of the Act of Indemnity to take depositions. The depositions taken by these commissioners afford a most detailed account of the conduct of every officer in betraying these garrisons, which was considered their great merit. But before the lands were set out to them the Restoration ensued, and the King came back from exile, accompanied by a crowd of officers who had been driven out of Ireland by Cromwell for their loyalty, these having faithfully served the King till 5th June 1649, when Cromwell arrived. These men were known in the Act of Settlement as the Protestant Royalist officers who served the King before the 5th June 1549, or shortly, the '49 officers. By the Act of Settlement they were granted the lands that had been assigned by the Commonwealth for the '49 arrears of the Cromwellian officers and soldiers; and these depositions were now used to bar the Munster revolters of their claims.

"Youghall,
"Ensign Munckton. February the nineteenth, 1654.

"The examination of Ensigne Nicholas Munckton, aged thirty years or thereabouts, English Protestant, now resident at Ballingarry in the county of Limerick, and at the securing of Youghall both first and second times for the Parliament of England and the then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in the months of October and November 1649, then an ensigne in the said towne, being duly sworne, saith:—

"That some few days before the first declaring of Youghall as above said, Captain Henry Smithick acquainted this examinant with a resolution of severall officers then in Youghall to secure the said towne for the Parliament of England and the then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; and further saith that he well remembereth that the same night which they did declare as aforesaid Captain John Widnham, Lieutenant Thomas Smyth, Ensign Richard Dashwood, John Smith, their towne Major, did meet at one Jonas Clove's, in the said towne, to consider of the best way for the prosecuting the aforesaid designe, and to informe themselves what their expectations might be of Colonel Warden who had promised to come in with a party of horse to their assistance; and this examinant further saith that notwithstanding they had certain information that Colonel Warden with others were taken prisoners by the Lord of Inchiquine, yet they prosecuted their former resolutions in securing the said town for the interest aforesaid; and this examinant further saith that he saw and did observe Captain John Widnham, Capt. Henry Smithick, Capt. Vere Hunt, Capt. Jacob Sayers, Lieutenant Thomas Smyth, and Lieut. Henry Smyth and Ensigne Richard Dashwood to be very active and forward in the securing the garrison of Youghall for the English interest; and this examinant further saith that the next morning after the declaring as aforesaid the Lord of Inchiquine came before the said towne with a party of horse, and sent a messenger into the said town to desire that some might be sent forth to treate with him, as this examinant verily believes; and that Capt. Widnham and Capt. Thos. Graham went forth accordingly to treat with him, and that on the second and third day after there were conditions made between the Lord of Inchiquine and Capt. Widnham and Capt. Thomas Graham, as commissioners on the behalf of the garrison (as he believeth); but what the conditions were this examinant knoweth not; only he saith that Sir Piercy Smyth, formerly governor by the Lord of Inchiquine's appointment, was then restored to his command; and this examinant further saith that about a fortnight after Cork had declared for the English interest, Colonel Gifford and Col. Warden came with a party of horse to secure the garrison of Youghall for the Parliament of England. And this examinant further saith that about seven or eight o'clock at night he, this examinant, with Lieutenant Thomas Smyth and Ensigne Richard Dashwood were drinking a pint of wine at the White Hart, there come in a little boy or a maid, and told them that Colonel Warden and Col. Gifford were come with a party of horse, whereupon they immediately ran down to the iron gate, where they found Sir Piercy Smyth, then Governour, and Col. Manhood, with some of their servants, having drawn the chain of the iron gate with an intent (as he conceives) to secure it until they had made some conditions; but this examinant, with the said Dashwood and Smyth, observing Capt. Widnham to be come with his company to the other side of the gate and calling to have the gate open, sent away Sir Piercy Smyth and Col. Manhood to their houses (where they were immediately secured) and immediately opened the said gate to the said Capt. Widnham and the men that were there with him, with whom were some of the horse that came with Col. Gifford; and immediately Col. Gifford was admitted in at the other gate with a party of horse under his command; and this examinant further sayth that (to the best of his remembrance) all the officers before mentioned in this deposition who were active in

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the first declaring, were all then present in the towne, and (as he verily conceives) gave their best assistance to Col. Gifford in the settling and securing of the said towne; and further sayeth not. NICHO. MOUNCKTON." [1]

" This examination taken before us the day and yeare above written,

" PETER WALLIS. BRY. SMYTH.

" H. HODDEN."

Major Jasper Farmer, described as about 31 years of age, English Protestant, and then resident at Garmoore in the county of Cork, and produced on behalf of Lieut. Colonel Francis Foulke and other persons whose names follow, said:—

" That he was acquainted with the full design of Youghall's declaring for the Parliament, which was thus made known to him. Major Francis Foulke, then living at Camphier, where he then also lived, told him that his brother, Lieut. Robert Foulke, was sent by Colonel Phaier from Dublin to him, that he might engage as many English then of Inchiquine's army to do their utmost in securing the chief garrisons in Munster for the then Parliament and Lord Lieutenant Cromwell, and amongst the rest the said Francis Foulke engaged him, Major Farmer, to use his interest and endeavours in the work; whereupon he acquainted Colonel Richard Townsend and several others who were ready to yield their assistance. Major Foulke told him that he would go to Youghall to engage the officers there, which he accordingly did. And some small time after (how many Major Farmer did not well remember), there was a day appointed (by Major Foulke, Col. Townsend, Colonel William Warden, and himself, with Lieutenant George Prater and several others who were acquainted with the design), to meet at Tallow, and there to make what party of horse they could, and intended from thence to have marched to Youghall in order to have joined themselves with those there who had engaged to secure the town; but so it was that one Johnson (who had taken his oath to be faithful in the business), discovered the same to the Lord of Inchiquine, and by that means Inchiquine sent a party to Tallow and apprehended Col. William Warden, Col. John Gifford, Lieutenant George Prater, and so prevented the bringing of horse to Youghall; but Major Farmer with Major Foulke, Colonel Townsend, and some others, made their escape into the country where they lived, but the next morning Colonel Townsend was apprehended in his own house by Lieutenant Francis Bettridge; and likewise another party of horse was sent to apprehend him and Major Francis Foulke, who hid themselves in the stump of an old castle, by which means they were not taken. But the party not finding him and Major Foulke, plundered their houses and also took some of Major Foulke's cattle. But by this time the town of Youghall had actually declared for the then Parliament of England and Lord Lieutenant, which he and Major Foulke hearing of, took a cott and went down by water to Youghall, and having joined themselves with the officers there at a council of war, resolved to maintain the town for the English interest. Being asked how the town was delivered back into the power of the Lord of Inchiquine, Major Farmer said, that the next day after the town declared, Inchiquine came with force and encamped before the town, after which there was a council of war called in the town, and it was by the council resolved the town should be defended against Inchiquine, then before it. That the souldiers upon the works cryed out the town might be defended against Inchiquine and the Irish; but after some jealousy of Capt. Widnham and Capt. Graham, articles were agreed upon by consent of the officers for the redelivering of the said garrison to Inchiquin upon conditions that none of the English might be drawn out of the said town, nor Irish put in.

" Taken before us, " JASPER FARMER." [2]

" JOHN DENISON. BRY. SMYTH.

" H. HODDEN."

" Youghall.

" Lieut. Col. Widnham. February 19th, 1654-5.

" The examination of Lieut. Col. John Widnham, aged 30 years or thereabouts, English Protestant, now resident at Adare in the county of Limerick, and at the time of securing of Youghall both first and second times for the Parliament of England and the then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in the months of October & November 1641, then a Captain in the said town, being duly sworn:—

" Said, that he well remembreth that at the time of the first declaring of Youghall for the Parliament of England, Captain Henry Smithick was very forward in the contriving of the securing of the towne, and that he and Captain Smithick had frequent meetings and consultations about the securing of the town; and that this

[1] lxvi. 239. [2] lxvi. 24.

No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

discourse was some days before the design was effected. He said that Captain Smithick was also very active in the securing of the town, which was effected in the month of November 1649. And that which moved and occasioned the discourse and action was the sense that Captain Smithick had of the danger the town was then in and the English interest, for that the Lord of Inchiqueen had not only joined with the Irish but also intended (as Captain Smithick was informed) to place an Irish garrison in the town, and to draw out the English then in the town. And Colonel Widenham further said that Nicholas Munckton, Lieut. Thomas Smyth, Capt. Thomas Graham, Capt. Vere Hunt, Ensign Richard Dashwood, Lieut. William Smyth, Lieut. Henry Smyth, Ensign Henry Smithick, Capt. Joshua Boyle, Quarter-Master Henry Widnham, Lieut. John Tench, and Ensign George Warr, were all active in the first securing of the said town.

"And that at the second securing of the said town for the Parliament of England, which was in the month of November 1649, the day of the month he did not then remember, but well remembered that Capt. Henry Smithick was with Col. Gifford as soon as Colonel Gifford came into the town with his party of horse, but did not know what manner of assistance he gave to the entrance of the horse; but is sure he did not oppose the same.

"Colonel Widenham further saith that he saw and observed Lieut. Nicholas Munckton, Lieut. Thos. Smyth, Quarter-Master Henry Widnham, Lieut. Robert Kent, Capt. Thos. Graham, Lieut. George Warr, Capt. Jacob Sayers, Capt. Vere Hunt, to be free to and well satisfied with the coming in of the said horse, and securing of the town. And that Ensign Nicholas Munckton was within the iron gate when the gate was opened to let him in with his company and some of the party of horse which came from Cork.

"And further said that all of the above named persons, to the best of his knowledge and that he ever heard of, had continued faithful and lived peaceably under the protection of the Commonwealth of England."

"This examination was sgoed by Colonel John Widnham and
taken the day and year above written before,
"PETER WELLIS. BRT. SMYTH.
"[HT. HODDEN.][1]

The following Deposition and Examination of Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Smithick is an instance where the officer of a regiment came forward to testify in behalf of the non-commissioned officers and privates under his command. The list had been checked, as appears by the asterisks affixed to the names.

"Youghall.
"Lt. Col. Henry Smythicke. "March 10, 1654-5.

. . . . . .

"Lieut.-Colonel Henry Smythicke of Turcullen begg aforesaid further deposeth and sayth for and on behalf of the persons whose names ensue, being all of them employed as non-commissioned officers and private souldiers under his command att the rendition of Youghall aforesaid in the nights of the first and second declaring there for the English interest, viz.:

Serjeents.

× Nicholas Lucas.
× John Geppic.
× Thos. Brothers.
× Robt. Winter.
× George Winter.
× Willm. Cory.
Thos Browne.
× William Hooper.
Symon Greene.
Richard Griffin.
× John Wigmore.

Corporalls.

× Robert Jacob.
× Archd. Waner.
× Richard Winter.
× William Ellis.
× Walter Williams.
× Joseph Gibson.
Edward Barrey.
William Donest.
× John Foster.
× Jonas Loveredge.
× Wm. Judd.
× Richard Palmer.
× Thos. Tuckey.

Drummers.

× Edwd. Jones junior.
× Sam. Griffin.
× Henry Bartlett.
Wm. Tallon.
× Charles Lover.
× Robert Jones.

Souldiers.

× Mihil Glanfeild.
× Edward Walters.
× John Browne.
× Abra Elliott.
[and 150 more.]

[1] Inliv. 249.

No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

"All the within named persons, being eleven serjeants, thirteene corporalls, six drummers, one hundred and fifty private soldiers, three gunners and quarter-master under command as aforesaid, did duly & diligently give assistance in the respective places in both nights of the said declaring as aforesaid for the then Parliament of England. And further saith that above one hundred of the said persons have since been employed in the service of the Commonwealth as officers and soulders. And the rest have been in and near Youghall quietly and peaceably paid contribution to the Commonwealth, whereof some are [ ] both of the soulders and inhabitants; and he doth not know nor hath att any time heard that the said persons or any of them have assisted or countenanced any of the enemies of the Commonwealth. And further saith that Lieut. Henry Gee, being in Youghall the night of the last declaring or rendition, did give assistance readily and voluntarily thereto. And further saith that one Captain Lieutenant John Smyth, then Town Major there, did readily yield & deliver the keys of the gates there unto Lieutenant Dashwood (as this examinant then understood), but what assistance he gave att that time touching the said rendition, he this examinant knoweth not. And further saith not.

"HENRY SMITHICKE."

"This examination taken before

"HEN. HODDEN.
"BRY. SMYTH."

The following examinations give the history of the betrayal and rendition of the City of Cork by the garrison to Cromwell:—

"Cork.

"Major Robert Myhill. February the 22d 1654-5.

"The examination of Captain Robert Myhill, aged one and thirty years or thereabouts, English Protestant, now resident at Ballymaconnrick in the barony of Imokilly, and at the declaring of Cork for the Parliament of England on the 16th day of October 1649, then a Captain in Colonel Stirling's regiment in the said towne, being duly sworne, sayth:—

"That about six weeks before the declaring of the city of Corke for the Parliament of England and the then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, this examinant, considering within himself the sad condition that the English interest was then brought into, cast about in his own thoughts what was best for him and other English Protestants to doe in order to the freeing of himself and them, and at the time aforementioned this examinant went into the shop of one Captain Thos. Boles in the citty of Corke, with whom he was very intimate, and to whom he opened his mind and told him, Boles, that he thought it advisable to use some means for the delivering of himself & others from the bondage they were then in (the Lord Inchiquine having joined with the Irish, and they having a great influence upon him). And Major Myhill further sayth that he put Captain Boles to his oath not to reveale or make known anything of what he had said or should say unto him, and then he told the said Boles that he had full resolution to attempt the securing of the city of Corke for the Commonwealth of England and Lord General Cromwell, and gave him to understand that he had about eight good men of his own company which he was sure would stand by him on such an enterprize, and also desired the said Boles to afford him his best assistance in the undertaking by using his interest in the townspeople, which the said Boles faithfully promised to do. He further sayth that about a fortnight after the engaging [of] Captain Boles, he acquainted Captain Cary and Captain Richard Burnell with the aforesaid design, and having sworn them to secrecy, they engaged to afford him their utmost assistance and manifested themselves very forward therein. And further sayth that about four days before the execution of this design, he acquainted Colonel William Reeves therewith (having first sworn him to secrecy), the said Colonel William Reeves readily embraced and consented to the said design and promised his best assistance. And sayth that about three days before the said declaring, he acquainted Colonel Richard Townsend (who then was a prisoner), with the aforementioned design, and the said Townsend made known the same to Col. John Gifford and Col. William Warden, who were prisoners at the same time with Colonel Townsend, who were all very well pleased (as he heard), with the designe. And further sayth that upon the aforementioned 16th of October, at ten o'clock at night, he saw and did observe Captain Peter Cary, Captain Lieutenant Richard

[1] lxvi. 245.

No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

Burnele, Lieutenant Colonel William Reeves, Colonel Gifford, Colonel Warden, Colonel Townsend, Colonel Charles Blunt, Lieutenant Thomas Huett, Ensigne Samuel Pomery, Lieutenant George Mihill, Ensign Ledwitch, Captain Henry Rogers, Ensign Peter Grenecne, Captain George Bell, Serjeant Hugh Buckland, Ensign Milton, Col. John Hoddor, Mr. Thomas Berger, and Captain Thomas Boles to be very active the said night in the securing the said town for the Commonwealth. And that when several of the officers above mentioned had secured the maine guard and the two parts of the city and placed a guard upon the Governour, Colonel Sterling, and upon Francis Bowerman, then Town Major, with several others whom they durst not trust, he with fourteen private souldiers, about 12 o'clock of the same night, went to surprise the fort, which he soon effected by going in at a port hole of the same, where a centinel was wont to be set, but he had the day before consulted with one Serjeant Hugh Buckland, then belonging to the fort, and promised him fifty pounds in case he would take the said centinel from the said port hole the night following, and yield him what further assistance he could to the taking of the fort, which the said serjeant promised and accordingly performed. And further sayth that he surprised in the fort Lieutenant Rosington and about thirty-four souldiers (the Governor thereof, Lt. Col. Agmondisham Muschamp, being that night at his farm). And further sayth that the said Muschamp had no knowledge of the said design, neither durst he acquaint him therewith, for he is persuaded had the said Muschamp known anything of the design he would have done his utmost to have prevented it. And further sayth that the said Muschamp was generally lookt upon to be a great enemy of the English interest.

"This examinant further saith that one Lieutenant Maurice Murphy, Lieutenant to Captain St. Leger in Inchiquine's regiment of foot, about a fortnight before the towne declared was by him made acquainted with the designe (the said Murphy being then in the said town), but had not one flic of his company with him, the rest of his company being then in the army about twenty miles from Cork; yet the said Murphy being very forward to assist the said design, he swore him to secrecy; but being confident of the faithfulness of the said Murphy, this examinant with other officers who were acquainted with the aforesaid design earnestly persuaded Murphy to go to his company and privately to engage them to come with him to Cork with what expedition he could, and accordingly Murphy did go and brought his company consisting of about fifty men to Cork, the said city having declared some few days before he could possibly return, and that the said Murphy was very active and serviceable in the securing the said town for the Commonwealth. Examinant further sayth that Thomas Stevins, Serjeant Walter Grace, Drummer Henry Blatchford, William Oldish, Thomas Bell, Robert Watson, James Davis, William White, Hugh Wilkins, Thomas Stroker, with three or four more (whose names at present he remembereth not) were very active with this examinant in the securing the aforesaid town and fort. And further saith that none of the aforesaid persons were since in service with the enemy, but have bin faithful to the interest of the Commonwealth of England to the best of his knowledge or for aught that ever he heard. And farther sayth not.

"Robt. Mihill."

"This examination taken before us the day and yeare above written.
"John Denison. Bry. Smyth.
"H. Hodges."[1]

"Cork,
"Coll. Robert Phaier. March 24th 1654-5.

"The examination of Col. Robt. Phaier, now Governor of Corke, aged thirty-five years or thereabouts, being duly taken, sayth that about the latter end of August 1649, which was presently after the landing of the Lord Lieutenant Cromwell, he knew divers prisoners of his old acquaintance who were of the Lord Inchiquin's army, and taken at the route before Dublin, which prisoners he knew to be honest hearted towards the English interest, and some of them stayed by this examinant's advice in the said Inchiquin's army on purpose to doe service for the English interest when they should have an opportunity, or otherwise they had gone with him for England, and therefore he made it his request to the Lord Lieutenant Cromwell and Lord Ireton that such of the said prisoners as he should choose might have parroules to come down into Munster to procure their ransome or exchange, which was only a disguise for their employment into the county of Corke, and had at that time instructions from him to

[1] lxvi. 143.

severall well affected persons there to informe them of the Lord Lieutenant's designe and intention to redeeme the English inhabitants of the county from the bondage that Inchiquine had brought them under; and the said persons were to return within a moneth's time to give an account of their proceedings therein, in which service all the under-named persons did perform accordingly, except Captain Eames, who was betrayed in his designe, and thereupon imprisoned, and was like to be hanged. The names of the persons imployed were Captain John Eames. Lieut. Robert Foulke, Captain Robert Townsend, and some others whose names at present this examinant cannot remember . . . . . .

"ROBERT PHAIER."

"Taken before us,
"JOHN DENISON.
"H. HODDEN."[1]

THE COURT OF TRANSPLANTATION AT ATHLONE.[2]

A.D. 1655.

It was before a Court for Relief upon Articles of War, at Westminster, that Protestants claiming the benefit of articles of surrender and submission, as in the case of Lord Claneboy, were to proceed. For other Protestants having any claims to lands in the possession of the Commonwealth, there was set up a Court for the adjudication of claims at Dublin. But for the Irish there was established a Court of Claims and Qualifications at Athlone.

The Irish carried on the war with the Commonwealth forces for nearly three years after the arrival of Cromwell and his army on 14th August 1649. At length, on 12th May 1652, the Leinster army of the Irish surrendered on articles signed at Kilkenny on 12th May 1652, which were adopted successively by the armies of the other provinces, between that time and the September following, when the Ulster forces surrendered.

By these Kilkenny Articles, all except those who were guilty of the first blood, were received into protection on laying down their arms; those who should not be satisfied with the conclusions the Parliament might come to concerning the Irish nation, and should desire to transport themselves with their men to serve any foreign State in amity with the Commonwealth, should have liberty to do so.

But the Commissioners, signing on the part of the Commander-in-chief of the English army, undertook faithfully and really to mediate with the Parliament to their utmost endeavours, that they might enjoy such a remnant of their lands as might make their lives comfortable who should live amongst them, or for the maintenance of the families of such as should go beyond the seas.[3]

On 12th August 1652, there passed an Ordinance of Parliament for "Settling "of Ireland."[4] It deemed the entire nation guilty of the Rebellion, and classed the inhabitants into eight qualifications of guilt. By the first six, death, or confiscation of lands and banishment, were declared against all the chief nobility (some of them Protestants, as the Earl of Ormonde, Bishop Bramhall, and others), and all the gentlemen of Ireland who had held commissions of colonels or any higher rank in the army raised by Ormonde, as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in 1649 and 1650, against Cromwell and the Parliament. Swordmen under that rank fell under the 7th qualification, and forfeited two thirds. Noblemen and gentlemen, being Catholics, who had borne no part in the war, but remained quietly at home, fell under the 8th qualification, and, as not having manifested a constant good affection to the Parliament by outward demonstration of affection, forfeited one-third. But all these were to transplant and receive their proportions in Connaught. Those only escaped confiscation of estate and transplantation who had manifested a constant good affection to the Parliament of England. By order of the Commissioners for the Affairs of Ireland, dated 14th October 1653, the Irish were ordered to transplant. The strongest and ablest were to proceed immediately after Christmas 1653, to Commissioners at Loughreagh,

[1] Ixvi. 196.

[2] The Commissioners of this Court were Miles Corbet, John Cooke, William Allen, and Philip Carteret. They were appointed by a Commission, dated 26th May 1654, and they sat at the Inns of Court, Dublin, in the Court of Wards there. Their first sitting was on 6th June 1654. "Book of Orders of the Commissioners for the Adjudication, of Claims and Entry by Com- "missioners, beginning June 1654, and ending October 1655." Late among the Records of the Court of Exchequer.

[3] Books of the Council for the Affairs of Ireland. Record Tower, Dublin Castle, A. 90, p. 103.

[4] Scobell's Acts and Ordinances, part ii. p. 1197.

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No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

who were to set them out lands sufficient to support their stock of cattle; these transplanters were to prepare housing for their families. Their wives and children were to follow with the cattle before the 1st of May.[1] But the Irish were informed that another set of Commissioners would follow, to discriminate their degrees of guilt, and ascertain the extent and value of their estates that had been seized and confiscated, which, for the haste required for their transplantation, could not be done before their removal. These Commissioners (commonly called the Athlone Commissioners, from their place of sitting), were correctly styled The Court of the Commissioners for the Claims and Qualifications of the Irish. They were appointed, as appears by their commission and instructions, on the 28th December 1654.[2] As the whole nation was declared guilty of rebellion, it lay on each claimant to prove both the extent and nature of his estate, and "the series of his carriadges," or his course of conduct during the ten years' war or rebellion. To check the claimants, the Commissioners were furnished with the Civil Survey, which set forth the names and estates of all the proprietors in 1641, who had then, or since, taken part in the war; with the depositions taken in 1642, of Protestants complaining of robberies and outrages committed at the outbreak. These were duly alphabeted and indexed, and made up into books of provinces and counties. They were also supplied with books of the late government of Confederate Catholics. These books, as used in evidence against the Irish, were called the Books of Discrimination, but more popularly The Black Books.[3] In the proceedings of the Commissioners for the Adjudication of Claims at Dublin, there are entries showing the use they were put to. For though the Commissioners, by their circular to the Revenue Commissioners of the several precincts, ordered them to give public notice in each barony in Ireland of their appointment, and the opening of their Court, they concluded thus: "We shall only add that "hereby is not intended that any persons who by Act or Ordinance are liable to transplantation, should present any claims till further orders,"[4] yet the Irish inhabiting the counties near Dublin, did for a short time get liberty to present their claims to constant good affection to this Court. Upon so doing, an order was immediately made to search these books for proof of the claimant's delinquency. Thus, upon reading the petition of Elizabeth Humphreys, *alias* Roper, it was ordered, that it be referred to Mr. Wickham to state and report the case to us, the Commissioners; and that Mr. Solicitor do search the Books of Leinster, remaining in the hands of Mr. Thos. Warren and Mr. Henry Burston, touching the delinquency of the Whites mentioned in the papers of Mrs. Humphreys.[5] But it was soon ruled that no Papist could be heard here. Thus, Sebastian Clinton was dismissed to seek his remedy in Connaught, the Court being satisfied that James Clinton, his father (by and from whom he claimed), was a Popish recusant, and died since the rebellion began.[6] So Walter Johns, an infant (for his claim entered by Patrick Comerford), was likewise dismissed, to receive satisfaction for what should appear due to him in Connaught, it appearing, on the testimony of one John Cantwell that Nicholas Johns, father of the minor, (from and by whom he claims), was in the time of these wars frequently seen at mass.[7] Upon information this day (24 Feb. 1654–5), that the said claimant, Margaret Barnwell, is a Popish recusant, it is ordered that her said claim be transmitted to the Court of Qualifications, being the proper Court for Popish recusants to enter their claims in.[8] And in George Clerke's claim, "it is ordered that "what right he hath to the said annuity, he make the same appear unto the Court

[1] Order of the Commissioners, dated 14th October 1653, prescribed at Kilkenny Castle.
[2] A. 20, p. 53.
[3] "Sheweth,
"That your petitioner had the charge & custody of the Books of Discrimination (commonly called the Black Books), with all the Kilkenny Books, Rolls of Association, & other proceedings of the Supreme Councell, & all the Claims & Decrees of Athlone, & several other books relating to the Transplanted Interest in Connaught & Clare, for seven years last past, without making any charge for the same, & hath constantly paid a yearly rent of 15*l.* to Richard Reynell, Esq., for an office to keep the said books & papers from loss & embezzlement, supposing the same might at some time or other be of use to H. M's. service, & be of advantage to your petitioner. That in obedience to your Excellency's order of the 7th of November instant, your petitioner hath prepared perfect inventories of all the said books, rolls, papers, & writings, & hath delivered to the Clerk of the Council all the said books, &c., with the said inventories, &c., as by the said order he is required, &c.
" 15th day of June 1670."
"Concordatum Orders," unbound, late among the Auditor-General's Records, Custom House Buildings, Dublin.
[4] Books of the Court of Adjudication of Claims, 7 June 1654, p. 8. Exchequer Records, Public Record Office, Dublin.
[5] Ibid. p. 2.
[6] Ibid. 1 July 1654, p. 17.
[7] Ibid. 16 July 1654, p. 39.
[8] Ibid. 24 Feb. 1654–5, p. 314.

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" newly erected for the Adjudication of Irish Papists' Titles and interests out of " forfeited lands, and that his said claim be dismist out of this Court."[1]

It was before the Court at Athlone that Henry O'Neil's (claim and qualification) was heard. In the first instance will be found the extent and annual value of his lands, for by these were to be measured the lands he was to receive in Connaught, and either in fee for life, or for term of years, according to the estate he held in them in Armagh. He claimed and proved his title to 10,000 acres (exact 9,305 acres) in fee, of which 2,000 acres (exact 1,994) were unprofitable. That he held them by letters patent of King James I., dated 16th September 1603, and of King Charles I., dated 19th December 1625, made to his father Sir Turlagh O'Neil, knight, and by the rent of a hawk, or 40 shillings, Irish; and that on his father's death in 1639, they descended and came to him. And this claim and title was allowed by the Court at Athlone. But touching his qualification, evidence was tendered on the part of the Commonwealth, of his delinquency, from the Books of Discrimination, to bar his claim. The Attorney-General produced the depositions of Charity Chappel, of the city of Armagh, and of George Littlefield of Loughgall, in the county of Armagh, and others, taken 13 years before, *i.e.*, early in 1642, just after the outbreak, who alleged that said Henry O'Neil, Arthur his brother, and Turlagh his son, and others, on 23rd October 1641 had stripped Sir Henry Spottiswood of all that ever he had in the counties of Monaghan and Armagh, being over 4,000*l.* in value, and that they had robbed and despoiled her, and her husband, deceased, and said George Littlefield, of all their goods. The claimant begged to be allowed to call some of the witnesses, who were still alive, and to produce and re-examine them *viva voce* to their former depositions, and this being granted, he called said Charity Chappel. She was thereupon demanded her cause of knowledge of what she had sworn in her deposition in 1642 against said Henry O'Neil. She said she heard, when she was in prison in Armagh in the first year, that he was in rebellion, and what induced her to believe it was that all the country generally was in rebellion. And George Littlefield being re-examined *viva voce* to his former deposition, said that he heard said Henry O'Neil was out in action, but not a plunderer. But neither of them knew any such matter to be true of their own knowledge. On the contrary, Charity Chappel knew him of her own knowledge to be a great friend of the English, and it was proved by one Richard Lee, that the persons who so robbed Sir Henry Spottiswood were tenants to the said Henry O'Neil. For proof his good affection, O'Neil produced the depositions of several witnesses on his behalf, that at the beginning of the rebellion he saved the lives of Mr. Thomas Taylor of the city of Armagh, his wife and family, and six more families of that town, who fled to him for protection, and sent them away to the English quarters. He saved the lives of Mr. Fitzgerald, a minister, and Mr. Edward Trevor of Monaghan, and the wives and families of both of them. He had kept altogether 200 persons in his house from the violence of the rebels until he could send them to Dundalk and other English quarters, and as often as he heard of the approach of the rebels into his country he sent intelligence to the Governors of Dundalk or Newry, or the adjacent garrisons.

For giving such intelligence, General Owen O'Neil sent a party of horse, and took the claimant prisoner, and sent him to Kilkenny, where he was kept prisoner for three months, till the army was gone out of the county, and then he escaped.

He had himself been robbed by the rebels of his horses and cows, and those at Glasdromin had been burned by order of Sir Phelim O'Neil.

It was also deposed that he could not endure any of his sons to come near his castle. Once he shot at one of them, who was with a party coming to his house, because he was in rebellion. And he had been seen " with weeping tears to bemoan himself," saying, what would be thought of him, his sons being gone into rebellion, he having been ever faithful to the crown of England. Upon this state of facts the Court found that he did not aid or promote the rebellion in the first year.

It might perhaps be supposed that Mr. O'Neil would be entitled to a restoration of his estate and to escape transplantation. But this would prove a very imperfect conception of the strictness of the rule of transplantation. Of course the Commissioners could not find that he had aided or promoted the rebellion in the first year, or was ever in arms since, and they accordingly acquitted him of this. He had also exhibited much good affection to the English, but he must prove a constant good affection to be spared from transplantation; and by contributing money or victuals, not taken by actual force, and the payment of taxes and levies in the rebels' quarters (where no person dared to refuse them), he lost his claim. Mr. Henry O'Neil was pro-

[1] Ibid. 27 Jan. 1654-5.

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bably in this latter predicament. He was adjudged to transplant, but (being within the Eighth Qualification), to have two-thirds of his estate in Connaught. The value of the depositions taken shortly after the outbreak of 1641 is strikingly illustrated in these proceedings.

Though taken on oath, they were taken in the absence of the party incriminated, and without cross-examination. The examiner was desirous of the most terrible tales of blood and plunder. He sifted nothing; he rejected no hearsays. Peter Walsh states that by reason of their exaggerations and other defects, they came, even in the Cromwellian courts, to be considered of little value. They are to be found still preserved, in forty volumes, in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, and it only needs an inspection of them to perceive that in general they deal in such exaggerations that they are nearly valueless to prove the circumstances of what they allege, though there may be found a little truth. The decree which follows is believed to be the only example to be found of the Decrees of the Court of Athlone.

"By the Com" for adjudicac'on of Claymes and qualifications of the Irish.

"Whereas Henry O'Neile of Glasdroman in the county of Arilmagh, esq., on the thirteenth day of June one thousand six hundred & fifty-five exhibited his claime into this Court, & in & by the same did sett forth that he is seized in his demeasne as of fee by descent of inheritance as soun & heire to S' Tirlagh McHenry O'Neile, kn', of, & in the country called the flews, the mannor of Glasdromanie, & all the castles, messages, lands, tenements, & her'itaments, (viz.) The country or territory comon'ly called or knowne by the name of the flues & the mannor of Glasdromanie, a court barrou to be held from three weekes to three weekes, & a courte leete or view of ffranckpledge to be held within the said mannor & county, a weekely markett & two fayres to be held yearly within Glasdromanie aforesaid. All & singular the profitts, fines, amerciaments, issues, forfeitures, perquisites, & comodities, casualities, & emolments of the said courts, fayres, & markett's, waifs, strayes, & fellons goods, happening within the said country, all worth, communibus annis, one hundred pounds, a tanuhouse & tanyyard withiu Glasdromanie aforesaid, a free chase & warren, & a parke consisting of two thousand acres within the said country or territory called the flues, yearly worth in proffitt [ ]. The castle, towne, & lands of Glasdromaine containing by estimac'on one hundred acres arable land, ten acres of meadow, twenty acres of pasture, twenty acres of tirluing (*sic*) worth p ann' twenty pounds sterling. The halfe towne of Dunrery sixty acres arable, ten acres meadow, thirty acres pasture, ten acres turberry and bogg, a mill and six acres wood, p ann' worth twenty three pounds sterling. The towne of Bellinaghy, sixty acres arable land, tenn acres meadow, forty acres pasture, ten acres turberry and bogg, worth p ann' twenty foure poundes sterling. The halfe towne of Corneonagh, seuenty acres arable land, thirteene acres meadow, sixty acres pasture, ten acres turberry and bogg, p ann' ten pounds sterling. The halfe towne of Calderry, sixty acres arable land, ten acres meadow, thirty acres pasture, five acres turberry and bogg, worth p ann' tenn pounds sterl'. The halfe towne of Drumbally, seauenty acres arable land, flue acres meadow, forty acres pasture, six acres turberry and bogg, worth p ann' twelue pounds sterl'. The towne of Gorrantullinboy, one hundred acres arable land, six acres meadow, sixty acres pasture, twenty acres turberry and bogg, worth p ann' twenty foure pounds sterl'. The towne of Carnaley, one hundred acres arable land, ten meadow, sixty acres pasture, twenty-foure acres turberry and bogg, worth p ann' twenty two pounds sterling. The towne of Drumill al's Tullinavale, one hundred and fifty acres arable land, ten acres meadow, sixty acres pasture, thirty acres turberry and bogg, worth p ann' thirty two pounds sterl'. The halfe towne of Dereey, one hundred and fifty acres arable land, ten acres meadow, eighty acres pasture, twenty acres turberry and bogg, worth p ann' thirty six pounds sterl'. The towne of Aghmuiskyn, one hundred acres arable land, twelue acres meadow, sixty acres pasture, twenty acres turberry and bogg, worth p ann' twenty two pounds sterl'. The towne of Tullyrallan, eight hundred acres arable land, forty acres meadow, foure hundred acres pasture, one hundred acres turberry and bogg, worth p ann' one hundred pounds sterling. The towne of Ballynaria, three hundred acres arable land, thirty acres meadow, seuenty acres pasture, thirty acres turberry and bogg, worth p ann' thirty eight pounds sterl'. The halfe towne of Sernachlea, one hundred and fifty acres arable land, twenty acres meadow, eighty acres pasture, thirty acres turberry and bogg, worth p ann' twenty six pounds sterling. The halfe towne of Sytrim, one hundred and fiftie acres arable land, ten acres meadow, fifty acres pasture, ten acres turberry and bogg, worth p ann' twenty fine pounds sterling The towne of Culekernagh, three hundred acres arable land, thirty acres meadow,

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one hundred acres pasture, twenty acres turbery and bogg, worth p an' forty two pounds sterl'. The towne of Mesdagh, two hundred acres arable land, tenn acres meadow, forty acres pasture, twenty acres turberry and bogg, worth p an' twenty one pounds sterling. The halfe towne of Claghogg, eighty acres arable land, six acres meadow, forty acres pasture, tenn acres turberry and bogg, worth p ann' fourteene pounds sterling. The halfe towne of Crogranduff, seuenty acres arable land, foure acres meadow, eighty acres pasture, twelue acres turberry and bogg, worth p ann' fourteene pounds sterl'. The halfe towne of Clavenagh, forty acres arable land, three acres meadow, forty acres pasture, ten acres turberry and bogg, worth p ann' ten pounds sterling. The two Sesriaghes of Annamarra and one Sesriagh of Clounly called both a towne land, one hundred acres arable land, tenn acres meadow, fifty acres pasture, twenty acres turberry and bogg, worth p ann' twenty-two pounds sterling. The towne of Killaghbane, one hundred acres arable land, ten acres meadow, forty acres pasture, ten acres turberry and bogg, worth p ann' eighteen pounds stirling. The towne of Tire, eighty acres arable land, ten acres meadow, forty acres pasture, turberry & bogg six acres, worth p ann' fifteene pounds sterling. The halfe towne of Tulehard, forty acres arable land, six acres meadow, twenty acres pasture, three acres turberry and bogg, worth p ann' ten pounds sterl'. The halfe towne of Cluliffe, forty acres arable land, ten acres meadow, twenty acres pasture, foure acres turberry and bogg, worth p ann' ten pounds sterling. The towne of Clare and Rakillane, one hundred acres arable land, ten acres meadow, seaventy acres pasture, turberry and bogg fine acres, worth p ann' twenty two pounds sterl'. The towne of Creakill, sixty acres arable land, fiue acres meadow, forty acres pasture, fine acres turberry and bogg, worth p ann' fourteene pounds sterling. The towne of Crewkerrine, fifty acres arable land, six acres meadow, forty acres pasture, eight acres turberry and bogg, worth p ann' fourteene pounds sterling. The halfe towne of Cornacary, thirty acres arable land, foure acres meadow, thirty acres pasture, foure acres turberry and bogg, worth p ann' ten pounds sterling. The halfe towne of Lissary, fifty acres arable land, fine acres meadow, thirty acres pasture, foure acres turberry and bogg, worth p ann' ten pounds sterling. The halfe towne of Mongillagh, forty acres arable land, foure acres meadow, twenty acres pasture, six acres turberry and bogg, worth p ann' ten pounds sterling. The halfe towne and mill of Corkimore, fifty acres arable land, fine acres meadow, thirty acres pasture, six acres turberry and bogg, worth twenty two pounds sterling. The halfe towne of Meaghban, fifty acres arable land, fine acres medow, thirty acres pasture, eight acres turberry and bogg, worth p ann' ten pounds sterling. The halfe towne of Leaghsealeldy, forty acres arable land, three acres medow, thirty acres pasture foure acres turberry, worth eight pounds sterling p ann'. The towne of Glassdrumniaghy and Ennaghgad, one hundred acres arable land, ten acres meadow, thirty acres pasture, eight acres turberry and bogg, worth p ann' twenty pounds sterl'. The towne of Carin, eighty acres arable land, ten acres meadow, thirty acres pasture, tenn acres turberry and bogg, worth p ann' eighteene pounds sterl'. The towne of Drunleckra, one hundred and thirty acres arable land, tenn acres meadow, sixty acres pasture, twelue acres turberry and bogg, worth thirty pounds sterl'. The halfe towne of Crosse, fifty acres arable land, fiue acres meadow, forty acres pasture, foure acres turberry and bogg, worth p ann' ten pounds sterling. The halfe towne of Mounogg, fifty acres arable land, foure acres meadow, twenty acres pasture, six acres turberry and bogg, worth p ann' ten pounds sterl'. The towne of Orcher, eighty acres arrable land, foure acres meadow, thirty acres pasture, seauenty acres turberry, worth ten pounds sterling p ann'. The halfe towne of Drumack, forty acres arable land, three acres meadow, twenty acres pasture, six acres turberry, worth eight pounds sterling p ann'. The halfe towne of Drumackvale, fifty acres of arrable, foure acres meadow, thirty acres pasture, seauen acres turberry and bogg, worth eight pounds sterling p ann'. The towne of Drumby, one hundred and twenty acres arable land, ten acres meadow, one hundred acres pasture, ten acres turberry and bogg, worth p ann' two and twenty pounds sterl'. The towne of Lisragh, one hundred acres arable land, ten acres meadow, fifty acres pasture, eight acres turberry, worth p ann' twenty pounds sterl'. The towne of Tullidonnell al's Ballaghmore, one hundred acres arable land, ten acres meadow, eighty acres pasture, seauen acres turberry and bogg, worth p ann' twenty eight pounds sterl'. The towne of Legmolin, one hundred acres arable land, ten acres meadow, one hundred acres pasture, foure turberry, worth p ann' twenty two pounds sterling. The halfe towne Jmarycame, one hundred and fifty acres of arable land, twelue acres meadow, one hundred and fifty acres pasture, twenty acres turberry, worth thirty pounds sterl' p ann'. The towne of Camoly, one hundred acres arable land, fiue acres meadow, fifty acres pasture, ten acres turberry, worth twenty one pounds sterling p ann', and for many years possessed the same and rec'd the rents, issues, and proffitts thereof which was the claimants title to the p'misses, who did desire an allowance thereof, and that he might

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enjoy the p'misses by decree of this Court; which said clayme was by order of this Court of the fifteenth of June one thousand six hundred & fifty five aforesaid, referr'd unto Tobias Wickeham, esq., one of the Councill for the Com'onwealth, to state the matter of fact & to give to this Court an account of the substance of the said claymant's title & what else should be produced unto him, as well on the behalf of the Com'onwealth as of the said claymant; who having thereupon examined the premisses the thirteenth of August one thousand six hundred & fifty five aforesaid, did make this Report unto this Court, & the Court having granted a comission unto the said Henry O'Neile, to examine such witnesses as he should think fitt for the proveing & making good his title to the lands before menc'oned, which said com'ission being executed & returned into this Court, & publication being thereupon granted, & considerac'on being there upon had, & all due meanes used to discover & find out the truth in the premisses, & the cause being appointed to bee heard this day, the Court accordingly did enter into a full & deliberate hearing thereof, as well in the presence of the Councell for the Com'onwealth as of the said Councill of the said claimant, & having considered of the said Report & depositions, & Councell on both parts haveing beene fully heard as aforesaid touching the title of the said clamant, whereby it doth appeare that S^r^ Tirlogh M^c^Henry O'Neile, the clamant's father was seized & possessed to him, his heirs, & assignes for ever of the severall lands, tenements, & hereditaments in the claime menc'oned by Pattents from King James, dated the sixteenth day of September, in the first year of his raigne of England, & from King Charles by his Pattent, dated the nineteenth day of December, in the first yeare of his raigne, upon the yearly rent of a horse, a hawke, or forty shillings Irish, & dyed thereof so seized, in the yeare one thousand six hundred thirty & nine, after & by whose death the premisses descended & came to the clamant as son & heire of the said S^r^ Tirlogh; that the claymant accordingly became seized & received the rents, issues, & profitts thereof untill the Rebellion; that the lands containe, according to the survey thereof, nine thousand three hundred & five acres, whereof nineteen hundred ninety four acres is unprofitable, so that upon the whole matter it then appeared to this Court that the clamant hath made a good & legall title to the lands in his said clayme mentioned; & touching the Qualification of the said Henry O'Neile, it appeared by the evidence produced on behalf of the Com'onwealth & by the general oaths of John Corren, of Drumboote aforesaid, Charity Chappell, late wife of Richard Chappell, late of the towne & county of Armagh, & George Littlefield, late of Loghgall, in the county of Ardmagh, that on the twentieth day of October one thousand six hundred & forty one, S^r^ Henry Spotswood, knight, was stripped & dispoyled of all his goods, ready money, & chattells that ever he had in the severall counties of Monoghan & Armagh, to the value of above foure thousand one hundred sixty nine pounds by Henry O'Neile, of Glasdromine, esq., Arthur O'Neile, his brother, Tirlagh O'Neile, his sonn, & divers other Rebells; that the said Charity Chappell & her late husband & the said George Littlefield were in the first yeare robbed & dispoyled of all their goods, &c. by the parties then in the present Rebellion, to witt, Henry O'Neile of Glasdromine, esq^re^, & divers others; and whereas it was alledged by the Councell on behalf of the said clamant that some of the deponents were yett liveing who deposed against the said clayman (to witt), Charity Chappell & George Littlefield, & therefore prayd a com'ission to re-examine them touching theire former depositions against the said claymant, & the Court being desirous fully to be informed of the truth thereof, gave liberty to the claymant to produce them viva voce in Court, which accordingly he did, & this day being appointed for the re-hearing of the said cause, the Court haveing entered into a full & deliberate hearing thereof; and the said M^rs^ Chappell, being demanded upon oath the cause of knowledge of her former depositions against the said S^r^ Henry O'Neile, said she heard he was in Rebellion the said first yeare when she was in prison at Armagh, & the reason then inducing her to believe the same was that all the country was generally in Rebellion; & the said George Littlefield deposed upon oath that he heard the said Henry O'Neile was out in action, but not a plunderer; but neither of them of their owne knowledge did knowe any such matter to be true, but on the contrary the said Charity Chappell did affirme her knowledge of him to bee a great friend to the English; and by the oath of Richard Lee it appeared that S^r^ Henry Spotswood was robbed in the first evening of the Rebellion, the persons that so robbed the said S^r^ Henry were tennants to the said Henry O'Neile, & the osthes of the said John & Samuell Corran being too generall & uncertaine to amount to convinceing proofe; and touching the good affec'on of the said claymant, it appeared to this Court by depositions of severall witnesses taken in behalfe of the said claymant, that the said Henry O'Neile at the beginning of the Rebellion secured & saved the lives of M^r^ Thomas Taylor of Armagh, his wife and family, & six more

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famillies of the said towne which fled unto him for safeguard, & sent them away to the Englisb quarters, & did likewise save the lives of M^r^ Fitz Garrett, a minister, his wife & familly, & one M^r^ Trevors, a minister, & M^r^ Edward Trevors of Monohan, & both their wives & famillies, with severall other Englisb to the number of two hundred, all which persons he kept in his house from the violence of the rebells untill he found conveniency to send them safe to Dundalke & other places of the Englisb quarters, & from time to time as often as he heard of the approach of the rebells into the country, the said Henry O'Neile did send intelligence to the Governo^r^ of Dundalke or Newry or the next adjacent garrisons of the Englisb, & that for giveing such intelligence Generall Owen O'Neile sent a party of horse & took the said claymant prisoner & sent him to Kilkenny, where he was kept prisoner untill the army was then gone out of the country, being about a quarter of a yeare after, at which time he made his escape, & the rebells did at the same time take a great number of horses, mares, cowes, & other cattle from the said claymant; that the said claimant's cattle & horses at Glasdromine were burned by S^r^ Phillim O'Neile's order; that the claymant could not endure any of his sonns to come neare his castle; that he once shot at one of his sonns, who was with a party comeing to his house, because he was in Rebellion, & did oft with weepeing teares bemoane himselfe saying, what would be thought of him, his sonns being gone into Rebellion; hee haveing been ever faithfull unto the Crowne of England; so that comparcing the evidence of the said claymant with the evidence against him, upon the whole matter, the Court is not juditially satisfied that the said Henry O'Neile did not aid & assist or otherwise promote Rebellion in the first yeare, nor was in armes since.

"The Court doth therefore think fitt & adjudg the said Henry O'Neile to be comprised & doth fall under the eight quallification of the Act of Settlement of Ireland, beareing date the twentieth day of Augnst one thousand six hundred fifty two. And it is further ordered, adjudged, & decreed that the said Henry O'Neile shall have & enjoy two thirds parts of his said estate to him, his heires & assigns for ever, in Connaght or Clare, according to the true intent of the said eight qualification of the said Act of Settlement.

"Saveing to his Highnesse the Lord Protecto^r^ & Com'onwealth of England all right & title which at any time heareafter may appeare to belong or appertaine to his said Highnesse or the said Com'onwealth; and saveing to all other person & persons all right & title which at any time hereafter may appears to belong or appertaine to them or their heires into or out of the lands or estate claymed by the said Henry O'Neile, or into or out of any part thereof in any wise.

"Dated at Athlone, the fifth day of November one thousand six hundred fifty five.

"ISAAC DOBSON. "W. FRANKLAND.
"J. SOUTHEY.

"Ex^d^ Rich. Cowse, Reg^r^."

"Compared with the originall, the 29^th^ of December 1663,
"JOHN TAYLOR, Reg^r^." "WM. COOPER."[1]

MINUTES of the FIRST COURT of CLAIMS.
A.D. 1662-1663.

There were three Courts of Claims, after the Restoration, concerned in the Settlement of Ireland. The first was the Court of Commissioners for putting in execution the King's Declaration: The second was the Court for executing the Act of Settlement: The third was a new commission for executing the Act of Explanation. The Commissioners for executing the King's Declaration of 30th November 1660 for the Settlement of Ireland commenced their sittings in the beginning of the year 1661. There were 36 commissioners named in the Declaration, and others were added from time to time.[2] They consisted in great part of adventurers, soldiers, and others interested in the Cromwellian settlement. But this commission was superseded and a new set of five commissioners appointed to execute the Act of Settlement passed in 1662. The proceedings of the first commissioners were so partial that none of the Irish would appear before them. They protested against them, as interested in the lands to which they sought to be restored, and prayed the King to revoke their commission, because being parties, they ought not to be judges.[3] The claims of the Irish were to be put

[1] lxiv. 466.
[2] Their names are given in the Act of Settlement, which embodies the Declaration. 14 & 15 Chas. II. chap. 5.
[3] Presented to the King in Council, 10th July 1661. Sir George Lane's Minutes as Clerk of the Council; Collections relating to Act of Settlement, vol. vii.

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in by the 1st May 1661, but few had put them in.[1] The persons in possession were to be reprised before they were put out; and the restorable Protestants were to have priority of the restorable Catholics. The fund for reprizals was already exhausted in three months, so that Lord Colooney could not be reprized for 1,500 acres of restorable Protestant lands, which he had been forced to give up.[2] If this brother of Sir Charles Coote (now made Earl of Mountrath, and one of the Lord Justices,) could not get relief, it was in vain for an Irish Catholic to hope for anything by an appeal to such a court. Francis Lord Aungier, himself one of the Commissioners, writes to Ormonde that self-interest and partiality, not justice, is the rule for judging there, and wishes that some other judges who were not parties might determine the causes. "For Sir Audley Mervyn (says Lord Aungier), who always gives the rule in "the Court of Claims, is the most partial judge on earth;" all the lands for reprizals were already given out to four or five persons, and Lords Mountrath, Massereene, and Kingston had got into their own hands most of Louth, Dublin, and Kildare for "cautionary reprizals," a word (says Lord Aungier) not mentioned in the Declaration.[3] Besides, the King's Declaration was only an Act of State, and no safe rule for the judges to walk by. The Act of Settlement therefore was passed embodying the King's Declaration and instructions for its execution, with alterations and additions, and the proceedings of the commissioners of the Declaration were annulled, and all parties were to appear and claim before the new commissioners.[4] The Commissioners were five in number, Sir Richard Rainsford, Sir T. Beverly, Sir Allan Broderick, Sir Winston Churchill, and Sir Edward Dering. The first duty of the Commissioners was the restoring of Innocents, that is, Irish proprietors (to use the language of the Act) who had been dispossessed of their estates and transplanted into Connaught merely for being Papists.[5] As the adventurers or soldiers thus displaced from the lands of the restored Innocents were to be forthwith reprized, the other interests had to wait, as they were only to be supplied out of the balance of the fund of land for reprizals. Near 8,000 persons now put in claims of Innocence; and the adventurers and soldiers with dismay saw the Commissioners giving decrees of Innocence to 700 persons where they had thought there would not be twenty.[6] For when the King's Declaration was published, and it was found that the Innocents were to be restored at once, it was like a terrible thunderbolt (says one well conversant with the circumstances of the day) to the soldiers and adventurers:[7] and to defeat it they framed "Instructions" to the Commissioners, whereby eleven qualifications were required to make an Innocent. Their strictness may be judged of by an instance. By one qualification none were to be restored as Innocent Papists who had enjoyed their estates, real or personal, in the rebels quarters:[8] and this was held to extend to such as lived in the English quarters, but received the rents of their lands lying in the Irish quarters. So that an Irish Catholic, even dwelling all the time of the Irish Rebellion in England, or being with his Majesty King Charles I. at Oxford, and serving in his army, was not to be allowed to receive his rents from his tenants in Ireland; or if he did receive them, must be held Nocent, and be kept out of the repossession of his estate. Thus they made it (passionately exclaims this advocate of his countrymen) a crime for an Irishman to eat his own bread to support his life even in a state of Innocency, *i.e.* serving his King.[9] But the framers of the Declaration forgot or were unable to exclude jointresses, children under age or born since the rebellion, and entitled to remainders or portions under settlements made before the War. The Commissioners could not refuse them decrees of Innocence. The loudest outcries were now raised against the judgments of the Court of Claims. In the former Court of the Commissioners for executing the King's Declaration, Francis Lord Aungier found himself called "a friend "to Teig and an enemy to the English interest" for soliciting the cases of those the King wished to see speedily restored to their estates, and that were named for that purpose in the Declaration.[10] Four of the Commissioners of the Court for executing the Act of Settlement were now aspersed for their conduct, though only performing their sworn duty, in like manner as "friends of Teig," and styled "McRainsford, O'Beverley, McChurchill, and O'Broderick."[11]

[1] Francis Lord Aungeir to Ormonde. Dated 27 April 1661. xxxi. p. 95.
[2] "The Irish, their objections to the King's Declaration for Settlement of Ireland being passed into a Law." Delivered 12 March 1661-2. lxviii. paper 17.
[3] Francis Lord Aungeir to Ormonde. Dated Dublin, 26 July 1661. xxxi. p. 167.
[4] 14 & 15 Chas. II. c. 2.
[5] Clause xvi. of King's Declarstion embodied in the Act of Settlement. 14 & 15 Chas. II. c. 2.
[6] "Ireland for above Forty Years past." [A.D. 1690.] lxvi. pp. 1-11.
[7] "Light to the Blind," sec. 45, part i. cexxix. 4to.
[8] Clause x. of Instructions for executing His Majesty's Declaration. 14 & 15 Chas. II. c. 2.
[9] "Light to the Blind," A.D.1711, part i. sec. 45. cexxix. 4to.
[10] Lord Aungier to Ormonde. Dated Dublin, July 10, 1661. xxxi. 147.
[11] "Treatise or Account of the Warr or Rebellion in Ireland since 1641," styled by Carte Plunket's History. *See* 746, lxiv. pp. 418–431.

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No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

The decree given by the Court of Claims in favour of the innocence of James Allen, son of Sir Thomas Allen of St. Wolstan's, and his mother Lady Allen, increased the commotion. The Allens were descended from Sir John Allen, Master of the Rolls in Ireland at the time of the confiscation of the priory of St. Wolstan's, and obtained a grant of it from King Henry VIII., and from him it had descended to the claimants. The priory was seated on the right bank of the Liffey, beside the Salmon Leap at Leixlip, about seven miles to the west of Dublin, and formed a most desirable possession. Hugh Montgomery, Earl of Mount Alexander of Ardes in the county of Down, who had suffered much in the King's cause from the Commonwealth Government, got a clause inserted among the instructions to the Commissioners for executing the Declaration, to deliver St. Wolstan's to Lord Mount Alexander, if it should be found forfeited.[1] But Allen and his mother obtained a decree of Innocence even from these partial Commissioners. Lord Mount Alexander thereupon addressed the Duchess of Ormonde (11 January 1661-2,) beseeching her to urge the King to order a re-hearing of the claim, on the ground of some intercepted letters of Colonel Richard Talbot to his brother and Sir Bryan O'Neil proving fraud and corruption in the obtaining of that decree.[2]

In May 1662 the Act of Settlement was passed, which virtually annulled the proceedings of these Commissioners, and the Earl of Mount Alexander was put into possession by the Irish House of Lords by virtue of their privilege in favour of a fellow peer.[3]

But James Allen and Lady Allen, on 28th February 1662-3, obtained a decree of Innocence from the new Court. Ormonde, giving Lord Clarendon an account of the discontents raised by this decree amongst the English, new and old, says that they conclude themselves utterly lost in consequence of it. Such a judgment against such direct evidence as they pretend was made against the Allens, could not have been given but upon some private directions from the King; and the false and scandalous suggestion gained the more credit because it was said that my Lord Berkeley and Colonel Richard Talbot had purchased Allen's interest in his estate, which was worth, they said, 1,500*l.* a year.[4] That Allen had the aid of Lord Berkeley and Colonel Talbot is plain; Lord Berkeley acting it would seem out of pity (for he said that the poor Irish would be destroyed by the number and malice of those that sought their ruin unless H.R.H. the Duke of York undertook their protection),[5] and Colonel Talbot on a promise of part of the lands for his soliciting Allen's cause.[6] The House of Commons now took fire and proceeded in a body, headed by their speaker, Sir Audley Mervyn, and presented an address to Ormonde as Lord Lieutenant, praying him to issue a set of rules and instructions to the Commissioners accompanying their address, that would have made every Irishman incapable of restoration. They also reflected on the conduct of the Commissioners.

Ormonde, writing on this subject, in answer to Michael Boyle, Bishop of Cork, who had warned Ormonde of the discontents of the English of Cork, says very pointedly: "Who can believe that the Commissioners are partial to the Irish "Papists, or that they design the destruction of the English interest, seeing that they "are Englishmen and Protestants, men of good reputation for parts and integrity, "without any relation to Ireland, and that the Act by which they judge was framed "and passed without the advice or concurrence of one Irishman or Papist? Are they "to judge all Irish nocent? And none innocent?"[7] The truth was, he said, when any person of credit among the adventurers or soldiers found himself to be pinched in his interest by a decree of the court, he caused a cry to be raised that all was lost to the English, and that the Irish would be their masters, whilst some that favoured the cry (he added) got good bargains both of the cattle and land of those who, frightened by this stratagem, were led to return to England.[8]

The time limited for hearing claims of Innocence was to expire on 21st August 1663. Of about 7,000 claims, six-sevenths were still unheard. Those in the English interest were opposed to any extension of the time. Others were sensible

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[1] Instructions: Clause LXII. 14 & 15 Chas. II. c. 2.
[2] Earl of Mount Alexander to Duchess of Ormonde. Dated 11 Jan 1661-2. xxxiv. p. 7.
[3] "Return of Persons put into possession by the House of Lords." lxiv. p. 306.
[4] Ormonde to Earl of Clarendon. Dublin, 8 Jan. 1662-3. Clarendon Papers, unbound, Bodleian Library.
[5] Same to Same. Dated 19 Nov. 1662. cxliii. p. 80.
[6] Act of Explanation (17 & 18 Chas. II. c. 2. A.D. 1665), which confirms the Decree of Innocence, and recites the purchase of part of the estate by Colonel Talbot. *See* clxvi.
[7] Ormonde to the Bishop of Cork. Dated 2 June 1663. xlix. p. 139.
[8] Ormonde to Earl of Clarendon, 12 Nov. 1662. Clarendon Papers unbound, Bodleian Library.

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No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

of the injustice of the opposite course. Ormonde said, "the period for hearing "claims must be extended, let it trouble whom it will."[1] But the insurrection of the Cromwellian planters put an end to this just design.

In spite of all remonstrances the time was not enlarged, and hundreds of well-born people died broken hearted, or starved, their claims to innocence unheard. The injustice was strongly felt at the time, both by the English who profited by it and the Irish who were ruined by it. It was declared on the part of the Irish that a settlement founded in wrong could not be lasting; right never dies; and the eye of reason would one day find out the force which begot it, and would interrupt its growth to a permanent state; it would produce disquiets and animosities in the minds of both gainers and losers, so that they would never grow up into one people.[2] And Lord Orrery, champion of the new English interest, protested that every claimant of innocence should be heard, "God forbid (said he) that any innocent should be precluded for want "of time to hear him. If any Englishman, were he my brother or my son, desired one "foot of an Irishman's land that should be found innocent, I wish he might be buried "in it. And from my soul I declare if Ireland should be settled on any foundations "but those of justice, I think it will never prosper, but moulder to nothing."[3]

The Court of Claims for executing the Act of Settlement commenced its sittings on 20th September 1662, and ended on 22nd August 1663.[4] The Commissioners sat at the Inns of Court in the room where the Court of Wards had been usually held, being the same where Cromwell's Court of Claims had sat from 1654 to 1656. They had as their room for sitting together out of court the room where the judges were used to meet at the Inns.[5] Their time was altogether taken up in hearing claims to innocence. The minutes of these hearings are important historically.

When Carte in the year 1713 entered into the controversy with Dr. Chandler concerning the share King Charles I. had in the Irish Rebellion, he employed his brother-in-law, Dr. Thomas Brett, to transcribe the minutes of the hearing of the Marquis of Antrim's claim taken by Sir Edward Deering, Commissioner of the Court of Claims, preserved among his papers at Surrenden-Dering, in the county of Kent. But on being afterwards employed by the Earl of Arran to write the life of James Duke of Ormonde, he sought access for himself to these minute books, from Sir Edward Deering, great-grandson of the commissioner. Sir Edward seems to have been unaware of the contents of his library, for he could not find them, and meeting Dr. Brett he asked him about them. Dr. Brett thereupon applied to Carte in much surprise at their being lost, and anxious to relieve himself of any responsibility, as appears by the following letter:—

"DEAR BROTHER, "Spring Grove, March 3, 1732-3.

"WHEN you desired me some years ago to transcribe the Minutes of the Marquis of Antrim's trial, as taken by Sir Edward Deering, great grandfather to the present Sir Edward, I having no acquaintance with Mr. William Deering, Sir Edward's uncle and guardian, and Fellow of some College in Oxford (I think All Soul's), who then resided at Surrenden, applied myself to Mr. Edward Deering, vicar of Charing, a relation and neighbour of the family, who procured the book for me. The book I remember was a quarto, bound in parchment, containing about two quires of paper. And Mr. Edward Deering told me there were a great many (I think he said twenty), all relating to the Irish affairs, and that he and Mr. Deering took down many of them before he found the Marquis of Antrim's case. I was not therefore so much as at the house on this occasion, but received the book from Mr. Edward Deering at his house and returned it to him again. But I kept no copy of what I transmitted to you. Last summer Sir Edward Deering came to visit a gentleman where I happened to be, and he then asked me about these MSS., and I gave him the same account I now send you. There is no good understanding between Sir Edward and his uncle, and therefore I suppose he has not written to his uncle about them. It is certain these MSS. were in the library under Mr. A. Deering's care. I am glad to hear you are safely returned from Ireland, and am,

"Dear brother, yours, &c.
"THO. BRETT."[6]

[1] Letter to the Bishop of Cork, 3 June 1663. xlix. p. 129.
[2] "Considerations on His Majesty's Declaration of Settlement," (A.D. 1662). vol. xliv.
[3] Earl of Orrery to Earl of Clarendon, 12 March 1663. Clarendon Papers, unbound, Bodleian Library.
[4] "Collections relating to the Acts of Settlement," vol. iii. p. 59, Record Tower, Dublin Castle.
[5] "Abstract of Letters concerning the diet and lodging of the Commissioners for executing the Acts of Settlement." xliv. p. 35.
[6] Addressed, "These to Mr. Thomas Carte, at Mr. Hughes's, a stationer in Inner Temple "Lane, London, present." ccxxvii. p. 32.

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No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

Carte subsequently got access to these books, and with his usual diligence proceeded to copy largely from them. From the following extracts a very good conception may be formed of the nature of the claims made and the proceedings of the Court. It will be observed that there were "Innocent Protestants" claims. For by the Act of Settlement all lands forfeited or sequestered, or set out by the Commonwealth Government, on account of the War or Rebellion, were vested in the King as a trustee for the purposes of the Act, and could only be divested by decree of the Court. The Protestant Royalists therefore, whose lands had been confiscated, were to apply. As to them the proceeding was formal, and the decree or certificate certain. But it was otherwise with the Irish. There were eleven bars to innocence, and for defeating their claims there were kept in the Discrimination Office the depositions concerning Delinquency, the Roll of Association of the Assembly of Confederate Catholics at Kilkenny, and their Books of Entries. Witnesses were also examined vivâ voce in the Court. The evidence in the former case is set in the notes under the head "Discriminations."

Innocents who sued out no decrees at Athlone were to be restored forthwith; those who took out decrees were to be postponed, and only to be restored after a reprize of equal worth and purchase should be found for the Adventurer or Soldier who had possession of the Innocent's estate. This is the explanation of the term "Postponed." For their houses and lands in corporation, Innocent Papists were not to be restored in specie, but to be reprized in the neighbourhood, all forfeited property of Papists in corporations being granted to the Protestant Royalist ('49) Officers, as a strengthening of the English Interest.[1] This is the explanation of another term used in the Commissioners' minutes.

The following are from Sir Edward Deering's Minutes:—

"12th August 1663.

No. 345. George Bishop of Waterford, Pltff. By consent of Council adjudged Innocent Protestant, and left to law to recover.

346. Henry Connell of Tipperary, Pltff. Claimes as heire, as an Innocent Protestant.

———.) Brian the father lived in the county of Longford. He died a year and a half in the war. It was the Irish quarters; but he was a Protestant and 80 years old.

Kearns, Irish.) Bryan the father, Henry Connell the son, Innocent Protestants.

347. More Purcell, Pltff. Claims 2 jointures.

McMahon.) To prove her coverture from 1641 to 1651. Knows not that her husband was ever absent from her.

Contrà Querentem.

W. Thomsy.) She governed the house, and she had some soldiers, and she sent some provisions voluntarily to the Irish against the English, and sent some baskets to the Irish at Liscarrol.

She sent this witness to fetch her share of the plunder of Castletown, and he did bring it to her, and her husband was not at home; and she paid her proportion to maintain soldiers at the Shannon side.

He saw other plunder brought thither from another castle, and she received it, and her husband was not at home.

All this was the first year of the war.

Patrick Purcell was at home fourteen days after the plunder was taken out of Castletown. Mr. Purcell was coming and going.

Stephen Toms.) Saw some soldiers in her house, and they were maintained by them. The husband was sometimes at home. The baskets were made for the Irish in her house to be sent to Liscarrol. The husband was not at home.

Thomas O'Hagan.) She sent provisions to the Irish at Castlehaven and Askeaton. She paid her proportion towards maintaining the soldiers at the river. Her husband was sometimes at home. She received the rents before the war. He saw her receive some clothes from Castletown; she sent her people for them.

W. Toms and his son were in the castle of Castletown when it was besiedged.

Pro Querente.

Mathᵉ McMahon.) Saith the husband was constantly at home, and was at the siege of Castletown.

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[1] Act of Settlement, 14 & 15 Chas. II. c. 2; clause xviii. of Declaration.

No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

Dan M'Nemarragh.) He is son to the Pltff., saith that Pat^k Purcell raised a company of the Irish the first year of the war, and was at the siege of Castletown.

The Pltff. adjudged Nocent.

348. Dominic Daly, Pltff. Not appearing, is put *sine die.*

349. Edmund Coglan, Pltff. By consent.

Daniel, the father, guilty of the Rebellion. Edmund the son, an Innocent Protestant, and left to recover by law.

350. Richard Ellward of Clinga. Claims as an Innocent Protestant.

Michael Barry.) The pltff. is and was an Innocent Protestant. He was 13 years old, 1641.

Contrà Querentem.

John Butler.) Nothing.

Rob^t M'Mahon.) As much.

Adjudged Innocent Protestant.

*For a mortgage made to Walter Roch; the Court would not allow it because the pltff. saith he made it by duress. But—

1st. One witness proveth the whole money paid.

2d. Another proves that possession went accordingly; &

3d. It doth not appear that he was at that time either a prisoner or Protestant in 1647, which is the time of the mortgage.

351. John Exham, Pltff.

Admitted on all hands an Innocent Protestant, and left to the law to recover.

352. John Daly, Pltff. Objected that there is a decree in Athlone.

Art. Melaghlin.) The pltff. was born in 1637. To prove the pltff's. father did continually relieve the English and was plundered by the Irish.

Nothing objected to his innocence.

Adjudged Innocent.

353. John Maccabe, Pltff.

Resorts to articles.

354. James Mortimer and his wife, Pltffs.

James, adjudged Innocent Protestant.

Ellen, his wife, Innocent Papist.

Nota.

James is a Protestant; Ellen, a Papist. They claim in right of Ellen; and the question is, whether they shall be restored to what is in the corporation of Clonmel.

Adjudged, they shall not be restored in specie for what is in corporations.

Qu. If he had been a Papist, and she a Protestant,—and he had claimed in her right?

355. David Howlin, Pltff.

Comerford.) The pltff. is distracted and cannot speak a word in a manner; is an idiot; hath been so 7 years before the war, and so continually to this day.

James Butler.) The pltff. is distracted, and was so 3 or 4 years before the war. He runs away sometimes weeks together and eats grass.

Nothing objected.

Adjudged Innocent.

356. Peter Tyrrell. Claims by descent from Walter, his brother.

———.) Thomas lived at his own house in Westmeath the 1^st and 2^d years of the war. It was the Irish quarters. He was preyed by the Irish the 3^d year, and then removed to Trim the second May after the Rebellion. Castle Jordan was two miles and a half from him, and he had a correspondence with the garrison.

Edmund Tyrrell.) Thomas paid contribution to Castle Jordan and was within their quarters, and gave them intelligence; and he assisted Sir J. Gifford in the recovering of his castle which was taken by the Irish.

Nothing objected.

Adjudged Innocent.

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No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

357. Henry Dermot, Pltff. He waves the land claimed by the Bishop of Elphin, by Owen Lloyd, being content to be left to the law for them; and time given (2 days) to Sir Oliver St. George to produce a final settlement, and the pltff. waves Arglass.
Adjudged Innocent.

358. John Dungan, son of the late Baron Dungan, and the wife of [ ] Blunt. Claim as executors of the Lady Alice Hamilton, a statute of 1,600*l.* acknowledged by the Marquis of Antrim. The statute not extended.
All adjudged Innocent Protestants, and left to law to prosecute their rights.

359. Lawrence Cruice of Cruicetown. Claims by conveyance as 2d son of his father, but eldest by the 2d venter.
Objected: That he hath a Connaught decree.
Answer: He proved that he took it by lease from his father and paid 20*l* for it, and a yearly rent.
Major Ormsby.) That the pltff. did enter into a bond to him to secure the purchase made by Major Ormsby from his father, of land in Connaught. But the decree was made only to Christopher, the father, and the sale made only to him.
Adjudged: The pltff. is not to be postponed, in regard he had an interest in the ancient lands which was not claimed at Athlone, and he had no interest in the land set out at Athlone, because they are set out to the heirs of Christopher, whom the pltff. is not; the eldest sone by the first venter having left issue.
Nothing objected to his innocence.
Adjudged Innocent.

360. Gerald Farrell, Pltff.
He did not appear, and it is said there are two of the name, and the '49 men concerned in them all, and they had moved that the claimant might be ascertained before they proceeded to a hearing. But none at all appearing at the day, this Gerald Farrel, whoever he is, is to be put *sine die.*

361. Roger Bealing of Drogheda, Pltff.
Adjudged Innocent Papist, and inhabitant of Drogheda; but left at law to recover Casackstown.

362. Henry Plunket, Pltff.
Confesseth he obtained a decree at Loghrea and final settlement, but never had any lands set out.
Adjudged: he is to be postponed.

363. Valentine Cruice.
Alexander Linch.) He having not summoned the parties till Friday last, the 7th of August, he is put down the last [for hearing on] August 20th."

"Tuesday, 18th August 1663.

No. 414. Arthur Molloy, Pltff. Claims in fee from his father William.
Raly.) William lived in his own castle of Ballybois, and defended himself against the Irish and tendered his castle to Mr Parsons (who was governor of the county), for the English to put soldiers in it, who had no soldiers to spare, but bade him shut up his gate and look to himself. William was assisting to the English to guard their ammunition. This was about three months after Allhallowtide. He lived in his castle about half a year and then went into Connaught, and came not back till after the Cessation. The Burre [Birr in King's County] was about 6 miles from him. His cattle were preyed.
Mary Daly.) Mr Parsons came to William's castle, and William desired to have a commission from the King to keep it, upon which Mr P. desired him to look to it well in the mean time, and that he knew him faithful to the English. He did curse his son that went to the Irish and all those that should assist them, and said that for 300 years they had been faithful to the

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No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

English; and his son being wounded he would not suffer him to come in his castle nor give him any relief, saying, he had dishonoured him as soon as he went to the Irish, whereupon his son died not long after of his wounds. He relieved the English that were stript, with the clothes from his own back, and the stockings and shoes from his feet, and the Irish took away his horse for having done so. All these good deeds are about the latter end of November 1641. He was 75 years old. The pltff. is but 17 years old now. He went away in May 1642, from his castle into Connaught. He kept two English and one Protestant in his house. He had no stock abroad after the war.

Mr Molloy, a Protestant.) He was often during the first half year in William's castle, and was then a Protestant, and was welcomed by William and protected; and William declared that if his son died he would make one Molloy, a Protestant in Dublin, his heir.

Contrà Querentem.

Discriminations:—

John Robinson.) That all the Molloys, from the greatest to the least, were in rebellion, and the women and children as malicious as the men.

Anthony Stockdales.) William M'Cahir Molloy of Ballyboy, gent., despoiled him of his goods.

Hodson.) Despoiled by the servants and tenants of William M'Cahir of Ballybois.

This is sworn 9th April 1642.

Vicd voce.

Thomas Taylor.) He saw William at the taking of the Burre by General Preston. He lived in the castle of Ballybois. This was the second year of the war. This witness was in a party of English that was beaten back by a party of the Irish, which were said to come out of the castle of Ballibois. He took Ballibois to be of the Irish.

An indictment against William Molloy, found by the jury of their own knowledge in 1643, but no outlawry. (The whole country being in rebellion, the Sheriff could not execute the writ).

Lord Colooney.) Was upon the party that was scattered by the Molloys. The prisoners of the English that were taken were carried to Ballybois, and kept there till they were redeemed by exchange. This was about Christmas, 1641. One of the Molloys, son of William, was wounded there and received by his father into his castle and there died. William, the father, was then at home.

Chidley Coote.) Agreeth with the former concerning the prisoners and the being at home of William; but not of the son's being received into the castle, but into the castle or some houses of the village. It was the Irish quarters. And that Mr Parsons demanded the castle of Ballibois of William Molloy by writing a letter to him, and conveyed in a potato; but William would not give any answer. The woman was kept prisoner awhile.

William Clarke.) The castle Balliboys was fortified. He saw him there in August 1642. He was about 60 years old, or more. He hath seen him at some meeting of the country in 1643. The castle was kept for the Irish, and they had constantly resort to the castle. This was about All-Hallowtide, 1642. He had cattle and corn. He married a sister of Art. Molloy, who was commander-in-chief of three baronies for the Irish. He married her after the war.

Antony Ennes.) Heard of one Westbury hanged a quarter of a mile of Ballybois. He was sent from his son, being wounded, to desire William to take him unto the castle, that his father refused, saying, "where he had "got his wounds there let him look his cure," and that he would not be questioned for his son's fault, and so he died about two miles from thence.

G. Crosby.) Nothing.

Richard Fleming.) Ballyboia was a castle for the Irish, and he was there himself. He saw him lead 30 or 40 soldiers with muskets, pikes, and swords from the castle to the church.

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No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

The witness had ammunition out of the castle, and William was then at home. This was in harvest, the second year of the war.
The witness was then of Preston's company.

Pro Querente.

Mary Daly.) Swereth that Captain Chidley Coote was with M^r^ Parsons at the time of his speaking with William Molloy, when he was offered the possession of the castle of Ballybois.

Chas. Conan. Caer Thurlough.) Was present when William offered the castle to Mr. P. It was about three weeks after the rebellion began.

Dan^l^ Raley.) Was present then. He was told then that Col. Chidley Coote was there, but he did not know him.

Col. Chidley Coote.) Acknowledgeth that he was with William soon after the rebellion began in Ulster, with Mr. Parsons; but knows not that there was any discourse about tendering the castle to the English, nor was there any occasion to do so, the rebellion not being then begun nor suspected in Leinster.

John Burke.) He keeps the pltff. out of charity, but hath no interest. William went to Connaught in May 1642, and returned not till 3 years afterwards. This gentleman lived constantly in the house with him. He was aged above 70, and sickly also. He hath seen a letter from Mr. Parsons giving him thanks for his care, and taking notice of his refusing to admit his wounded son into his house.

Thurlough Irish.) He was with him every day during his stay in Connaught, which was three years.
Adjudged Nocent."

"Tuesday, 20th August 1663, Post Meridiem.

461. Hugolin Spenser, Pltff., son of Peregrine Spenser, son of Edmund Spenser, the Poet.
Peregrine, the father, died in 1641.
Richard Conway.) The father lived in the county of Cork in the English quarters. Died at Candlemas, 1641. The claimant was then about 8 years old.
Adjudged the Pltff. Innocent; and Peregrine, the father, Innocent; and Eleanor, his wife, Innocent; and restored.

468. Lanrence Holywood et Uxor.
———.) Saw Laurence upon a horse to meet Sir Charles Coote.
———.) Saw him with the Irish in the Navan. He went with them to Kells. He had an horse and sword. The wife gave Captain Rely two bags of powder the first year of the war.
Mackabe.) Saw the pltff. at the Navan with the Irish near May,—the first May.
He saw him with a Council of Officers.
Katherine, the wife, came with a cow to Colonel Manon, which was killed there. It was then an Irish camp. She entertained Irish soldiers. Once he was there.
Mac Richard.) Saw the pltff. with the Irish at the Navan; afterwards at Kells; and at Trim. He was amongst the Irish when they were beaten.

Pro Querente.

M^r^ Wallis.) Saw Laurence here in April 1642, and frequently during that summer.
Tho^s^ Ball.) Saw him here in 1642. He kept an house here, and paid rent for it till 1645.
M^r^ Ash.) Saw him constantly in Dublin, and saw him, May 1642. He was a merchant. He had an house in Dublin, and thinks he did put it off in 1642.

Adjudged Lawrence, Nocent.
Katharine, Innocent.
Edward Evers, admitted Nocent."

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No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

The Second Court of Claims. A.D. 1666–1669.

The Court of the Commissioners for executing the Act of Settlement (passed in May 1662), commonly called the First Court of Claims, was altogether consumed in hearing claims of Innocence. The Court of the Commissioners for the execution of the Act of Explanation (17 & 18 Charles II. c. 2., passed in December 1665), commonly called the Second Court of Claims, was almost exclusively employed in hearing the claims of Adventurers and Soldiers. Two years from the day of the first sitting of the Court was allotted to the Commissioners to put the Act in execution, but this time might be enlarged by the Lord Lieutenant, for additional periods not exceeding in the whole another year.[1]

They began their sittings on 4th January 1665–6, and (the time having been enlarged) ended them on 3rd January 1668–9.

The case of Philip Lord Wharton, adventurer for lands in Ireland, exhibits the proceedings of both courts.

In the first he appears in the character of defendant, opposing the claim to innocence of the former proprietor of the lands set out to him by the Commonwealth for his adventure; in the second we find him as a plaintiff claiming his allotted lands.

Philip Lord Wharton was made Commander-in-chief of a private army of 5,000 foot and 500 horse raised by the adventurers in 1642, and destined for the invasion of Munster, and the subduing the Irish, and conquering lands for themselves. On the breaking out of the Rebellion on 23rd October 1641, the King, being absent in Scotland, directed the Parliament to make provision for its suppression. The popular party in Parliament pretended to understand this message as giving the Parliament the entire controul of the war, to the exclusion of the King. They extorted his assent to an Act passed in February 1641–2, commonly called The Adventurers Act, or Act of Subscription, by which a joint stock fund was subscribed for putting down the Rebels of Ireland, the subscribers to be satisfied their "Adventures," or sums adventured, out of Irish rebels' forfeited lands, whenever the Lords and Commons in Parliament assembled (not the King), should declare the rebels to be subdued, and the war appeased and ended.[2]

An army of 5,000 foot and 400 horse was to be raised, officered, and paid by the adventurers, of which Lord Wharton was made Commander-in-chief and Lord General for Ireland. The officers were all named by the adventurers, but were to receive commissions from the King.[3] This army was assembled at Bristol in the month of August 1642, ready to embark for the invasion of Munster, and only waited for their commissions to be signed by the King according to his promise. But they were ordered to march to Edge Hill against the King, and bore their part in that battle on 23rd October 1642 (the first anniversary of the outbreak of the Irish rebellion), and then proceeded to Ireland. Lord Wharton does not seem to have been a subscriber to the adventurers fund. His name is not found in the list of the 1,364 original adventurers.[4] But he may have purchased some of their shares. "Dame "Philadelphia Wharton, Dowager," his mother, appears as a subscriber for 200*l.* Besides he had married Miss Goodwin, sole daughter and heir of Arthur Goodwin, Esq., and seems to have become entitled in her right to the joint adventure of John and Robert Goodwin, Members of the Long Parliament, for 600*l.*

On Lord Wharton's marriage with her, this Adventure was settled on the children of the marriage. In a "Memorandum concerning Lord Wharton's lands in West-"meath, in Ireland," evidently made when Lord Wharton was preparing for the first Court of Claims, there is the following statement, viz.:—

"His Lo'pp hath an estate for life in the said lands, in right of his lady, deceased, the inheritance being in his eldest son, who is motherless and under age."[5]

Doctor Temple appears as a subscriber for 200*l.* His lot and Lord Wharton's both fell to be satisfied in the county of Westmeath. Thus they had a common interest. The following is the division made of the lots of the adventurers in the Barony of Kilkenny West, in the county of Westmeath:—

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[1] 17 & 18 Chas. II. (A.D. 1665), cap. 2. sec. 160.
[2] 16 & 17 Chas. I. (A.D. 1642), English.
[3] The list of the officers of this army, dated 15th June 1642 (printed), is to be found in vol. cxvii., p. 67.
[4] This List or Roll is given in "The Cromwellian Settlement of Ireland," by John P. Prendergast. Second edition. 8vo. Longmans, London. 1870.
[5] Vol. cxvii. 77.

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No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

" The Division of the overplus lands of the 11 lotts formerly set out in the Barony of Kilkenny West, in the county of Westmeath, as admeasured and sett out by me the 22th of March 1656, as followeth :—

Denomination of Lands.	Profitable Lands. A.	R.	P.	Unprofitable Lands. A.	R.	P.
The 1st Lot. Sir Mat. Brand.						
Killaney - - - - -	294	2	16	10	3	14
North p[te] of Bryan Moore next to Killaney -	174	1	04	10	0	00
Ardnagragh - - - - -	330	1	10	127	0	00 com. bogg.
Ballinasinagh, p[te] of Ardnagragh - - -	151	2	30	—		
On the east by an east & west lyne to Bryan Moore, he is to have - - - -	49	0	20	7	0	00
In all - -	1,000	0	0	154	3	14
The 2d Lott. Lr Fiynes & Henry Pitt.						
The remaind[r] of Walterstowne - - -	369	2	16	comonage to boge & lough.		
Out of the east part of Kilkenny, by a north & south lyne.	630	1	24	—		
In all - -	1,000	0	0	—		
The 3d Lott. Dr Temple & Mr Baber.						
The west p[te] of Kilkenny - - -	317	2	16	com. to boge & lough.		
Out of the south of Waterstowne by an east & west lyne.	309	0	28	boge.		
Bunowen - - - - -	279	0	00	55	0	00
The remaining p[te] of Listilleene con[t] - -	94	0	36	—		
In all - -	1,000	0	0	—		
The 4th Lott. Mr. Woodward.						
Annagh - - - - - -	182	2	00	—		
Caldragh - - - - - -	70	0	00	—		
Ballakerin - - - - -	143	2	00	—		
The remaining p[te] of the Waterstowne con[t] -	142	0	28	Whereof 24 is arable, w[ch] in unprofit. shrub, w[ch] is unprofit.		
In all - -	567	0	28	106	0	00
The totall found of the said lands in Kilkenny West, is of p'fit - - - -	3,347	0	28	Irish measure.		

" Robert Newcomen."

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No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

" The particulars of the division of 5,452A. 3R. 12P. w^ch is taken out of the overplus lands in the Barony of Moyashall & Magheridarnan to make up the whole in Kilkenny West Barony, 9,000A. as followeth :—

Denomination of Lands.	Profitable Lands. A. R. P.	Unprofitable. A. R. P.	Parish Names wherein they lye.
And first the odd 452A. 3R. 12P. w^ch make up y^e 4^th lott in Kilkenny a 1,000, as followeth :—			
Glaskenagh, 2 p^ts -	428 0 00	55 0 00	All in Mullingar parish.
Out of y^e west of Garrestowne, by a north & south lyne.	24 3 12	—	
In all - -	452 3 12	—	
The 5^th Lott. Mr. George Fyarmer.			
1. The first whole 1,000 as being p^te of y^e 5,000 set out in the barony as followeth :—			
Rathnamodagh -	661 0 00	—	——
Out of the south of Dizart 3 p^ts by an east & west lyne - -	339 0 00	—	Dizart parish.
In all - -	1,000 0 00	—	
The 6^th Lott. Lt. G. Hamond, Mr. Js. Temple, Mr. Jessop, Mr. Hussey.			
2. The 2^d 1,000A :			
The remaining p^te of Dizart 3 p^ts w^ch con^t -	605 0 00	20 0 00	} Dizart parish.
Ballebrinie Glanloghmone	364 0 00	—	
Out of the southerly p^te of Stockestowne next to Dizart by an east & west lyne.	31 0 00	—	In Mullingar parish.
In all - -	1,000 0 00	—	
The 7^th Lott. Lord Wharton.			
3. The 3^d 1,000 :			
*The remainder of Stockstowne.	369 0 00	—	
*The remainder of Ledwithtowne, Carlestowne, & Coultetowne lyeing on the north of it.	144 2 27	—	
*The remainder of Ballenagh, which lyeth on the south-west of it.	129 0 00	—	} All in Mullingar.
*Stratenstowne, 4 p^t -	146 0 00	—	
Out of the southerly p^te of Tuitestowne, by an east & west line.	211 1 13	com. bogg to it.	
In all - -	1,000 0 00	—	

No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

Denomination of Lands.	Profitable Lands. A. R. P.	Unprofitable. A. R. P.	Parish Names wherein they lye.
The 8th Lott.—			
Ld. Wharton - 444			
Mr. Gardiner - 100			
Rob. Pren Goodwin - 50			
Mr. Jessop - 6			
600			
4. The 4th 1,000:			
Brodanstowne, ½ pt -	110 0 00	20 0 00	
Dromlostie, ½ pt -	111 0 00	—	
Balleigney, ½ pt -	101 0 00	—	
*The remainder of Garretstowne, lying on y^e east of it.	212 0 28	—	All in Mullingar parish.
*The rem^r of Tuitstowne, lying on the north of it.	125 2 27	—	
Clynstowne, ½ pt. -	135 0 00	—	
Goodstowne, Old Balkiot, ½ pt.	84 0 00	—	In Templeoran parish.
Out of the south p^t of Slanistowne, by an east & west lyne.	121 0 25	—	In Mullingar parish.
In all - -	1,000 0 00	—	
The 9th Lott. Robt. Pren Goodwin.			
The 5th 1,000:			
The north p^t of Slanistowne con^t - -	116 3 15	— bogg.	In Mullingar parish.
Slanen Moore, 1 p^t -	326 0 00	26 0 00	Templemore parish.
Slanen Beg, ½ p^t. -	173 0 00	—	——
Out of y^e west p^te of Malestowne, by a north & south lyne he is to have	384 0 25	bogg. 83 0 00	In Mullingar parish.
In all - -	1,000 0 00	109 0 00	

" These are the severall lands with their no^bers of acres sett out in the Barronyes of Kilkenny West & Moyashall, p^t with the county of Westmeath, which in all amounts to 9,000 acres of profitable land besides unprofitable & com. bogg^s.

" As wittnes my hand this 22th day of March 1656.

" Robert Newcomen,
" Survayo^r."[1]

Endorsed.

" The surveigh & division of 9,000 a. of profitable land in the Baronys of Kilkenny " West & Moyashall, p^t in the county of Westmeath, by Mr. Newcomen.
" 22 March 1656."

It will be seen by the foregoing division, that the entire of the seventh lot fell to Lord Wharton's share, containing Stockstown and Tuitstown, and other lands amounting to 1,000 a. plantation measure, all in the parish of Mullingar. He had also part of the eighth lot of 1,000 a., containing the remainder of Tuitstown and other lands, formerly the estate of the Tuite family and Hope family, who gave him considerable trouble in the Court of Claims. Lord Wharton's first troubles, however,

[1] Carte Papers, vol. cxvii., p. 72.

No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

were concerning the lottery held by the Adventurers at Grocer's Hall, London, on 20th of July 1653,[1] where he urges Dr. Temple to guard their common interests as far as possible. Dr. Temple had informed him that 70,000*l.* adventure money was charged on the county of Westmeath, and there was not more land than would satisfy 40,000*l.*; consequently that he and Lord Wharton might have their lot to seek hereafter in some other county where they might get it, or else have the lot broken in pieces again, and be forced to divide and take the lands severally, which would be very prejudicial to them.[2]

After the Restoration, Lord Wharton's troubles commenced in the first Court of Claims.

The following is the list of lands claimed as his lot for his adventure by Philip Lord Wharton:—

"County of Westmeath. Barony of Moyashel and Magheradernon.

Proprietors' Names in 1641, who forfeited the Lands claimed.	Denominations.	Acres. Profitable.	Acres. Unprofitable.	—
Edward Tuite, Irish Papist.	Part of the town, villages, &c., and profitable lands of Strokestown, being (with the appurt').	369 0 00	—	—
	Part of the town, &c., and profitable lands of Ledwithstown, Carolestown, and Coblestown.	144 2 27	—	John Hope, and his son Rich[d] Hope and the widow Hope, claims Ledwithstown and her jointures; but no part hereof falls within your Lordship's lyne.
John Hope, Ir. Papist.	The town and profitable lands of Ballinagh.	129 0 0	—	
Christ[r] Plunkett, Ir. Papist.	The town and profitable lands of Strationstown, being.	146 0 0	—	—
Edw[d] Tuite, & Tho[s] Tnite, Ir. Papists.	The castle, town, and lands of Tuitestown.	336 2 27	—	—
	Part of the profitable lands of Ballyclin, alias Clinstown.	124 2 26	—	—
	Acres, profitable	1,250 0 0	—	

Endorsed.

"A particular of the old proprietors of my several lands in Ireland, and by whom "claime now may be made, sent me by Mr. Lucas, 10th April 1664."[3]

[1] "And to the end all Adventurers for Lands in Ireland may have knowledge and take notice "hereof, it is further ordered, that in Grocers Hall, London, upon the 20th day of July next en-"suing, being in the year 1653, by eight of the clock in the morning, this lottery shall begin." Order of His Highness the Lord Protector and the Council of State, dated 1st June 1653, confirmed by the Act of Satisfaction passed 26th September 1653. Scobell's Acts and Ordinances.

[2] Dr. Thos. Temple to [ ] his "Sweet Cosin," to be communicated to Lord Wharton. He subscribes himself, however, "Your affectionate Uncle." Dated Feb. 1653-4. lxxx., p. 466.

[3] ccxxvii. 11 b.

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No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

The widow of John Hope put in a claim to be satisfied her jointure out of the lands of Corstown, and part of Ledwichtown, as an Innocent Papist, and some of the Tuite family claimed as Innocents the lands of Strokestown, the rest of Ledwichtown, and Tuitestown.[1]

Lord Wharton had employed one Mr. Edward Lucas as his counsel in that court: "She is to be tried next week," writes this gentleman, "and I fear will carry it away. "However we are doing what we can against her: she was married till 1646, and there- "fore thinks that being under covert, will excuse her for that time. We can prove "that whilst she was a widow she did entertain willingly and did invite the rebels to "her house and sent them intelligence, but till we see the event, know not whether "that will be sufficient. If we conquer her jointure we can prove enough against "her husband, but our principal witness is old, blind, and lame, and lives 40 Irish "miles hence; and in expectation of his death (for we cannot get a commissioner to "examine him in rei memoriam) they defer the trial. Against Tuite of Tuitestown, "who is your principal proprietor, we can prove that in 1642, he being then high "sheriff of Westmeath, raised the county in opposition to his Majesty's army, and "was killed in a battle by them near Tieroghan."[2]

In April the widow Hope proved her innocency, and claimed her jointure under a deed of settlement bearing date before the rebellion, but alleged by Mr. Lucas in Lord Wharton's behalf to be forged. "Amongst other witnesses," writes Mr. Lucas, "she "produced a priest, but we put it so close to them, that the commissioners (though "indulgent to widows) dismissed her title to the common law. I think we are "thereby safe enough, for (adds Mr. Lucas) that deed that would not pass the Court "of Claims will never pass on a legal trial, especially after a dismiss there as presumed "forged."[3]

The jury however, though all English, found in her favour, "but" (writes Mr. Lucas) "your Lordship will suffer no present loss, for no part of your Lordship's lands "are in the forged deed (for doubtless it is no better though she now have a verdict "on it)." The other lands, however, were limited in remainder to Richard Hope, a minor, son of John Hope, then living, whose brother Richard made the settlement, "both active rebels" (says Mr. Lucas), and if Richard, the minor, might have time to come in as an innocent upon the deed, he would then (so Mr. Lucas informed Lord Wharton) recover part of his Lordship's lands, which in the meantime were untouched. "John Hope is poor, but (added Mr. Lucas) Tuite is gallant and perhaps "may find grace at Court." In the meantime he informs Lord Wharton, that Mr. Adams, who was then only concerned (holding Ledwichtown as an adventurer, for which the widow had a verdict), had sent for a writ of error to null the judgment if he could.[4] At the date of Mr. Lucas's letter (30th April 1664) the first Court of Claims had suspended its sittings. The time for hearing innocents had expired on 21st of August 1663, and the Commissioners declined to proceed on the claims of the various other classes provided for by the Act of Settlement, because of the difficulties and injustices to follow from such a course.[5] But no one at this time contemplated the excluding innocents (as was done by the Act of Explanation in 1666), and all were in expectation of the re-opening of the Court under some new Bill, and the proceeding with the claims of the innocents still unheard. In that event it was expected that Richard Hope, the minor, and the Tuites would put in claims to innocence, and against their claims Lord Wharton proceeded to collect evidence.

Some friend of Lord Wharton in Dublin informed Mr. Robert Kennedy, Chief Remembrancer of the Court of Exchequer in Ireland, of Lord Wharton's need; and he could not have had recourse to a better person; for John Hope had been Robert Kennedy's servant (probably assistant to him in the Court of Exchequer in the duties of his office), and in the time of the Rebellion had obtained his master's office of Chief Remembrancer from the Confederate Government, in those parts where the jurisdiction of the Confederates extended.

Mr. Kennedy was father of Sir Richard Keunedy, of Mount Keunedy, in the county of Wicklow, made second Baron of the Exchequer in 1661. Sir Richard was in London in 1664, and his father, who apparently bore a keen resentment against John

[1] See the List of Lands, with the Proprietors, in 1641, claimed by Lord Wharton, at p. 162.
[2] Edward Lucas to Lord Wharton. Dated Dublin, 4th March 1662-3. Addressed "These for "the Rt. Honble. Philip Lord Wharton at his House near St. Gile' Church in the Fields, "London." cxvii., p. 81.
[3] Same to same. Date: 15th April 1663. cxvii., p. 88.
[4] Edward Lucas to Phil :Lord Wharton. Dated 30th April 1664. cxvii., 79 r.
[5] "Reasons presented in writing to the Lord Lieutenant by H.M.'s Commissioners why they "conceived it not fit for them to proceed in the execution of the Act of Settlement after the "21st of August last, until the obstructions they mention should be removed by a new Act." Collections relating to the Act of Settlement. Vol. III. Record Tower, Dublin Castle.

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No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

Hope for having usurped his office during the Rebellion, and was perhaps desirous besides to serve so powerful a person as Lord Wharton, wrote to his son, with proofs of John Hope's delinquency, to be communicated by him to Lord Wharton. Accompanying his letter, he also forwarded proofs from the Discrimination Office (or Black Books) to be used as evidence against John Hope's claim and those of the Tuites.

The following is Mr. Robert Kennedy's letter to Sir Richard Kennedy:—

"Son Richard, "Dublin, Jan. 20, 1664.

"Upon the request of a friend here I was desired to signify to you my knowledge of John Hope, who before the Rebellion here was my servant; that in case the Lord Wharton (who has a considerable Adventure in Westmeath upon the said Hope's estate amongst others) should send to you to be informed concerning him, you should do it in as full a manner as may be, because he [Hope] expects to get in upon the Bill for a Nominee to be restored; for I am sure he could never come in upon account of Innocency, having had almost all the employments among the Rebells he was capable of, besides the several criminal acts he stands upon record for.

"He had my office of Chief Remembrancer among them; was Secretary to their Council; a captain of foot; besides several other things; and was indicted at the very beginning for a Rebell upon the Jury's own knowledge.

"You did not know much of him, as well I did, and what a false fellow he was ever taken to be both before and since.

"Therefore pray inform my Lord what concerns him that such a man may not pass undiscovered.

"Your Father,

"For Sir Richard Kennedy, "Robert Kennedy."

"These."[1]

[Proofs from the Discrimination Office of the Nocency of John Hope and Richard Hope.]

"Philip Lord Wharton is in possession of the following lands claimed by the persons following:—

"John and Richard Hope (y^e^ son of John), who claims in remainder as from his uncle Richard Hope, the brother of the said John, who died without issue male of his body and guilty of the rebellion of Ireland; both Richard the elder and John the father of Richard the younger were guilty of the Rebellion.

"Richard Hope the elder and John Hope his brother, father to Richard the younger, are thus discriminated; viz.:—

"1. They were indicted (the first year of Rebellion) on the jury's own knowledge, and had been outlawed thereupon but that the Sheriff was an Irishman and out too in action, as may be found on record with Mr. Savage in the King's Bench Office.

"2. They were Commissioners for the Irish Army in the county of Westmeath. Vide the bundle of new papers in the Discriminatory Office in Mr. Ralph Turner's deposition taken before the Earl of Roscommon. Liber D, page 8, and Liber L, p. 1472.

"3. John Hope (yet living) was a captain of foote for the Rebels, and kept a garrison at Ledwidgetown in Westmeath, being his brother's house, and so upon other parts of the land, as Ballinah, some of the Lord Wharton's lot. That he was a captain is proved by several depositions; by Henry White, a priest, vide y^e^ bundle of new Depositions in the Discriminations; John Wilde, Liber R, p. 341; and that he robbed the last person named, &c.

"4. The said John Hope was Controuler of Westmeath. Vide Lib. M; and a Member of the Confederate Assembly at Kilkenny. Vide file of Indentures (74 and 37).

"5. The said John Hope was Chief Remembrancer at Kilkenny, their chief place. Liber I, page 474; and Secretary to their Council there, with many other offices. Liber F, fol. 925; Liber R (741).

"6. The said John Hope was with his company at the burning of Judge Donn lan's and Dr. Donelan's houses at Killucan in Westmeath in the first year of the Rebellion. Liber R (791).

"7. Both the said John Hope and Richard the elder signed the Confederate Association of Kilkenny, which appears upon record in the Discriminator's Office, with many other things less material, though actual rebellion.

"William Tuite, of Tuitestown, esq., claims another part of the said Lord Wharton's lot, as for his father Edward Tuite, of Tuitestown.

[1] cxvii. 78.

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No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

"1. He was High Sheriff of the county of Westmeath the first year of the Rebellion amongst the Irish.

"2. He was at the fight of Cloncurry in the county of Kildare when the Duke of Albimarl fought with General Preston there, and was slain by General Monk's party in Preston's service, and carried dead to Tierroghan, an Irish garrison. ☞ No doubt but the Duke of Albimarl may remember it himself.

"John Hope and Richard Hope claim the lands following, all in the Lord Wharton's lot; viz.: Ballinah, Old Town, part of Kealstown, and part of Curstown, which are as is conceived five or six hundred acres of the said Lord Wharton's lot."[1]

But all this evidence proved unnecessary. By the Act of Explanation, passed 23rd December 1665, no person who had not been adjudged Innocent in the first Court of Claims by the Commissioners of the Act of Settlement, was at any time afterwards to be reputed Innocent, or to be admitted to the benefit of any future adjudication of Innocence, but all were to be for ever barred of their claims.[2] Consequently Lord Wharton was now freed from all trouble on the part of the Hopes or the Tuites: the door was shut on their claims to Innocence. But other troubles rose for him in the new Court of Claims established for carrying into execution the Act of Explanation.

The scope of this Act was, after shutting out the Innocent Papists, to provide a fund of land for the many deficient Adventurers. This was to be effected by all Adventurers cutting off or "retrenching" one third of their claims. It was thought the more reasonable as the first Act of Subscription in 1642, the only one passed while the King attended Parliament, provided for the Adventurers in English measure, and they had received Irish. Lord Wharton was already in possession of his allotment, and was required to retrench 716 acres, being considerably more than one third. For on a re-survey of his lot by Doctor Petty, it was found that the surveyors employed by the Adventurers had put him into possession of 300 acres more than his fair share, by giving him as unprofitable (and therefore not to be counted) lands profitable. And then after taking off 300 acres as over his share by re-survey, Lord Wharton had to retrench 416 acres as one third of the remainder. But there were schemes for preserving possession of the overplus. Lord Wharton instructed his lawyer, Mr. Cressett, and he not so familiar with Irish practice consulted an Irish lawyer, versed in Adventurers' and Soldiers' law, and here is his advice:—

"The Case.

"My L^d^ is possest of more lands than will be allowed him by y^e^ rules of y^e^ late Act for settling Ireland. So that part of what he now hath which is more than his share will be taken from him. This part is (in y^e^ letter) called a Redundancy. Some Adventurers are not possest of any land (in satisfaction of their adventure money), or not so much as y^e^ late Act designs for them. These are called Deficient Adventurers. And the Adventurers money yet unsatisfied is called a Deficiency.

"Now if y^e^ title to such Deficiency comes unto him who hath a Redundancy he may have preference to purchase his own Overplus or Redundancy with such Deficiency. And then no part of what he is now possest of can be taken from him.

"Whether it be advisable to purchase a Deficiency?

"This is to be resolved by considering whether the Redundancy (which is to be purchased) be worth more than the Deficiency will cost."[3]

This was the opinion referred to in the following letter of Mr. Cressett to Lord Wharton:—

"Right Honourable, "Chinkford Hall, Essex, Aug^t^ 3^d^ 1666.

"I received your Lordship's letter, and with it a portion of a letter from Ireland, to which the enclosed paper is an answer. I immediately went to Sir Anthony Morgan, who is a lawyer and Parliament man in Ireland, and now employed here in the management of all the Adventurer's concerns here in England. He was best able to resolve the questions proposed. I gave him 20s. for his fee. I had spoken with Mr. Tibbs, who is a very sober, honest man, and he doth know of some Deficiencies that are to be sold, and will do all in the favour he can to bring him that sells any to sell at a reasonable rate. Sir Anthony Morgan's opinion is (and really it is mine) that if you have a Redundancy of land which by this late Act you must part with, then you had better buy a Deficiency and apply it to your own land, and keep it all in your own hands, rather than suffer your lands to be divided, and (it may be) the best to be taken from you. In this or any other your Lordship's affairs I shall be glad to receive your commands, and shall observe them and gladly approve myself

"Your Lordship's, &c.,

"John Cressett.

[1] cexxviii., p. 11 g. [2] 17 & 18 Chas. II., chap. 2. sec. 3. [3] cexxviii., 4to, p. 8.

No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

"[P.S.]—I forgot to write this morning at London, where I shall be again on Monday.

"A Deficiency in Leinster will cost 600*l.* for 1,000 A. In Munster you may buy for 450*l.*; but a Deficiency in Munster will not be allowed on a purchase in Leinster."[1]

Lord Wharton's attorney in Dublin, Major Bull, was now employed to look out for a Deficiency to purchase. On 4th July 1666 he writes to Lord Wharton from Dublin, "May it please your Lordship, your clayme is in the publique Lyst of Hearing to be "heard on Monday;" and he informs him that he had not yet purchased Deficiencies to place on his Lordship's thirds and overplus lands to be retrencht, but hoped to get longer time from the Commissioners of the Court of Claims for the doing of it. He had been on several conclusions for Deficient Adventures, but they had been such as had passed through several hands; and he had found the proving of the several assignments impossible without bringing witnesses on purpose from England. And thus he had hitherto been able to effect no bargain.[2]

The following letter details the progress of Mr. Bull's search for a Deficiency:—

'My Lord, "July 14, 1666.

"I have not yet agreed for a Deficiency. Mr. Samuel Byfield (who may be heard of at his brother Wiekins, att y^e^ 3 Horse Shoes, in Gratious Street, London), hath a Deficient Adventure to sell, if your Lordship can agree with him, for 10 shillings in the pound, and binde him to secure you from all that may claime or pretend any title or interest in it, or to any part of it. I wish you [may give] 450*l.* for it; but it fell to be satisfied in the Province of Munster, and your lands lie in y^e^ Province of Leinster, so that perhaps the Commissioners may scruple y^e^ placing it on your Lordship's Redundancy; and if your Lordship get y^e^ Solicitor General Sir Heneage Finche's letter to his brother, Sir Edward Deering,[3] it may effect your Lordship's desires. If your Lordship agree with Mr. Byfield your bargain must be cautiously made, for that the Adventure Mr. Byfield hath is part of a Joint Adventure of about 20 persons, and those who have not conveyed to him may, perhaps, come in hereafter for part of y^e^ satisfaction that may be obtained under Mr. Byfield's title. Mr. Tibs, y^e^ scrivener, in Paternoster Row, can inform your Lordship of other Deficiencies in the Province of Leinster.

"In greatest hast, I remaine

"Your Lordship's, &c.,

"Sam. Bull."[4]

He adds by way of postscript:—

"The reason why your Lordship is redundant 700 A. in the county of Westmeath, and yet claim but 1,250 A. there, and are by the Act to retrench but one third thereof,—I say the reason thereof is, that the survey by which your Lordship's lot was set forth made it no more than 1,250 A.; but Doctor Pettie's survey, commonly called The Down Survey (made the standard by the Acts) maketh the land in your Lordship's possession in Westmeath to be 1,550 A. Your Lordship must cast off for your lands in Westmeath, first, 300 A. as overplus, and then 416 A. for the third part."[5]

Mr. Bull's next care in Lord Wharton's behalf was to provide for the best parts of the lands to retrench, in case Lord Wharton should be driven to part with any; and the best, in this view, were of course the worst.

Unskilled himself, Mr. Bull applied to his client, Mr. Adams, the Adventurer already mentioned, in possession of Ledwichtown, the widow Hope's jointure lands, contiguous to Lord Wharton's.

"I received yours of the 23d instant (writes Mr. Adams to Mr. Bull), wherein you "desire an account of the quality of my Lord Wharton's lot, distinguishing the "parcels, which I shall do as faithfully as I can (and I know the lands pretty well), "but I dare not pretend skill in things of that nature." After some apologies for going so rudely out of town ere he kissed Mr. Bull's hand, without any expression of gratitude for his unparallelled care and scuse of his affairs in the Court of Claims, he proceeds to his promised report:—"The several parcels of Lord Wharton's lot (he "continues) are Tuitestown, Stockstowne, Ballinan, Corstowne, and Glinstown. Of "all the whole lot Tuitestown is the best. If I were to purchase (for my own share) "I would give an hundred pound more for it than for so many acres as it is in any

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[1] ccxxviii., 9. [2] ccxxviii., 10.
[3] Sir Edward Deering, one of the Commissioners of the Court of Claims.
[4] ccxxviii., 11. [5] ccxxviii., 13 E.

No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

"other part of the lot, be it where it will; so that if it be for retrenching, you need "not much care to cut off any of the rest, that being secured. But, as I remember, "the Act saith it must be contiguous, and then the worst of the lot, as I consider, is "Glinstown, Ballinas, & Corstowne, which be contiguous, and then Stockstowne "lies next to Ballinas, a good part of which, viz., that next to Ballinas, must be off "too to make up your third, considering the over-measure which is made by Down "Survey; so that I think your third will near reach 700 A., if not full so much.

"Your very humble servant,

"Mullingar, Feb. 27, 1666–7."[1] "Jo. Adams."[2]

This, as it turned out, was very necessary; for although Lord Wharton purchased Mr. Byfield's Deficiency, hoping to cover and thus retain the 716 acres found Redundant in his Westmeath lot, the Commissioners of the Court of Claims allowed Lord Wharton to apply it to the 300 acres overplus by survey, but left him to retrench the one-third, or 416 acres, taken off by the Act of Explanation, as appears by the following letter:—

"May it please your Lordship," (writes Mr. Bull), "notwithstanding the progress formerly made, and the Commissioners' reference to Mr. Taylor in order to the placing of those Deficiencies purchased of Mr. Byfield on your Lordship's Redundancy, yet when I came to have Mr. Taylor's report (on the motion of Mr. John Temple) confirmed, the Commissioners would not permit your Lordship to place any more of the said Deficiencies than what will fill up the overplus admeasurement, that is to say, the difference between Doctor Pettie's and Captain Newcomen's surveys."[3]

The Commissioners of the Court of Claims now made their decree or certificate, on which a Patent was finally passed to Lord Wharton for his lands thus diminished by retrenchment.[4]

The following letter of Mr. Bull's, complaining of the Commissioners' decision, which he calls "their pitiful dealing," and "Irish tricks or Court knacks," closes the correspondence:—

"May it please your Lordship," "Dublin, March 3d, 1667–8.

"Your Lordship's letter of the 8th and 11th of February arrived here together last week. I doubt not but that long before this tyme Mr. Myles Cooke hath waited on you (by whom I wrote to your Lordship), and hath acquainted you with the reasons of the Commissioners' delay in satisfying your Lordship's Deficiency, though in truth they might have done it formerly; and they delt, in my opinion, but very pittyfully with your Lordship in putting you to so great expense and trouble in placing a good Deficient Adventure on your Lordship's own Retrenchment or Redundancy. I honour them for what they have done as Englishmen honourably and handsomly; but these Irish tricks or Court knacks, they do not become men of their character.

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[1] Addressed "To Major Samuel Bull, at his chamber in the King's Inn, Dublin." cxvii. 81.

[2] Mr. Adams would seem to have been a settler at Virginia, in the county of Cavan, before the Rebellion, for in the same letter he refers to some claim pending before the Commissioners of Claims about lands there which he was jointly interested in with a number of poor planters. They were all driven out in 1641 by the Irish. The lands must have been usurped by the Cromwellians, and let out to the soldiers or Adventurers. Mr. Adams's reference to a map made of the lands before 1641 is curious. Sir Nicholas Plunket was agent for the Irish Catholics in 1666.

"Sr,

"I humbly crave one favour from you, & that is about my certificate for the poore inhabitants of Virginia, which now lies in Sir Edward Deering's hands on account of some opposition given by S^r Nich^s Plunket, who w^d seem to give us something just like nothing. We desire no more than the poor pittifull interests we had the 23^d Oct^r 1641, according to the Order of Councell [Court?] at hearing. Nothing in the world can better ascertain our interests than the very map it was, particularly before the Rebellion, laid out [by] to every freeholder, which the Sub-Commissioners drew their report by. The map is now with Mr. Lombard, Mr. Osborne's clerk, if there be any occasion to use it; as also the very commission is with him empowering such persons to lay it out according, which being done that map was made of the same. The commission is copied out in paper sheets. Pray let me entreat your assistance in getting the certificate completed for these poor people, which is charity, they having been so long out of it. In case it be necessary (pray let me know) that I may come to Dublin myself about it, though I conceive your interest improved that way, will be much more than mine can be."

[3] cexxviii. 13 g.

[4] The abstract of Lord Wharton's Patent will be found in 15th Annual Report of the Record Commissioners of Ireland, A.D. 1823, "Abstract of Grants under the Acts of Settlement and "Explanation," vol. iii. p. 213. Folio.

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No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

"The enclosed Constat sheweth your Lordship what lands of your's were retrenched, all which lands were granted to Mrs. King in Custodiam in June last, so that no profit thereof are lost from your Lordship ever since May last." [1]

THE DUKE OF YORK IN THE SECOND COURT OF CLAIMS.

A.D. 1666–1669.

By the Act for the Settlement of Ireland, passed in the year 1662, the estates of Cromwell, Ireton, Jones, Axtell, and all other regicides, in Ireland, were given to the Duke of York. (14 & 15 Chas. II. chap. 2. sec. 188.) These lands were for the most part the estates of those Irish officers and gentlemen who, with 40,000 of their countrymen, were transported by the Commonwealth Government to Spain for the service of that King, then in amity with the Commonwealth. No sooner, however, did Cardinal Mazarin espouse the cause of Charles II., than at his Majesty's orders they came over to join the King of France's forces, still continuing to bear the King's English ensigns, and acknowledging him as their liege Lord. It was this conduct that made the King say of them in his Declaration for the Settlement of Ireland of the 30th November 1660, that "he must always remember the great affection they "shewed him during the time of his being beyond the seas, when with all cheerfulness "they obeyed his orders, and betook themselves to that service which he directed as "most convenient and behoofeful to him at that time, though attended with inconvenience enough to themselves, and he promised them for this their demeanour, his "protection, justice, and favour." (Clause iv. of the King's Declaration embodied in 14 & 15 Car. II. c. 2.)

But the Cromwellians, according to their policy of buying up all powerful persons and giving them an interest in the Act of Settlement, which inflicted so much injury on the King's Irish friends, by that Act gave the Regicides' lands to the Duke of York.

"And lest he should be awakened with the outcries of his unfortunate fellow "soldiers & sufferers (for he commanded a regiment of them), they gave him all "the lands given to the Regicides as a reward for their iniquity. And by this con"trivance lopped off the hand of H.R.H. from giving them assistance, which they "might very well have hoped would be their sword & buckler too. And he gave "not one foot of it to the old proprietors, though several concluded that he purposely "got it to relieve those distressed soldiers that served under him in the Low Coun"tries."[2] So far from giving back any, he insisted on being reprised out of others of his poor fellow-soldiers' lands for any lands of the Regicides he lost by the King's pardon of their forfeiture. Thus the King having given Mr. Wallop's estate (though Mr. Wallop himself was kept prisoner for life in the Tower) to the Earl of Southampton, and two other trustees, in trust for the benefit of Mr. Wallop's wife and children, Mr. Wallop having married Lady Anne Wriothesly, the Earl's sister,[3] the Duke claimed, in reprisal for the loss of these 10,000 acres in Wexford, lands in the counties of Dublin and Louth. The Duke of Ormonde, Lord Lieutenant, in a letter to the Earl of Clarendon, Lord Chancellor (11th October 1662), urges him to move His Royal Highness to have compassion on these poor officers. He says, "It falls out that under countenance of the Duke of York's grant, many persons "that I am sure he would restore to their own, or at least make his tenants, "if he knew their case, will be absolutely ruined and their families. It is true, "if the grant were not the Duke's, it might so fare with them. But I should "think that those that fell into his hands should be in better case than those that "have to do with the most hard-hearted adventurer or soldier, especially if they "suffer by the severity of the Act, or only for want of reprizals; and it may be "worthy of your relation to him, and concernment in the prosperity of his posterity, "to propose some moderation in such cases." Instead of doing so, the Duke employed, through Dr. Gorges (a kinsman of the Earl of Clarendon), the manager of his Irish affairs, the most unscrupulous agents, chief of whom were Sir Jerome Alexander, second Justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland, and Captain Robert Thornhill.

[1] Addressed "To the Right Honourable Philip Lord Wharton, at his house in St. Giles's in "the Fields—These." cexxviii. 13 c.

[2] "Plunket's History." Carte Papers, vol. lxiv., p. 180–216.

[3] "Calendar of Domestic State Papers," Chas. II., 1660–1662, p. 70, and ibid. p. 94, and Act of Settlement, 19 & 14 Car. II. chap. 2. sec. 185.

[4] cxliii., 14.

No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued*.

Of these men, Lord Ormonde writes to Mr. Matthew Wren, the Duke's secretary, in a letter dated Dublin, 24th December 1668, as follows:—

"The truth is (and I am to ask the Duke pardon for not having said it sooner) the Doctor [Gorges] has all along managed H.R.H.'s concernments in this kingdom by the worst under-instruments he could well light on. And to be plain, I mean by advisers, Judge Alexander and Mr. Shapcott, and by under-instruments one Thornhill, Townly, Dunbavin, and others; fellows of notorious infamy even amongst those who had been of their own party; by whose means multitudes of all sorts of persons have been put to extraordinary vexation and charge without the least advantage or profit to the Duke, and with as much reflexion on his honour as it could receive by the abuse of his name against the known nobleness of his nature."[1]

Sir Jerome Alexander would seem to have been a most unamiable man. He left his estate to his daughter and heiress, but made the gift void if she married any Irishman, whether Archbishop, Bishop, or Temporal Peer, or any man born or bred there, or having his means of livelihood there.[2] He was an importunate suitor in his own behalf, and "a man full of custodiams and riches."[3] Upon occasion of his being sent to try some Tories, the Duke of Ormonde said of him that Sir Jerome had a special commission to try them and a very special inclination to hang them.[4] The Bishop of Derry says of him (22nd August 1662) that his coming Judge of that circuit twice running (for which great favour the Bishop felt especially bound to the Earl of Orrery) had struck such an awe among the Bishop's non-conforming Scots, that if they did not love him (Sir Jerome) and the Government, they began to fear both. The Bishop hopes that Ormonde will continue him once or twice more on that circuit.[5] He found, however, that it was but a fit and qualm of loyalty and conformity that took the Presbyterians once in half a year against Judge Alexander's approach, and as soon as he was gone they were as they were, if not worse.[6] A special instance of his malignity was the refusing the Ordinary's certificate in Court in favour of a convict for felony, of "Legit." This return was called the Benefit of Clergy, and saved a criminal from death for his first offence. But Sir Jerome tried the culprit with a Psalm instead of the Lord's Prayer, and because he could not read it, though he had learned some lines of the Lord's Prayer, he sentenced him to be hanged.[7]

Sir Jerome had been one of the most active of the Adventurers Committee in England in the beginning of the Rebellion.

Of the hardships thus caused by the Duke of York's agents, we may judge from the petition of a poor transplanted gentleman of the county Cork, who, driven from the pittance he had received as a Transplanter in Clare by the greed of the Duke of York's agents, sought shelter under the Duke of Ormonde in Kerry. The petition is addressed evidently to some one having influence with the Duke of Ormonde, and was probably enclosed in a letter now lost, so that the name of the petitioner is not disclosed. Its date was probably between the years 1666 and 1669. The petition was as follows:—

"1. You are to observe that for the most parte all my Lord Duke of Ormonde's estate in Kerry is sett to great and rich men abounding in plentifull estates and vaste territories of their own, besides offices and beneficial employments from the State.

"2. That other poor men, that is to say, the miserable natives of this country, who seek shelter under his Grace's wings in that county, are such as have through the permission of God, for their sins questionless, lost both estates and all temporal comforts, and are through their proper necessities inforced into that dungeon of this nation, all the best parts thereof being taken up and possest by the richest and ablest sort of people, and they unable to tenant any part thereof through disability, but expecting cheaper bargains in that remote barren country than in the fertile & fruitful places.

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[1] xlix., 302.
[2] "The Cromwellian Settlement of Ireland." 2nd edition, p. 226.
[3] Cornet Edmund Nangle, Petitioner, against Sir Jerome Alexander, Respondent. 27 Feb. 1663-4. lvii., 246.
[4] Duke of Ormonde to Earl of Orrery. January 1665-6. xlvii., p. 52.
[5] George Bishop of Derry to the Duke of Ormonde. Derry, 22 August 1662. xlv., p. 68.
[6] Same to same. 24 Oct. 1662. Ibid., p. 76.
[7] Petition of Turlough Estee, Humbly sheweth that being accused of stealing a cow was, on his trial at Trim before Judge Alexander, found guilty, whereupon petitioner craved the benefit of Clergy, and being put to read the Lord's Prayer, did pronounce so much thereof as caused the Ordinary then attending the Court to express "Legit." Nevertheless the said Judge turned a Psalm to your petitioner, which, because he could not read, sentence of Death was given against him to be executed on Wednesday next." He prays Ormonde for the King's pardon. 12th Feb. 1665-6. clix., 19.

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No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

"3d. That though those poor pretenders to his Grace's protection are persons marked with the disfavour of the times (I pray God they be not of Heaven's), yett are they not fishes who can dive into the sea, or fowl that can inhabitt the ayre, but men who as long as they are permitted to live must do so upon some part of the habitable earth. And certainly had you known my Lord of Ormonde's share of that country, you would judge them hard-hearted souls that would grudge their fellow Christians a living in so sad and disconsolate a country. But 'much will have 'more.'

"4th. That among many unfortunate fellows I am one of this last sort of men, who never having sought anything of a transplanted interest in Cromwell's time, and therefore had none, yet was I transplanted, and with much ado got a barren mountain in Thomond which I was forced to inhabitt by some poor men of my own friends out of the county of Cork till we reduced it to some habitable condition, whereon we lived a poor contented life till by his Highness the Duke of York I was turned out of it last summer and my farm conferred before my face upon one that was of Cromwell's ministers.

"5th. That none of these powerful persons that tenant my Lord of Ormonde's estate live upon it, either themselves or their stocks, but sett it to others to make benefit thereof to increase their wealth.

"6th. From these premises I ask you the question, What shall become of me & many others in my condition if no man must inhabit the earth but rich men? You will perhaps answer me 'Habenti dabitur, et ab eo qui non habet auferetur quod 'habet.'

"7th. To conclude, I am told by some of my Lord's Commissioners and servants that if I have not speedily an order from my Lord, expressly charging his Commissioners to give me a lease of some certain and particular lands by name, all general orders and letters will do me no good. Therefore that which I shall seriously pray you to do, is to procure me an order from his Grace to his Commissioners to sett me the inclosed lands at May next or when they are setting it for the next year, as they have been sett the last year or as they use to sett them; and if his Grace shall think the farm too large, I can assure you that I know three ploughlands that have more profitable lands upon them than all those as I understand them to be; and that his Grace setts larger farms to rich men there than all these denominations come to; to inhabit which I have a great many poor fellows that through necessity are turned ploughmen and herdsmen." (lxx. 200.)

The following Abstract of Regicides' Lands shows the claims set up by the Duke of York for reprizals:—

"AN ABSTRACT of the REGISIDES' NAMES & the NUMBER of ACRES of their LANDS within the severall Countys of Ireland clamed by Robert Gorges in behalf of his Royall Highness, & controverted.

Regicides' Names.	Number of Acres allowed.	Number of Acres controverted.	A particular of some Reasons why the said Lands should bee allowed to his Royal Highness.
	County of Dublin.		
Edmund Ludlow -	5,000 0 0	2,942 0 0	Edmund Ludlow was assigne to Owen Row by severall orders of titular parliament in 1648 (both Regicids), was to bee satisfied, £5,963. 17. 6. in lands at the rates the adventurers were satisfied in Ireland for so much money, & by the said orders there was due to him £3,062 17s. 6d., which at the act rates [given] 8,846 acr. & the Commissioners as yet have allowed only 5,469. 3. 11 a., so there rests due to his Royall Highness 2,941 acr.
John Jones - - -	3,000 0 0	2,193 0 0	John Jones by a grant of the late usurpers was possest of 5,000 acr. by a survey taken by himself on the common estemate, but the severall townes & lands which he was possest of contained by the Down survey 5,193 a., & out of the lands the said Jones was possest the Commissioners have decreed or restored to Innocent Papists 2,193 acr., of the which the Regicids was possest, & by the Commissioners decreed away. His Royall Highness ought to be reprised yet 2,193 acr.

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No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

Regicides' Names.	Number of Acres allowed.	Number of Acres controverted.	A particular of some Reasons why the said Lands should bee allowed to his Royall Highness.
County of Dublin—continued.			
John Hewson Miles Corbet	6,440 0 0	726 0 0	It appears that Miles Corbet was possest by grant or gift or some other means of Mallohide, &c. 726 a. for severall yeares before his Majestie's Restoration, & laid out in buildings & improvements thereupon above £1,500, & being possest his Royall Highnesse ought to bee reprised by worth, value, or purchase.
Sr Hardress Waller		396 0 0	Sr Hardress Waller was possest of the foresaid lands by grant or guift or some other estate for many years before his Majesties Restorsation, & laid out in building & improvement above £500, & being possest by a Regicide his Royall Highnesse ought to be reprised in worth, value, & purchase.
County of Meth.			
Daniell Axtell Edward Dendy Cornelius Holland Gilbert Millington Miles Corbet	3,712 0 0 2,076 0 0 1,611 0 0 3,750 0 0 1,350 0 0	1,376 0 0 1,000 0 0	It appeares by the originall bookes of the subscriptions & payments at Grocers' Hall, London, & coppies of the 5 scales returned into Ireland, that Miles Corbet subscribed & paid £350, which money being by him doubled, their was then due unto him 1,000 acr., but in that there was one Robert Moulsworth, esquire, his assigne in the subscription booke, the same is controverted, but the 5 scales being in Corbet's name, & the subscription & payment maid by him, his Royall Highness ought to have it allowed.
Edward Harvey Oliver Cromwell	444 0 0	5,235 0 0	Theis numbers of acres was set forth for part of Oliver Cromwell's own acres in the county of Meth, & by the Act of Parliament, they are confirmed to John Russell, of Chipnam, & to Dr. Jonathan Goddard, this being the Regicide estate & decreed away by the Commissioners uppon the proviso aforesaid, & therefore his Royall Highnesse ought to bee reprised by page the 111th of the first account.
John Lyle Isack Pennington by Daniel Waller.	1,000 0 0 500 0 0		
John Temple John Allured Valentine Vallen, assigne to John Locke.	333 1 13 333 0 0 500 0 0		
Limbricke County.			
Sr Hardress Waller John Barrot, assigned to Isack Pennington.	2,319 0 0 333 1 30		
Giles Harding, assigne to yr sd Pennington.	355 3 20		
Tho: Andrews	40 0 0		Thomas Andrews by Stephen Estwicke, his assine, subscribes & payes 750 & doubles it, & by the coppie of the 5 scales lands was to have been sett out in Limbricke to the number of 3,000 acres, the Commissioners allow only 1,500 a., being the principle money, because it fell deficient, or that his Royall Highness agents as yet could not find the verry land sett out, it being promiscuous with others, but inasmuch as the money was subscribed & paid in the county sufficient of forfeit lands his Royall Highness ought to be reprised.
Thomas Andrews, Stephen Estwich, his assigne, undistinguished.	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	
County of Cork.			
John Hewson John Cooke Herkhius Hackey	851 0 0 804 2 20 7,117 0 0		

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No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

Regicides' Names.	Number of Acres allowed.	Number of Acres controverted.	A particular of some Reasons why the said Lands should bee allowed to his Royall Highness.
	County Waxford.		
Edmund Ludlow - -	1,477 0 0	- - -	
Henry Wallope - -	- - -	10,000 0 0	Henry Wallope, by estemate, had in this county 10,000, & by the Act of Parliament, page the 94th in the first Act, & confirmed in the second page of the 46th & 47th, the said estate is settled on the Earle of Southampton & others, but being Regicides lands, & by the Act otherwise disposed of, his Royall Highness ought to bee reprized as in page the 43d & 44th of 7th Explanatory Act.
Idem - - - - -	- - -	- - -	The said Wallope was allso possest of the tythes of severall parishes in the town & county of Waxford & worth by estemate £500 per ann.; the tythes are likewise by the Act setled uppon the Earle & others, & being the estate of the 8th Regicide, his Royall Highness ought to bee reprised.
			The reason why this is set in number of acres 10,000 is because at 4 yeares purchase of lands, being the usual rates land is sould at, £2,000 purchase the 10,000 acres.
	County of Kilkenny.		
Daniel Axtell - -	3,945 0 0	2,074 0 0	This 2,074 a. not allowed by the Commissioners uppon hearing his Royall Highness claime was proved to bee in the possession of Axtell for severall yeares before his Majties Restauration, & that he received the issues & profits, & afterward several soldiers laid claime to the said lands, & the Commissioners gave them land away in allowing the thirds lost without ever making his Royall Highness party or giving notice to his agents they were lands decreed to Innocents or Provisomen restaured by graunt, & inasmuch as the Regicide was possest & the land decreed away by the Act from him, his Royall Highness ought to bee reprised.
Henry Ireton - -	6,669 0 0	2,317 0 0	There was due unto Henry Ireton for his parsonall arrears £6,669, which, as the Act rates at £800 for each 1,000 a., should produce 8,308 acr.; that it cannot at present bee found out that he was satisfied any more than 6,669 a., so there remains justly due to his Royall Highnesse from the debt 2,317 acr.
Henry Ireton - -	- - -	1,076 0 0	This 1,076 a. of lands was purchased by Colloneli Jerom Sancky, with the rents of the lands set out for Ireton's arrrares, & for his discoverie his Royall Highnesse was pleased to forgive the sd Sancky the remainder of rent due & a debt of £200 by bond due to John Cooke, a Regicid.
			But because it is lands purchased since Ireton's death, the Commissioners controverted that it ought to bee decreed. His Royall Highness is offerred first from the Act of Attainder & indemnity all estate, reall & personall of the Regicides, or any in trust for them or to their use, or their heires, executors, or assignes of them or any of them, or to their use, are vested in his Majestie from the 25th of March 1648 or any time since, & by letter pattents of his Majestie dated the 6th of September in the 13th Caroli Secundi, at the nomination of his Royall Highnesse, are granted unto the Lord Barkley & others with a habendum, all & singular the lands, tenements, rents, issues, & profits, &c., any wayes due & payable against all person or persons whatsoever that holds or any wayes enjoys the same, & if this is taken in the nature of

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No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

Regicides' Names.	Number of Acres allowed.	Number of Acres contro-verted.	A particular of some Reasons why the said Lands should bee allowed to his Royall Highness.
	County of Kilkenny—continued.		
			rents in specie, it is then his Royal Highnes trustees', for his Royall Highness use. Secondly, the lands is confest by Colonell Sanchy, the discoverer, to bee bought with the rents of Ireton's land; for his discovery he receives a valuable consideration, for which it is conceived his Royall Highness is intitled to the lands.
Tho. Wogan - - -	4,396 0 0	- - -	
John Cooke - - -	251 0 0	- - -	
	County Tipperary.		
William Bowrell, assigne to Isack Pennington.	888 0 0	- - -	
Francis Allen - -	888 0 0	444 0 0	This is controverted, in that the Subscription booke Coltman, Allen's sonne-in-law, is returned £300 with Allen. But it ought to bee allowed his Royall Highness in that by the 5 scales it appears Allen subscribed & payd that money, for that £600 paid the 1,332 nastned & sett out to him, & no mention of Coltman.
Andrew Broughton, executor to John Bigge.	222 0 0	- - -	
Samuell Ball, assigne to John Bigge.	- - -	- - -	Controverted, because returned y^e^ Adventure of John Bigge, & he no forfitting person, this debt was due to John Bigge as the originall Adventurer, & Andrew Broughton, a Regicide, was his executour, therefore ought to be allowed his Royall Highnesse.
Henry Ireton - -	- - -	1,561 0 0	Controverted, because alledged to be purchased with money due to Ireton's children. It ought to bee allowed his Royal Highness for the reasons in the case of the lands in Kilkenny.[1]

The following letters of Colonel Edward Cooke, one of the five Commissioners of the second Court of Claims, which sat from the 4th January 1665–6 to 3rd January 1668–9, to the Duke of Ormonde, give a lively picture of the conduct of the Duke's agents and of the times. The other four Commissioners were Sir Edward Smythe, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland, Sir Edward Deering, Sir Winston Churchill (father of John Duke of Marlborough), and Sir Allan Brodrick.

The Duke's "debt," so often spoken of in these letters, was the amount of land claimed by him; his "credit" meant the land applicable to satisfy it. The delays caused by his agents were ruinous to other claimants, for the Court could not sit after the 3rd January 1669, as the utmost limit for their sitting was three years from the time of opening their Court, which took place on the 4th of January 1665–6, consequently the 3rd of January 1668–9 was the last moment they could sit. Meantime the Duke of York's agents not merely seised lands to which the Duke had no claim, but also placed every delay they could to H.R.H.'s claim being brought to a final hearing; one object, among others, being that they might have the making of the letting from year to year during their custody of them, for the sake of the gifts and fees made to them as agents upon the lettings.

"My Lord (writes Colonel Edward Cooke to Ormonde), "May 19, 1668.

"We have spent this whole day in adjusting the Debt and Credit of H.R.H., and though we cannot say we have completed the whole, because there are some inconsiderable particulars, wherein Mr. Taylor (our Sub-commissioner) and Captain Thornhill differ in computations, yet we have so much fairly before us as to convince us what that Mystery of Iniquity is that hath occasioned all our delay and trouble. We find (as his own agents confess) H.R.H. hath already passed in three certificates above 77,000*l.*, and that his clear Debt requires no further satisfaction. That the only

[1] From the Clarendon Papers, unbound.

No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

remaining controversial parts are on those two points, that in which by the order of the 4th of May 1666, H.M. hath been pleased so positively to interpose his authority, and which we cannot grant H.R.H. as being expressly against the text of the Act. Yet I find my brethern think it advisable once more to seek H.M.'s pleasure in the case; for though we cannot on that order judge anything to the Duke, yet we can respite the giving the land to any other person; which amounts to some 13,000A. (I speak with the most). The other is, that point of the Doubling Ordenance, in which case, that letter from the Council Board of England does not interpose their directions in H.M.'s name, only mentions it. Yet Sir Jerome Alexander affirms the King's letter to him positively requires his demanding the satisfaction for it, which amounts to about as much more, in all under 30,000A. So that should all this be respited (for which there is neither law nor reason), yet is there above 60,000A. that hath for above twelve months been in the possession of H.R.H.'s agents without any manner of reason or colour for it. Nor indeed can there be anything offered out of the accounts to so much as support a pretended right to any of those other 30,000A., save what is fetcht out of our Register's books, that it was once ordered H.R.H. should have reprisals according to the rules of the Act, which is called an Order. And an inference that all orders, judgments, and decrees of the Commissioners shall be binding. That such must needs be such judgments as are final, and so intended, which we have from the very beginning premised nothing should be, but a signed sealed certificate.

"Nay, this very day many judgments to the disadvantage of H.R.H. have bin arraigned and set by, and the subject matter debated anew. So that how can we be said to act indifferently between party and party if we allow it so, but do not allow the same liberty against H.R.H.

"Nay, it were impossible for us to proceed did we not so. The merit of the case is wayd in both these particulars, either that the Duke can be reprized for Doubling Ordinanee Mony (these agents themselves waved 'Lapse money, which is the same case), as for lands the Act has otherwise disposed of. So that this vexatious appeal that hath given H.M. so much trouble, so delayed H.R.H.'s business, so obstructed the settlement of this nation, so persecuted the Commissioners, and so inflamed the Parliament, hath only bin for filthy lucre's sake; that H.R.H.'s agents might all the while scrape the benefit of above 90,000A. to their own use. For it is not on account of H.R.H., who hath but two titles to demand on account on, either his certificate or custodiams. By the latter of which, they hold other lands to stop his mouth with, and pocket this to their own use. Besides all this, one circumstance is very remarkable, they have delayed it till May day is past, because they might make leases for all the next ensuing year, they exacting at least 20*s.* each lease, which itself, for these 90,000A. will amount to at least 1,000*l.* And thus we are traduced, this poor nation worryed (by the worst of wolves that ever came into it), H.R.H.'s name prostituted, and his Sacred Majestie importuned into extremities, and all to enrich the arruntest miscreants of this nation (if not of the whole world)."

"And now I beseech your Grace am I not pardonable if I importunately beg to be enlarged from this slavery?"

[Concludes by asking leave of absence.]

"I remain your Grace's, &c.,

"EDWARD COOKE."[1]

In the next letter Colonel Cooke seems nearly wrought to madness by the cries and murmurs of the suitors delayed by the manœuvres of the Duke's agents. The time was now drawing to a close, and, if they could not be heard before the 3rd January 1668–9, they could not be heard at all. The following is his letter to the Duke of Ormonde:—

"MY LORD, "May 20th, 1668.

"SINCE my last to your Lordship we have been able to make but little way in our affairs. For what with H.R.H.'s counties and his list we are at a full point. For the major part of our number will not proceed without Sir Jerome will give consent, and he will not consent. Sir Jerome has been twice this week in person in our Court, on Tuesday in a concern of his own, and yesterday was with us on H.R.H.'s behalf. Both times and in both cases pressing so immodestly for unreasonable things that he put the Court in some heat, and himself broke forth into some flames of passion. Certainly never nay judge was made up of such a composition. He told my brother,[2] for nothing but modestly presenting his client's right, that if he had him in his court

[1] CCXV. 235. [2] Mr. Myles Cooke, a barrister.

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be would make a public example of him. He is easily provoked, and very unsufferable when in his passion. He was here heard to forswear coming any more into the Court, but those are but words of course. I find the Barr (both clients and counsel) in very high dissatisfaction not only with him for delaying us and them, but also with us for permitting him to do it. For Monday was appointed peremptorily, and then put off till Tuesday. Then Sir Jerome appeared not, pretended indisposition. Yesterday he came, but had retained no counsel, pretended he could get none; and I am somewhat of that opinion, what with his indecent behaviour towards them, and the unreasonableness of the demands he would put them upon, and the niggardliness of his rewards for their pains. All the lawyers find excuses; even Colonel Shapcott himself. So that my Lord Chief Justice (to some of our dissatisfactions) did publiquely offer to assign him counsel (but that was too pauper-like for the quality of his master). But by that it may easily be inferred how very much the Duke's interest impairs by his agents' practices, which seriously may have a very fatal consequence.

"The murmurs and repinings daily encreese, that whole families are reduced to penury by the delays these agents put upon all causes they are concerned in, and in few but they will interweave themselves.

"Seriously, my Lord, it grieves my very heart to see such a pack of infamous persons so supported by their dependence on so honourable a person, whose honour, as much as in them lies they daily wound. As if H.R.H.'s happiness in this world, and in that to come, were concerned in a few Irish houses torn from necessitous persons, and to the endangering of perjury in those that shall judge it!

"The poor people insisting upon their titles, because the legality thereof is as clear as the sun, and out of which there is no other way to evict them, but either by tyring them out with delays or beggaring of them. I held myself bound in conscience, being wounded by the cries for justice to demand the question, Whether we should proceed, the day being peremptorily appointed (and that by Sir Jerome himself) without his consent? For we know the law in the case as well as they can tell us, and will be as tender of H.R.H. as they can justly desire us. But Sir Edward Deering and I were out-voted, and so I believe we shall always be.

"All that I desire is to bring it to that, that so I may discharge my own conscience."

[He concludes by praying that his Grace will obtain H.M.'s leave for their return to England after the 4th of June.]

"I remain your Grace's, &c.,

"Edward Cooke."[1]

These delays still continuing, some of the suitors bethought themselves of employing Sir Audley Mervyn, famed for scathing invective, to expose these unjust and ruinous practices. But the Duke's agents, especially Captain Thornhill, the most active of them, were impervious to shame. The following letter from Colonel and Commissioner Cooke to Ormonde, gives a good view of the discontents of the suitors, and the shameless character and conduct of Captain Thornhill:—

"My Lord, "Dublin, May 26, 1668.

"My last prostrated some humble complaints at your Grace's feet of the ill usage and tiresome delays imposed upon us by H.R.H.'s agents; I then bespeaking what there is now great symptons of, a great and grumbling discontent amongst all sorts of people at the delays and expenses those agents occasion in general. This morning, at our first meeting almost, we were saluted with these petitions from the subscribers by the hands of Sir Audley Mervyn, who backed them with a most pertinent speech, sufficiently setting forth the sufferings of the nation by the delays, and the causes of them. He came to the Tempters and the Tempted. Thornhill & his accomplices were the former, and the Commissioners the latter. The faults of the former were sufficiently blazoned as pride, insolence, oppression, &c., and indeed the latter are not spared; though their greatest fault (I should have said our's) was too much indulgence and lenity. My Lord Chief Justice, when he found him cruel upon Thornhill (who impudently outfaced all he said), cautioned him to be very tender lest through the agents he should wound their Royal Master. But Audley, having acknowledged the admonition as a very great favour, did assure him his mouth could not vent any such disrespects, much less dialoyalties, and that he was resolved to put what he said in print, and justify every tittle of it. He closed with a desire that he would hasten the small dispatch of the Duke's claim, and hasten the giving out of all the rest of the stock, that Ireland might be settled.

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[1] ccxv. 234.

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"This ended, the Captain (having what he wanted in eloquence made up in impudence) compared the joining together the Protestants & Papists to that of Herod and Pontius Pilate to crucifie Christ. But though others laughed at him, yet the gravity of the Court thought fit to check it. But this brought us upon a review of the Duke's Debt, and opened the mouths of many to revile the agents. Several came in and swore horrid misbehaviours against the Duke's agents not only exacting sums of those that took leases; but also of taking all lands they could lay hold on without any colour of title so much as a Custodiam: only the agents having agreed with persons to rent the land, clap it into their lists, and so become entitled to it. Nay! in many cases leasing the very retrenchments of the Nominees' Contignities, point blank against the rules of the Court. Nay! further and in some cases against the very decrees of the Court. I never since I was born heard so great and so just a murmur. And yet did the impudent fellow stand in the Court as [if] unconcerned at every detection of his and the rest of the agents ill practices. We did charge the Captain home concerning his letting leases of the stock lands,[1] which he shuffled off for some time; but testimony upon oath came in so frequently against him he was fain without a blush to confess what with very great severity we rebuked him for.

"I must crave leave to digress into another affair, my Lord Anglesey's concerns, wherein I find I am so variously accused, and not knowing in which sense I have been misrepresented to your Grace, before whom I would fain have my innocence appear, yet I know not very well how to manage my defences. I perceive my Lord Burlington and all H.R.H.'s Commissioners (or many of them) characterise me as one that have sacrificed my honesty to justifie my gratitude to my Lord Anglesey, being a means that he hath vast quantities of land against rhyme and reason. It is true my Lord hath great quantities of land, four whole baronies (that is, that suspected part of them that is in the stock) in the county of Wexford. But yet it was such land as scarce any one would take any part of it, but nobody would take all of. Wherefore, since no person would take it acre for acre according to quantity, we thought it best for the stock to put off great quantities of very bad land to preserve better for those that are to be reprized in value. And all this while all Lord Anglesey's friends complain of the barbarous usage that we have given him the worst of land. All I can answer is, that we judged it most advantageous for the stock (the only mistress we court) to dispose of such lands to reprize such persons as are to be reprised as he is.

"Besides we forced no land upon his Lordship. We had his own agents' claim to justifie us; and though we did not give his Lordship all they chose, yet we gave him nothing but what they chose.

"Had I room, I would clear the court and myself of the same kind of guilt in relation to my Lord Kingston, only we have obliged him indeed to take all he yet hath, in the worst land of his worst county.

"I remain, &c.,
"EDWARD COOKE."[2]

The Commissioners of the Court of Claims now made attempts to force the Duke of York's agents to bring his claim to a conclusion. They gave directions to Mr. Taylor, their Sub-commissioner,[3] to prepare lists of lands for the Duke's reprisal, whether H.R.H.'s agents would attend or not. But the letter is principally valuable for the lively account Colonel Cooke forwards to the Duke of Ormonde, of Captain Thornbill's visit to Sir Winston Churchill at his chambers, with the design of browbeating him, and forcing him to retract his charges. It will be seen with what spirit, with what passion even, Sir Winston, instead of retracting, repeated them, threatening to kick the Captain down stairs.

"MY LORD, "Dublin, June 6, 1668.

"THOUGH little hath happened since my last, yet some of that little I presume is my duty to present your Grace with an account. Notwithstanding the positiveness of our former orders in H.R.H.'s case that his agents should retrench sometimes a greater number of acres, sometimes a less, yet hath not one acre yet bin so. Nay! daily complaints come in (offered upon oath) that H.R.H.'s agents proceed to set leases of almost all the lands in the stock. But seeing all other expedients have proved frivolous, though we have reheard all pretensions and passed adjudications upon them that they are left without anything further to offer, as the Captain himself could not deny, & yet no one order is obeyed, we have this day directed our Sub-

[1] The fund for Reprisals. [2] CCXV. 237. [3] Ancestor of the Marquis of Headfort.

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No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

commissioner Mr. Taylor, by Monday to bring us in a list of 30,000A. extracted out of the Duke's two lists which he can discover to be either incumbered or least valuable, and given direction that he shall be guided by Captain Thoruhill in the choice, if he think fit, to assist him. And against Wednesday morning he is to draw out 30,000 A. more; so that by Thursday morning all the Adventurers in Ireland will be completely satisfied, and as many of the Souldiers as there is valuable land to accomodate them with. One unlucky passage happened on Thursday morning on the Bench. Thoruhill's impudence having given some provocation to my Brother Churchill's passion, it vented itself on the Duke's agents in general, calling them all a pack of knaves and cheats that daily betrayed their master. And though this is bad enough, yet worse is to come, for the subtlety of the Judge (and of the serpent also I think), was joined to the craft of the Captain to provoke Sir Winston yet further into a kind of Premunire. And the Captain directed a visit to my Brother Churchill at his chamber in the afternoon, and desired to speak with him, and having audience told him how much he suffered by what he said in open Court, and desired to know who he meant by 'the Duke's agents'? The other hotly replied, 'What! Are you 'come to challenge and Hector me? I meant you!' The other replied, 'the words 'were the Duke's 'agents,'—that it could not be he only meant me.' 'No!' said Sir Winston,—'I intended you and Dr. Gorges—and the whole pack of you.' 'Sir!' said Thoruhill, 'Will you give it under your hand that I am a knave?' 'Alas'! replied Churchill, 'how long is it since you became so squeasy-stomached that you 'could not brook being called knave? You shall have it under my hand,'—and called his man to fetch pen and ink. But the whilst, the Captain took an occasion to proceed in temptation, and told him Sir Jerome was the Duke's chief agent. He presumed he durst not call him so. 'Yes!' in passion, replied the Knight, 'He's 'the chief knave, and so I can prove you all;' and with that directed the Captain to the stairs, who seeing the necessity of either running down the stairs or being thrown down, as the least of two evils elected the former. We expected hereupon that a public complaint would have followed, but on the contrary we find a far different and composed out-of-countenance temper in the man of war, by which I the more suppose mischief is brewing. For though yesterday and today many provocations were offered on Sir Winston's part in open Court, contrary to the late custom, all have bin borne with great patience.

"Your Grace's, &c.,
"EDWARD COOKE."[1]

This lively correspondent of the Duke's next furnishes him with an amusing account of the anger of Chief Justice Sir Edward Smythe, one of the Commissioners of Claims, and his brother Commissioner Sir Winston Churchill, against Colonel Cooke and Sir Edward Deering, their fellow Commissioners. The latter had obtained the Duke of Ormonde's leave of absence, but on condition of not making use of it till the state of business should permit of their going. Colonel Cooke gives an animated picture of their brethren, the Chief Justice and Sir Winston Churchill, at their dinner table at the King's Inns, and their reception of him and Sir Edward Dering. He ends with a fresh picture of Sir Jerome Alexander.

"MY LORD (writes Colonel Cooke), "Dublin, June 13, 1668.

"THIS presents your Grace with an account of the arrival of the King's license for Sir Edward Deering's return to England and mine, and our most humble thanks to your Grace for it. I also do hereby assure your Grace that it shall be conformed to in all its circumstances, so that neither your Grace shall have cause to repent the favour, nor any one in this nation to begrudge it. But it gave my brethren a furious alarm. Sir Winston's lady saluted him with such a tempestuous epistle, as if the only reason he sought not the same liberty was because he was more delighted with his divertizements than obliged by his business to continue here. Sir Edward Deering and I were informed by a false brother among them (Sir Allan) that the affront in asking the King's leave was so highly resented by my Lord Chief Justice (in which Sir Winston also concurred) that a resolution was taken to petition my Lord Deputy and Council to stop our passage, not knowing but that our leave was absolute, and we resolved to put it immediately in practice.

"Whereupon yesterday after dinner Sir Edward Deering and I directed a visit to his Lordship inthroned at the upper end of his table between the two Knights and environed with his Honour's irrational companions, where, through the door of other business, we let ourselves into the discourse of our going for England, which, pricking

[1] CCXV. 201.

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No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

the bladder that was full blown with capriciousness, his Lordship vented himself very passionately at our unfriendly behaviour in seeking leave without having first obtained his leave. We gave his Honour rope, quietly hearing and patiently bearing all he thought fit to say, or rather all he said without considering whether it was fit or no. Our silence encouraged Sir Winston to second him.

"But at last I told them it was reasonable in me to prevent my ruin, and shewed them what the Duke of Albemarle had wrote would be the recompense of my longer stay from my Lord Norreys's estate.[1] And for asking their leave, I understood not the language: I took them for my fellow Commissioners, not my Masters, and ever considered them as too much concerned for themselves and their own honours to trust my safety to their mercy. In conclusion, as it always happens, it then was: after the storm came a calm. So went all brotherly together to attend the Council concerning some petitions are put in for prolonging our time, which the Lord Deputy and Council have directed us to consider what is fit to be done, and we on Monday are to reporte.

"Yesterday (an ill star I suppose reigning) Sir Jerome Alexander came into the Court and roughly told us he had been abused and all the Duke's agents. I told him every man had his share of injuries in this life, but by the place he had chosen to make his complaint in, I presumed it might be either directed against the Commissioners or some they had influence over, and desired him to speak out. He said they that served the Duke were all called too naughty. I asked him, by whom? He publicly acquitted me; whereon I diverted the discourse, and told him the work of that day was to receive out of the Duke's lists almost 40,000 A. and to distribute it. But he professed he was not able to do it on so short a time, but promising to do it by Monday, or Tuesday at the furthest; and to shew we had no other work to do, we adjourned till Monday. But since then we are told he will bring in but 1,000 A. he cares not to keep, and protest against us if we dispose of any of the rest.

"Your Grace's, &c.,
"Edward Cooke."[2]

The following letter brings this correspondence to a conclusion, and gives an account of the amount of land finally allotted by the Commissioners of Claims to the Duke of York, under his claim for the Regicides' lands, or for reprizals for such of their lands as the King had disposed of to others, his favourites. It amounted to no less than 100,653 plantation acres, being equal to 163,038 acres English statute measure:—

"My Lord, "Dublin, June 23d, 1668.

"I now present your Grace with an account that having spent most part of yesterday and all this day from 8 till 6 o'clock without stirring, we have at last perfected both the Duke's Debt and Satisfaction in presence both of Judge[3] and Captain. And though I can neither say nor hope they went away satisfied (for I think the horse-leech will sooner cry enough), yet I can assure your Grace they were both perfectly silenced. I am sure there was not anything that we could with a safe conscience allow H.R.H. that was denied him. So that now, he being fully satisfied, your Grace's controversy with him (or rather indeed with his agents) is fallen of course, which the Judge prest yesterday, might come to some determination when he saw your Grace's counsel absent.

"It was a universal joy to all people to see this work so well over, and no protesting in the case, nor indeed considerable wrangling, for we took this course, with all judgments, to give our reasons publicly and our votes too, which gave the Judge abundant satisfaction, who we always admitted to speak uninterruptedly as long & as often as he pleased, and luckily we had sundry opportunities to detect the Captain of gross mistakes (at best) before the Judge. So that he relieved us sometimes by rebuking him. Now I hope all things will be so fully ended, that with both his Excellency's leave and all my brethren's consents, I may that night begin my journey for England. I am sure no considerable business will be left unperfected, so that I may hope without a check to kiss your Grace's hands and be received into your good grace and favour as.

"My Lord, &c.,
"Edward Cooke."

[1] Colonel Cooke was probably steward to Lord Norreys. [2] ccxv. 249. [3] Sir Jerome Alexander.

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"P.S.—The exact state of the Duke's Debt,—

	A.	R.	P.
"The whole allowed Debt amounts to - -	88,876	0	22
"Respited on the Order of the 4th of May 1666 -	11,777	0	7
"In all - - - -	100,653	0	29
"Of which already satisfied the number of -	77,419	0	20
"So that, admitting the Order of May, remain unsatisfied - - - - -	23,234	0	20

"To satisfy which there is 28,000 acres of the best land in the Stock out of which that proportion is to be chosen to-morrow morning."[1]

II.—Domestic Papers.

Earl of Ossory's Marriage. A.D. 1659.

Thomas, Earl of Ossory, Ormonde's eldest son, in his 24th year fell in love, in the year 1658, while resident at the Hague, with Emilia, daughter of Louis de Nassau, Sieur de Beverweert, natural son of Maurice, Prince of Orange. The Marquis of Ormonde was at this time at Brussels with the King; while Ossory's mother, the Marchioness, was resident at Dunmore, in the county of Kilkenny, in Ireland. As the great bulk of the Ormonde estate was hers, the Commissioners for Ireland during the Commonwealth allowed her Dunmore Park and lands, to the value of 2,000*l.* a year, for her maintenance there. The consequence of this dispersion is that the letters of all parties are forthcoming.

Ossory communicated to his father his passion for Mademoiselle de Beverweert, and on 24th October expresses his joy at finding that the Duke approves of his suit: "I had "never believed there was such a thing as love before, and that have so much jeered "at others for being in it, cannot but with much shame confess that I am so much "overtaken with it that if I faile in this I shall never have a concern for any other." From his mother (he continues) he had not heard for two months. The lady (he said) had other suitors, but he knew he was preferred. He asks for two band laces of the newest fashion, and concludes by referring to some lie of Dick Talbot's about him.[2] Next day he writes that he has been so accustomed to have his hopes frustrated ("though not in things of this kind," he adds in a parenthesis), as his fears much exceed his hopes. He is no further engaged, however, than that if his friends approve he has desired her not to oppose happiness, "which I am sure (he says) she will not."[3]

The Marchioness of Ormonde was opposed to the match. She did not think the rank of the De Beverweerts high enough, nor 10,000*l.* money enough, as there was 20,000*l.* mortgage to be cleared from the estate and two daughters unprovided for; and she hoped some of his friends would give a stop to his ruining his poor family.[4] As late as 19th January 1659, after she had given an apparent consent, she hopes Ossory will be argued with. "It is not himself (she says), but a whole posterity that "will be ruined by an unsuitable marriage portion."[5]

Mr. Thomas Page, who was Ossory's secretary, writes to Ormonde:—"About two "months ago my Lord sent word to my Lady (his mother) that in his next she "might happily hear of a match proposed to him, and that the young lady's fortune "was 10,000*l.*, and it may be more. My Lady, whether out of an umbrage of the "improvidence of young men in general, or touched by the example of some of our "nobility who have destroyed themselves and their family by rash engagements in this "very place, or dissatisfied with the dowry itself (because she made a 'but' of 10,000*l.*), "or intending my Lord for somebody else, or, lastly, upon presumption that this "county affords not a party parallel to your family, enjoined him to proceed no "further, under no pretence whatever, without her and his family's consent, since his "lady's portion must serve part to disengage the estate mortgaged, partly to marry "my Lady Elizabeth." Page adds: "Since I had the honour to be known to my "Lord I never saw him in so disconsolate a mood as he has continued ever since the "receipt of this letter;" and he advises Ormonde to address a little word of comfort to Ossory.[6] Page found it hard (he said) to disabuse Ossory of his hopes of getting Monsieur de Beverweert's assent to applying the marriage portion as his mother wished. He writes to Ormonde: "I have a thousand times represented unto him the difficulty,

[1] xxxvi. 982. [2] cexiii. 89. [3] Ibid. 91.
[4] Her letter to Ormonde, Nov. 26, 1658. Ibid. 24. [5] Ibid. 150.
[6] Nov. 8, 1658, Ibid. p. 113.

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No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued*.

" or rather impossibility, of obtaining the portion for the use of himself or kindred; " and if the father of the family deserve his character 'tis as easy to get 10,000*l*. out " of his hands as to fetch water out of a rock without a miracle."[1]

Meantime Ossory pursued his suit. He writes to his father: "I got so much " favour that the young woman has promised to speak herself to her mother."[2] And then: "This is to tell you of the success of the gentlewoman's discourse, which was, " I found, that her mother was somewhat displeased at her making so much an " advance as to take upon her to break the thing first. . . I spoke to the mother " myself" (Nov. 15, 1658, cexiii. 119.) He was therefore the more distressed at the Marchioness's continued opposition. As to his mother's saying "She might have " had more in England;—besides that she has often failed in her projects, she should " remember that people will not be ready to ally themselves with a family in such " disfavour with the ruling power in England." (Nov. 29, 1658, *Ibid.* 126.) He compares the present match with that proposed on the part of Mr. Treswell for his daughter; of that on Sir Walter Fy's behalf, who said he would disinherit his son and make his daughter worth 20,000*l*. "But there he overshot himself," says Ossory. He knew the girl, and would never dispose of himself that way for a reason he has which he could tell Ormonde, but not write it. (Jan. 17, 1659, *Ibid.* 148.) And one of Ormonde's household named Buck, having intermeddled, Ossory writes: "Littel " Buck, as you will see by his letter, is very officious, but I have desired him not to " undertake so much. It is my Lord of Southampton's daughter he means, whose " alliance I should more covet than any person's in England, if I could like the young " woman, whom I have seen often, or if I were not so absolutely given over to this " person as it is impossible for me ever to love another. I think it were an unworthi- " ness in me to marry any deserving person on skore of a fortune, which will not pre- " vent both of us being miserable if there be not a mutual kindness." (March 3, 1659, *ibid.* 160.) Thomas Page was employed by Ormonde to proceed to Ireland to try and soften Lady Ormonde. It shows the straits that the exiled Royalists were reduced to, that Page had not money to pay even the postage of the despatch he was sending to Ormonde. He had received 200 guilders for his journey. He said he did not know what Ossory would do to defray some trivial expenses. He (Page) could not part with any of the 200 guilders; "and for payment of this your Excellencie's packet I had only " one shift left, viz. an old gold ring which I casually found in a little box."[3]

Ossory still hoped that Monsieur de Beverweert might consent to the marriage portion being applied as his mother desired. In a letter to his father, after first treating of his passion, and saying "as I never had a virtuous love before, so I am sure I shall " never be capable of having one again," he adds a postscript, "I forgot to tell you " that one night the mother, talking with me of Tom Howard's marriage, laughed at " him for being duped in having bin shewed his portion and afterwards being put in " bank, which I am apt to believe was not said without design of letting me know " that I might expect the contrary." (March 18, 1659, *Ibid.* 167.) Lady Ormonde's assent was at length extorted, and on 17th November 1659 he was married. Shortly after his wife wrote, evidently at Ossory's dictation, a letter of compliment and affection to her new father-in-law (who certainly had stood much her friend), consisting of three or four lines in such a scrawl as a girl of five or six years of age might write.[4] Some desperate attempt being now on foot for the King's cause, Ossory expresses himself to his father as ready to engage in it. "I am very glad you are of my " mind in thinking past services not sufficient to keep up a posterity in reputation. . . . . " You may see that, for the most part, a rebel's condition that treats, is better than an " honest sufferer's. As to this world and the ordinary conveniences of it, I assure " you I would not change the condition your generous proceedings have brought " yourself and family into for all the advantages of the other. I cannot imagine " what commands I shall receive from you, but they shall not fail of success from any " negligence or want of venturing on my part. I shall be ready upon four hours " warning to go any journey." (March 12, 1660, *Ibid.* 473.) The married life of the Earl of Ossory and Mademoiselle de Beverweert was happy, but the Duchess of Ormonde probably judged right in thinking that a suitable connexion with some of the English nobility would have more strengthened the family influence of the Ormondes. The Duchess generally speaks of her in a tone of complaint, as if she still retained her regrets at the marriage. In 1668, the Duchess being then on a visit to Ireland, was at Kilkenny, and writes as follows to the Duke in London:—

"The last post brought me yours of 1st and 5th of this month, that mentions the receipt of some of mine sent you before and at the time of leaving Dublin. Since my

[1] Nov. 15, 1658, Ibid. 117. [2] Nov. 4, 1658. Ibid. 115. [3] June 17, 1659. Ibid. 197.
[4] Countess of Ossory to Ormonde, Dec. 19, 1659. Ibid. 340.

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coming hither I have given you an account of Carrick and of your affairs here, which I hope is come into your hands. The rest I shall defer the discoursing of untill I see you, nothing staying me but till the yacht comes, which the contrary winds has hindered hitherto.

"I suppose my son Ossory (she continues) will now be convinced that it is not practicable what he did propose unto himself of having a command in Flanders, though at the same time I doubt he designs what will be almost as prejudicial unto him, and to his own and your interests, which is to carry his wife and family into England and live at London, at least leave her there where she has a mind to be, and go himself to Italy. For, in this place I find that neither of them has a mind to stay, though I assure you they have not wanted such encouragements as might abundantly satisfy any reasonable persons.

"I hear the house they pitch upon to live in there is the Lord Middleton's, and to take it ready furnisht. Who has put him on that choice I cannot tell, and should be loth to suspect Sir Arthur Forbes. This is kept a profound secret from me, but possibly James Clarke may know something of this from Mr. Page, who is the only counseller my son chuses, because he finds him complying with his humour in all things." [1]

The Duchess prophesied Ossory's ruin in six months from going thither "with the "charge of a helpless wife and a number of small children." The Earl of Ossory died in 1680, in the lifetime of his father and his wife.

ORMONDE'S PALACE ON OXMANTOWN GREEN. A.D. 1664.

In the Earl of Anglesey's accounts as Vice Treasurer of Ireland, rendered 20th January 1665-6, there appear the following items:—

	£
"For the purchase of Chapel Izod (in part) - -	5,000
"To Mr. Pooley for lands in the park - - -	500
"To Col. Daniel for lands there - - - -	100
"For building the park wall - - - -	7,890
"For deere for the park and other incident charges - -	334." [2]

It was Ormonde that formed the Phenix Park by a purchase of the manor of Chapelizod from Sir Maurice Eustace, and subsequent purchases of some neighbouring lots to the value in all of 10,000*l.* There was previously about 300 acres only appendant to the Priory of Kilmainham, the ground whereon stands the Royal Hospital, and Doctor Stevens's Hospital being part of it, the other part extending beyond the Liffey, and forming part of the present park. On this latter portion stood the King's Manor House of the Phenix, near the site of the present Star fort or magazine. Ormonde employed Colonel Jeffreys to purchase deer for stocking it in England. He also sent thither for partridges.

"MY LORD" (he writes to Lord Bulkeley, near Beanmaris, in North Wales),

"HAVING employed the bearer hereof, Captain Richd Kinaston into N. Wales to take partridges & bring them hither to store the parts hereabouts, and sent him with dogs and nets useful for the business, I desire your Lordship will take order that he may have liberty on the places about you without interruption to do the work committed to his care by your Lordship's most affectionate, &c.

"ORMONDE."

"Dublin Castle, 18th Feb. 1662-3." [3]

About this time Oxmantown Green, which seems to have extended from the front of St. Mary's Abbey to the Phenix Park, began to be laid out for building; and Ormonde took a plot of ground adjacent to the park to build a mansion house. On a map attached to a lease made to Sir William Ellis by the Corporation of Dublin, about 1664, of lands along the north side of the Liffey from Church Street to the Park gate, there appears near the site of the present Royal Barracks "The Duke of "Ormonde's Palace Gardens."

On 27th April 1665 he writes to the Mayor of Dublin, as follows:—

"SIR,

"I CONCEIVE it will be very convenient to have a handsome highway laid out from the street between Dublin Bridge and Young's Castle in Oxmantown to the ground set apart for me to build upon in Oxmantown Green; and I have therefore given Mr. Dodson directions to set one out in such place as he shall think fittest,

[1] ccxlii. 12. [2] xxxv. 21 [3] clxiv. 17.

No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

wherein I desire you to afford him your best assistance, as also to contribute your furtherance to him upon all occasions in the making of the new bridge over the Liffey at the island, wherein you will oblige.

"And so I remain, &c.

"Your affectionate friend

"ORMONDE."[1]

On 20th January 1665–6, Ormonde writes to the Trustees of the (1649) Officers, (who were granted by the Act of Settlement all the houses formerly belonging to the Irish in towns) :—

"SIRS,

"BEING informed by Mr. William Dodson that there is a piece of waste ground in Church Street near Roscommon House in Oxmantown, 50 yards [long] and 20 yards broad, or thereabouts, part of the security of the 'Forty-Nine Officers, which lieth convenient for a way from the said street into Oxmantown Green, where I intend to erect a mansion house, I make it my desire to you that you will put a value on that ground and set it out to be employed for such a way for my use, and Mr. Dodson will attend you and agree with you for the value, and when I understand what you are to have for it, I shall give order for your satisfaction.

"And remain your loving friend,

"ORMONDE."

In Ormonde's private accounts appear the cost for carriage of stones and building materials for this mansion. On 2nd April 1666, Dodson inquires if he is to proceed with the work.[2] It was never carried out. Had this design been executed, and had fashion followed in this direction, the Phœnix Park would have been surrounded by the habitations of the nobility and the wealthy, and it would have become to Dublin what Hyde Park is to London. In connexion with the rising character of this neighbourhood, the Corporation intended to establish a bowling green in this part.

Ormonde writes to the Countess of Tyrconnel, who had married Col. Oliver Fitzwilliam, Viscount Fitzwilliam of Merrion, created by Charles II., Earl of Tyrconnel :—

"MADAM,

"THE Mayor and Sheriffs of Dublin being about to make a public bowling place in Oxmantown Green, and the Mayor informing me that the sodds there, or in Stephens' Green are not fit for sodding it, but that others more fit are to be had on the lands of Meryong, I desire your Ladyship will give liberty to such as he shall appoint to cut & carry away as many sodds out of those lands where they may be best spared as shall be necessary, if your Ladyship consent, wherein not doubting.

"I remain, &c.

"Dublin Castle, 4 April 1664." "ORMONDE."[4]

And Ormonde gives liberty (9th March 1663–4) for the digging of stones in the quarry in the Phœnix Park, and of clay for making bricks to raise a wall about this bowling green.[5]

It was not only the Duchess of Cleveland that attempted to obtain a grant of the Phœnix Park from the King ;[6] Sir James Edwardes made a similar effort.

Ormonde thus writes to Secretary Coventry :—

"SIR, "Dublin, 30 Nov^r 1679.

"YOURS of the 22d sufficiently exposed the mystery of Sir James Edwardes's earnestness to pass his patent in England.

I hope such an endeavour to surprise his Ma^tie will make it harder to do hereafter. If that patent had passed and proved good, the park had been quite destroyed; future Chief Governors would not have ground of the King's to graze a horse on ; and we should have been prevented, in a suit his whole Army will make to him, for the site of that demolished priory and some acres about it to build an hospital upon, which will well consist with the subsistence of the park. The lands belonging to that priory which I conceive were demesnes to the Castle of Dublin (and are no more a concealment than the Castle) are not near 300 A. But whatever the number is, sure I am it could never be in custodiam to Colonel Hill or any body else, because the use of that land has been in the Chief Governors ever since the Dissolution of Priories. All this could not but be well known to my Lord Privy Seal and yet I find it passed his office."[7]

[1] calv. 196. [2] Ibid. 60. [3] cliv. 34. [4] cxiv. 46.
[5] Ibid. 273. [6] Life of Ormonde, vol. ii. p. 276. [7] calvi. 231.

No. 1.—Carte Papers; Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

Oxmantown was the place of exercise for the guards, and for the militia of the county of Dublin when embodied, and being laid out for building, another place must needs be selected. Stephen's Green was chosen.

"St. Stephen's Green.

"After our hearty commendations to your Lordship; and forsmuch as by reason of the building lately made upon Oxmantowne Green near the city of Dublin, the companies of horse & foot soldiers that were usually exercised there cannot have such convenience for that purpose as was formerly. We especially recommend it unto your Lordship to take present and effectual order that the ground upon Stephen's Green lately walled in, be forthwith made smooth & plain, and a fit place for exercising H.M.'s regiment of guards and the militia company of the said city and the suburbs thereof; in which, expecting your readiness and a speedy account of your doings therein, we bid your Lordship heartily farewell. 11th August 1668.

"Your Lordship's very loving friend,

"Ormonde."[1]

A few months later the Earl of Ossory, Lord Deputy for his father the Duke of Ormonde, asks for a clean approach to St. Stephen's Green. His letter is addressed to the Lord Mayor, aldermen, commons, and citizens of Dublin.

"After our hearty commendations to your Lordship, &c. Whereas his Grace the Lord Lieutenant formerly writ to your Corporation, desiring that St. Stephen's Green might be levelled and the ways made good unto it, that so his Majesty's guards might be there accommodated in the room of Oxmantown Green, which is now taken up with building; we, taking notice that a considerable progress is made in that work, desire your Lordship to lay down a course in this your present assembly for the perfecting thereof, and making a good pavement to the green, which will be not only of use for the guards & militia, but of ornament to the city. So not doubting of your compliance herein, we remaine, &c.

"Your Lordship's, &c. very loving friend,

"From His Majesty's Castle of Dublin, the 16th day of October 1668."

"Ossory."[2]

Ormonde's Horses.

Ormonde took some interest in his stables. He even ventured to breed horses, but was too much engaged in public business to pay that attention to the subject that breeding requires, and accordingly he failed to obtain such fine horses as he expected. And at length (but late in life) he handed over all his breeding stud to his son, the Earl of Arran, in disgust at his failure.[3] One would be glad to think however that his care was not all lost, and that the fine blood of the Kilkenny horses is derived in some degree from the sires that Ormonde introduced. The following letters from the Earl of Ossory, who was at this time acting as Lord Deputy to his father, the Duke of Ormonde, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and in attendance upon the King at Whitehall, gives some account of the Duke's stables.

"[Dublin] July 2d, 1664.

"I can give you an account of only two fillies that are fallen since your going away. The colts are well and very hopeful. Your Spanish horse is recovered and has covered those mares you appointed. Mr. Dodson tells me the park wall on the Phœnix side will be done at Michaelmas. Some of the deer are broke out and got to the mountain past recovery. The lurcher and greyhound were sent by me to Sir Richard Hastings, and both prove [ ]. Carrie, your French gardiner, is very laborious, and hath undertaken to make a fountain in the centre of the court-yard where the alleys meet at Kilkenny, which shall perpetually rise 24 foot high. My wife and little ones are all well, and she thinks herself most happy in the kindness you always honoured her withal, and in your remembering her. The guards, both horse and foot, are in very good condition; this morning I saw them.[4]

The following shows Ossory employed in looking for a sire, to be sent over to Kilkenny.

"Newmarket, 12 March 1674–5.

"My journey hither was upon the account of getting you a stallion, as well as my duty in waiting on the King. Upon the first news of your setting forth [from Ireland] or arrival, I shall not fail to move as you direct. And for a horse I have offered 110

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[1] Endorsed, "To y^r^ Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Commons, & Citizens of y^e^ Citty of Dublin." Vol. cxliv. p. 86.

[2] cxliv. 122. [3] See his letter page 185, post, dated 1 May 1684. [4] cxxx. 102.

No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued*.

guineas, which if not taken, I shal trust to Mr. Barton that served in Ireland, who has promised me his endeavours. Mr. Colt tells me my Lord Great Chamberlain intends to present you with one; but I will not on those hopes omit any opportunity. I have taken eare for laying in a small parcel of wine for your use, and I hope you will find your lodging[1] not very inconvenient. My letters hereafter shall be directed to my mother, believing that by the convenience of the ship of Kinsale they may not find you in Ireland, from whence I pray God send you a good voyage."[2]

The next shows Ossory nettled at Colonel Cooke for not estimating his horses at the value he set on them, and refusing to purchase them for his father, who had commissioned Colonel Cooke to purchase for him in England.

"[Whitehall] 24 September 1667.

"I have sprained my left arm by a fall I got this day a fox hunting. I offered Colonel Cooke a couple of horses for you at a hundred pounds, hearing he has a commission to buy some for you. One cost me fifty pieces in gold, and is known to be one of the best hunters in town, but has not shapes for thirty. The other is a Spaniard of seven years old (for which I have been offered fourscoure), and an admirable hunter; for I have tried him at the chase of the stag.[3] His objection to them is their leanness, being kept clean. If he bring you none, I will send you them at a venture. The controuller gives the King to supper immediately, and, [I] fear we shall have terrible doings."[4]

He returns again to the charge:—

"October 26, 1667.

"If Colonel Cooke has not skill in horses, yet he ought to have it, being a commissioner, in his reports. For it was neither of those I intended you that gave me the fall, and the bargain I offered was more in order to your service than my own profit; for I have parted with my Spaniah horse at the rate of threescore guineas, and will not take fifty for my gelding."[5]

In the following account by the Duchess of Ormonde of her visit to Carrick Park, there is a further notice of Ormonde's horses.

"Since I wrote last to you (writes the Duchess of Ormonde), I went to Carrick, where I had a view of a very ruinous house in the outward appearance of it, but preserved from any greater or more dangerous decays as to the falling of it. The orchard is not fine, but well planted with good fruit. But the park is, I think, the finest one of the bigness that can be seen anywhere, and the deer-wall the best of any that ever I saw, and all finisht, and the ground fully stocked with brave, large, tall deer.

"I had a sight also of five of your young colts, some three, some four years old; three fillies and two horse colts very handsome in others' opinions as well as mine; otherwise, perhaps, you would no more believe them to be so than you do the wine to be good that I commend, my skill in both being much alike.

"I lay one night at Kilcash,[6] and the next night at Thurles, where I found my Lady your mother well unto a wonder considering her age, and very inquisitive unto you."[7]

"Kilkenny, June 9 [1668]."

Ormonde was so anxious for sires to improve his breed that he was ready to make an attempt on the King's stables if he had been possessed of face enough to beg from his Majesty. But being too proud or too modest, he endeavoured to engage an old comrade in arms, Sir Nicholas Armorer, if he found himself furnished with a good face for begging, to undertake the office.

"Honest Claus (writes the Duke),

"Yours of the 23 of the last, writt in yo' hollyday hand, was given me some dayes after other letters of fresher date weare gotten over by the post. The young man for his owne sake as well as his Captain shall have all the furtherance I can give him without warrant from the King, & if I could from the Secretary be told it would not displease his Ma^tie, my assistance might be the more considerable.

"I am in great want of a couple of good stallions. I would have them large & such as had been good, rather than finely shapt & noe experience had of them. If

[1] Ossory's apartments at Whitehall. [2] CCXI. 338.

[3] He writes to his father, September 3, 1667, "I have been up before 5 this morning, and have "been out all day a stag hunting, by which I am so weary and sleepy as together with my "having nothing to inform my mother of, I presume here to beg her pardon for not writing "more" (CCXI. 192.) "I do often play with the King at tennis, by which I have now caught a "cold, &c." July 20, 1667. (CCXI. 182).

[4] In allusion probably to the night of dissipation to be expected. CCXI. 192.

[5] CCXI. 212. [6] The seat of Ormonde's brother, Colonel Richard Butler. [7] CCXIII.

No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued*.

the King's stable can furnish me with such I could be content somebody would begg for me. If your face can bear the office I doe not doubt of your dexterity. If any can be bought yo' needs the lesse expose or doe violence to your modesty.

"Farewell good Claus,

"Yo^rs,

"ORMONDE."[1]

Ossory having taken up his abode in London, much to his mother's regret at his leaving Ireland, where he might live so nobly and preserve his father's interest and his own, whereas in London he would be in debt in six months if any body would trust him,[2] Ormonde had now to employ some one else to look after his stables. For this purpose he engaged Sir William Flower, and the following is the Duke's first letter to him on the subject:—

"S^r, "Whitehall, 25 March 1668.

"You and I have not often corresponded this way. . . . . I desire the Controuller and you would take a speciall care of my breed of horses, and this summer prepare for wintering of colts, without which no horse can be halfe what he would be. If there be any now coming five or four, I wish they may be kept in the house, and, if they are likely, sent over to race together with two or three summer nags, if they can be gotten, good and easy goers.

"Your faithfull old friend & servant,

"ORMONDE."[3]

The next shows Ormonde's care for his breed of horses. It is addressed to Sir William Flower:—

"S^r, "Whitehall, 3^d Aprill 1668.

"On Monday next a groome will go hence with an Arabian horse for a stallion for this yeare, but he must cover only the strongest and largest mares. The Spanish horse I had from my Lord Dungannon getts (as I am told by one who knows him) no likely colts; yett he may serve to help the neighbourhood to mend the ordinary breed; as also my great 'Crop,' who should be well kept for that use. My Lord Glenally tells me some disease is gotten into my stable at Carrick, where the hopefullest colts and fillies are. I presume there has been so much care taken as to separate the sick from the sound. If 'Lindsey' be living, I wish he may cover at least two of my best mares; and that I had from Ned Vernon for one. My Lord Power will not refuse it. I would have (beside the young horses at Carrick and such others as you find fitt for transportation) the nag I bought from Hill—old 'Fairfax'—and the mare which was Tom Harman's, sent me over when my groome returns with another honest groome to help them hither. The Spanish horse called 'Neale,' if my son Ossory will not have him, may likewise be sent, for I like him not for breed. This is all in addition to what I writt last. My wife will begin her journey on Munday in Easter weeke.

"Yours,

"ORMONDE."[4]

But at the end of near twenty years, Ormonde, annoyed at his want of success, handed over all his stud to his son, Arran. In a letter, dated 1st May 1684, he thus writes to him:—

"Whilst I can remember it, I am to tell you that I have bin so unlucky or so much cheated in the breeding of horses that I am resolved to be troubled no more with them if you will take them all,—stallions, colts, and mares."[5]

ORMONDE'S HAWKS.

Ireland from of old was celebrated for her breed of hawks; but the native Irish do not seem to have given themselves to this sport, nor to the training of the birds; though fond enough of the chase of the wolf and the deer. In Henry VIII.'s day one of the English statesmen in Ireland sends Cromwell a present of a hawk as one of the three good things of that country; viz., a hawk, a hobby (or Irish nag), and an Irish mantle. A rhyme of Queen Elizabeth's day thus describes the Irish hawks:—

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[1] Endorsed, "A coppy of my Lord's to Sr. Nicholas Armorer, the 17 Dec. 1667."

[2] Duchess of Ormonde to her husband, 30th June [1668]. ccxlii. 10.

[3] Endorsed, "A copy of my Lord's to Sir William Flower, by Sir Oliver St. George." xlix. 330.

[4] ccxlix. 59. [5] ccxx. 35.

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No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

" Of Hawks which retain sundry names
The country store doth breed;
Whose names if patience will abide,
In order shall proceed.

" The Goshawk first of all the crew
Deserves to have the name;
The Falcon next for high attempts
In glory and in fame.

" The Tarsell next ensueth on,
Good reason 'tis that he
For flying hawks in Ireland next
The Falcon placed should be.

" The Tarsell Gentle's course is next,
The fourth peer of the land,
Combined to the Falcon with
A lover's friendly hand.

" The pretty Merlin is the fifth;
To her the Sparhawk's next;
And then the Jacke, and Musket last,
By whom the herds are vext.

" These are the hawks which chiefly breed
In fertile Irish ground,
Whose match for flight and speedy wing
Else where be hardly found." [1]

The English settled in Ireland therefore, who no doubt followed the manners of England in their taste for hawking, always employed English trainers for their hawks, as Ormonde appears to have done. But this sport, with all others, of course fell with the monarchy in the time of the Great Rebellion, and remained in oblivion during the rule of the Puritans.

The taste for field sports and horse racing returned however with redoubled zest at the King's restoration. The Cavaliers sang—

" A hound and a hawk no longer
Shall be tokens of disaffection:
A cock-fight shall cease
To be breach of the peace,
And a horse race an insurrection."

There are many traces of this taste in the Ormonde papers in the Carte collection. In the accounts rendered by Mr. Page, his secretary, to Ormonde, for "Moneys "received for Wooll Licences," which Ormonde evidently dedicated to his personal expenses, the sums spent upon his hawks and falconers are considerable. Amongst items such as "50*l.* to Mr. Richards for 25 boxes at the theatre ending 18 February "1666–7,"—"to Mr. Andrew Butwell for a perywig for your Grace, May 11, 1667, "12*l.*,"—"paid for another perywig, July 18, 1667, to Mr. Morton, 10*l.*,"—" to Mr. "Ludlow for foxes & ringtayles heads, 22^{s} Feb^{y} 1665–6, 15*l.*,"—"to a footman that "came express with a letter to Kilkenny from Dublin, Nov. 18, 1666, 12*s.*,"—"to "Mr. Rathorne, 12 January 1666–7, to buy Deficient Adventures for your Grace, "30*l.*,"—are found the following concerning hawks: "Paid to Mr. Mathews, your "Grace's falconer, in full of his bills from 30th Dec^{r} 1666 to 17 June 1667, for "board wages and salary, 69*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*;"—"March 26, 1666, to the same, a month's "dyet for himself and two men, and keeping three cast of hawks, 6*l.* 2*s.*" (and so periodically); "Gave to Angus Mchealy for bringing a cast of faulcons from the "Marquis of Antrim, 2*l.*"; "May 23^{d}, 1666, paid to Robert Wells towards his "charges in going to Mr. Browne, of the Neale, for an ayrie of hawkes, 1*l.*" [2]

On the 23rd July [1664] Ormonde writes to Mr. Mathew Harrison, his controller, and directs him to allow to Colonel Jeffreys all the middle story of the house at the

[1] "Image of Ireland," by John Derrick, A.D. 1581. Somers' Collection of Tracts, vol. i. pp. 873–875.
[2] ccxviii. 7.

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No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

Phenix,[1] except a partition at the gallery, which I would have reserved for Mr. Beling. As for the rider and the falconers who are at present lodged there, you must remove them to the lodgings over the stables, and the bayliffs to Chapel Izod;[2] and Mr. Halsey, the housekeeper, must have the use of the old buildings.[3]

In a letter to Colonel Marcus Trevor, Lord Dungannon, made by Ormonde Ranger of Ulster, with the care of the woods and game, the Duke writes: "Let me know "how our game of all sorts do thrive, how our hawks fly, and in what state country "matters are."[4]

Sir Allan Apsley, the Duke's correspondent in the following letters, distinguished himself in the service of Charles I. during the Civil War, and at the Restoration formed part of King Charles II.'s household. He seems to have been a warm friend and admirer of the Duke of Ormonde, and had a taste for field sports. He sends the following letter to Ormonde, with "a cast of the best tarsell gentles" he could procure:—

"May it pleare your Grace, "May the 12th 1663.

"Understanding from y^r^ Grace's most obliged servant, S^r^ Allan Brodrick, that your Grace desyred a castt of tersell gentles for y^r^ cock,[5] I have presumed to send y^r^ Grace a castt of the best I could procure att this tyme, when all our prime hawkes are in the middle of their mewing. They are very hoapfull young hawkes which the Dutchmen brought over flying,[6] and were chosen for the Kyng. I have a tersell gentle in the mew which flyes very high. When bee is fitt to drawe, which will bee about Bartholomew tyde, if your Grace please to send for hym I will send hym to yonr Grace. I doe confess there are hygher flyers now in Englande, and doe wish your Grace were here to helpe take them down.

"May God Almighty bless your Grace & all y^r^ family with the same generous bounty you have obliged your King & country.

"My Lord,
"Your Grace's most humble, &c.,
"A. Apsley."[7]

Sir Allan writes again to Ormonde a few years later from Oxford, where, probably, Parliament was at this time assembled, and sends him another cast of "tersell gentles," and with the tersells a bockrell:—

"My Lorde, "Oxforde, Oct^r^ y^e^ 20^th^ [1666].

"By this bearer, Thomas Mathews, I have sente your Grace a cast of tersell gentles and a bockrell. The tersells are very good hawkes. The bockrell flyes heigh, butt whether shee proove as good as I wish her I am doubtfull. There is also a falcon of hys owne which he ses is a very goode hauke. Hee is as good a falkoner as any wee have, and will shew your Grace these hawkes flying. Your Grace may please to keepe hym as long as you shall have any use of hym, and then returne hym to my Lorde.

"Your Grace's, &c.,
"A. Apsley."[8]

Colonel Edward Cooke, one of the Commissioners of the second Court of Claims, was the Duke of Ormonde's principal purveyor of hawks and hounds for hunting, and beech-mast and mustard balls for planting, and a grand authority on all country affairs. He seems to have been steward or manager of Lord Norreys' estate and others in England; and Ormonde made him Ranger of the newly-formed Phenix Park. His letters enliven the more serious tone of the Duke's ordinary correspondents of the troubled period he moved in. The following letter of his to the Duke gives an agreeable picture of the preliminaries for a season of gaiety at Kilkenny Castle, whither he and Lord Dungannon were about to repair with hosts of hawks, spaniels, and hounds, when the news of the appalling fire of London caused Colonel Cooke to stop short, or, to use his own phrase, to "holt, heave:"—

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[1] The King's Manor House of the Phenix stood in the Phenix Park where the Magazine (or Star fort) now stands.

[2] The Duke of Ormonde may be said to have made the Phenix Park. He induced the King to purchase the house and manor of Chapelizod from Sir Maurice Eustace and various other adjacent fields. The house of Chapelizod thenceforth was preferred by the Lord Lieutenants for a summer residence to the Phenix, which was old and dilapidated.

[3] calx. 15. [4] xlix. 190. [5] Woodcock?

[6] Fledged? [7] ccxiv. 305. [8] ccxv. 47.

No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

"My Lord (he writes),

"Having receaved the honour of your Grace's orders of the 12th I intended immediately to have putt them in execution myselfe, and marche in the head of that glorious hoast of hawkes, spaniells, and bounds.

"But on the receipt of this dreifful London alarum,[1] not knowing what influence it might have on y^r Grace's purpose of soe long a day at Kilkenny, I resolved to rally together those various forces from severall parts, but holt heave till further orders. Lacy and his regiment, I understand, are compleately reddy; my Lord Dunganon [2] is hastening down to dispatch away his Ulster militia of harriers and spaniells; and myself am provided (if the common enemy of partridges and feasants appear anything numerous in the field) to bring down with me a goshawke, a falcon, and a tarcell gentle, such as have imbraed themselves pretty well in blood. . . . If your Grace makes any considerable stay at Kilkenny I will rather mutiny and run away from my Commissioner's colours [3] than delay my attendance on your Grace.

"Be pleased to command us all positively, and I dare say the obedience will be suitable. I am sure my own shall be so in this and all things else, for I am (without reservation),

"My Lord, your Grace's, &c.,

"Dublin, September 18, 1666." "Ed. Cooke." [4]

The following year the Duke writes to Colonel Cooke in terms suggestive of the pleasure he felt at the temporary lull in business which followed his arrival at Kilkenny, a kind of Halcyon period in the perpetual gale of public business he was constantly involved in:—

"I am gotten hither (he says), and am yet in the happiest calm you can imagine. Fine weather, great store of partridge, a cast of merlins, and no business; and this may hold for a week." [5]

Some years later, when Ormonde was temporarily removed from office, and was about to live among the trees at Kilkenny, he prepared to provide himself (as one of his resources against dullness in that, to him, unusual condition of life) with a proper establishment of hawks. And he had no sooner arrived in Ireland from London, than he writes to his house-steward, Mr. James Clarke, to see if he could engage a proper falconer.

"In twenty hours after you saw us set sail (writes the Duke to Mr. James Clarke in London), we arrived in y^e River of Waterford, and before and with us all the vessels that were loaden with our goods, as by y^r last post you may have bin informed from Duncannon. Mr. Nelthrip will I hope be punctually complyed with, as his civill and obleidging dealing with me very well deserves. Finding it probable that I shall winter here, I am taking the best care I can to provide for divertisements suitable to y^e place and season, of which I feare to be most defective in hawking; and therefore, I desire you would once againe make triall whether Robin Squier may not be prevailed with to come over with good hawkes and dogs upon y^r old accompt; or if his husbandry will not admit of his absence, whether he will not send one good falkner and an assistant with his hawkes & dogs; which shall content mee; he making his bargain as well as he can with them. It is true they will be more imployed than they were in England; but then in recompense it is certaine they will be at less charge to him here than there; especially if he come over himself to settle them."

"Kilkenny, July 1, 1674." [6]

The following letter, still on the subject of hawks, is to the young Earl of Derby, who had married his granddaughter, to whom he in the same letter communicates the approaching marriage between the young Earl of Ossory and the daughter of Lord Hyde, afterwards made Earl of Rochester. She, however, died in giving birth to her first child, and the Earl of Ossory (who succeeded his grandfather as second Duke of Ormonde) married soon after Lady Mary Somerset, daughter of the first Duke of Beaufort.

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[1] The great fire of London.
[2] Lord Dungannon was Ranger of Ulster, with the care of the woods and game.
[3] He was one of the five Commissioners of the second Court of Claims, A.D. 1666-1669.
[4] xxxvi. 49.
[5] Ormonde to Col. Edwd. Cooke, Kilkenny, 19 August 1667. xlix. 272.
[6] cexix. 79.

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No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued*.

"St. James's Square, London, 15 July 1682.

"I AM much obleedged to your Lo'p for the offer you make me of a supply of hawks, after the disasters that have befallen mine.

"Your Lordship may be pleased to command that they put into a mew and fed there till a faulkner shall come to receive them, whom I send for by this post. If your Lordship can spare a cast of tassells they are the kind I desire. I am now to inform your Lordship that a match is concluded on betwixt my grandson James and my Lord Hyde's daughter, and that all circumstances are to my full satisfaction. I hope before I pass for Ireland your Lordship will see them at Chester. This account is due to you in many respects, especially because I know you, believe me to be,

"My Lord,

"Your most affectionate grandfather and most faithful,

"ORMONDE."[1]

Upon being removed from the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland by King James II., in 1685–6, Ormonde bade adieu to public business and retired to Cornbury Park, the seat of Henry Earl of Clarendon, about 12 miles north of Oxford. There he resolved to compose his mind and his memoirs with the aid of Sir Robert Southwell before his departure from the world, which took place only two years later. Thither he was accompanied by his hawks, as appears by the following letter: It is written to Ormonde's step-brother, George Mathew:—

"St. James's Square, London, Oct' 5, 1686.

"I AM going to-morrow to Cornbury to take the air, and some exercise, which I hope may prevent winter diseases. I have borrowed hounds, and have hawks of my own." He adds, "They say (for I know no more than is said abroad,) that this Parliament will be prorogued, and that one will be called for Ireland."[2]

The following was written in the interest of the '49 officers. The name of Ormonde's correspondent does not appear:—

"S[R], "May 1666.

"THERE being several ayeries of goshawkes in the county of Leitrim, in the woods upon the lands belonging to the '49 men, which I understand are not far from your dwelling; I therefore desire your particular care of all those hawks which timber in those parts; and that you will send strict orders that none do presume to take or any ways meddle with them, I having given order to my Lord Dungannon to send a person to you who hath skill and judgment in bringing the said hawkes hither in order to their being disposed to his Majestie's pleasure.

"S', Yours, &c.

"ORMONDE."[3]

ORMONDE'S HOUNDS.

Colonel Edward Cooke, of Highnam,[4] was, as has been seen said, one of the five Commissioners of the second Court of Claims. He was evidently given to field sports and country affairs, and for this reason was appointed by the Duke of Ormonde, ranger or keeper of the newly-formed Phœnix Park, and employed by him for purchasing horses and hounds, and furnishing him with beech-mast, Tewkesbury mustard balls, &c., for his park at Kilkenny, and other similar commissions. His letters are full of notices of such matters. On 24th August 1667, he writes to Ormonde from Highnam, "that as his Grace has allowed him, a beggar, the liberty of being a chooser, he has "the confidence to desire that a frigate rather than the pleasure-boat may meet him at "Milford rather than at Holyhead by the end of September." He proceeds to say, "I "have no manner of news to present your Grace with out of these parts. Deane Forest "is the scene on which both the Marquis of Worcester and myself act our daily parts, "and as often recount our duty to your Grace. All the particulars I can remember "I have taken care for, as mustard balls, walnuts, acorns, beech-mast; and I have "great hopes to provide a suitable kennel of beagles to your Grace's liking, for "tongue, speed, and stoop hunting; size and colour."[5]

In a long letter concerning principally the business of the Court of Claims of 12th December 1668, he says: "As to other affairs within the compass of my capacity; "the old beagles are well, and run well; every play-day we meet together: the old "wall of the park is as decayed as Dodson is in honesty, but the new work is good.

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[1] ccxix. 218. [2] ccxx. 89. [3] lii. 24.
[4] Query, Highnam Park, two miles west of Gloucester? [5] ccxv. 138.

"The deer thrive admirable well. The hares increase exceedingly. We keep the foxes under. But other game impair apace, because the ringtayles increase daily."[1]

On 25th November 1668, he writes from Dublin, "As to what relates to either of my capacities of keepership or commissionership, I shall humbly tender this short account. As for the fence of the park, it stands much better than formerly, the keepers taking the care on them to see it well mended where mending is needful. The does prove well; and all the deer look well. We almost daily kill foxes above ground, for all the earths are dug to such a shallowness that the foxes find no safety in them; but the common enemy, the ringtails,[2] begin to multiply amongst us; so that what with the Soldiers and them, there is scarce a partridge left about these parts. I hear trammels are carryed out every night under red coats."[3]

Sir Francis Aungier, Earl of Longford, writes (London, September 14th, 1680) to the Earl of Arran, the Duke of Ormonde's son, and Lord Deputy.

"This being Holyrood Day the King and Duke make an end of Buck-hunting at Mr. Secretary's lodge,[4] and to-morrow the Duke dines with the Artillery band. Adieu."[5]

The following year, on the same anniversary, Sir Nicholas Armorer writes to Ormonde from the same place.

"Enfield Chase, September 13, 1679. Mr. Secretary commands me to send you his service. We were to make this Holyrood Day because to-morrow is Sunday, but the rain has driven us home. The huntsmen are to bring home a brace of bucks to be hung up by the hornes upon the great tree before the door, and there, horns at least twenty, are to sound the mort;[6] and after to driuk the King's health out of these horns. The Irish folks come in course every day, and will not be forgot in this great day of ceriimonie."[7]

ALLEGORICAL ADDRESS TO ORMONDE.

We shall conclude this series of illustrative papers with an exceedingly curious poetical piece written on occasion of Ormonde's fourth Lord-Lieutenancy, entitled, "A NAVALL ALLEGORY, by the Register of the Admiralty in Ireland. Although many of the allusions (for the most part explained in the notes which we have thought it well to append) are obscure, the "Navall Allegory" contains a humorous summary of the political history of Irish Ormonde's career from 1641 to 1677.

"To his Grace James, Duke of Ormonde, as Grand Pilott of the good Shipp Ireland, upon his foweerth expedition in that Botome. [A.D. 1677.]

"What weather are wee like to have? Or what
Long voyage are wee goeing that you're att
The helme this fourth tyme and take in hand
The whip s'tafe of the Sword and Cheife Command?
When first you took it Boreas, Rebellion, blew
An Ulster stress of winde which over threw
Both Church and State untill you sailed close-hauled
Into the smoothenys a Cessation called.
Next turne you tooke at Ireland's ticklish helme,
Was when the Pope and Nuncio plagued the Realme
With spiritual frauds and bugbear fulmination,
And when Rump reigned in carnall usurpation.
Then did you wisely lash the helme a lee,
And put the Shipp a Try till you could see
What saile to make. You spooned away before
The wind and sea untill the storm was oër.
Without a knott of saile you drove twelve yeare,
Tossed with the floods of hopes and ebbs of fears.
So drawn about with tides and currents motion
And having crossed a wide Atlantic Ocean,
You made the coast of Ireland, and then once more
You took the helme and bore in with the shore.
A noble pilotage! For though the weather
Seemed fair (the King restored) yet you had neither
Compass nor Card nor Running Glass, nor line,
Yet stood the course your wisdom did divine

[1] ccxv. 274. [2] Kites. [3] ccxv. 271.
[4] On his retirement from the office of Secretary of State the King granted Mr. Secretary Coventry a lodge in Enfield Chase, for his occupation.
[5] ccxliii. 250.
[6] The air sounded at the death of the stag in hunting. [7] ccxliii. 250.

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No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued*

Amidst a thousand rocks. Here lay a sand
Of Souldiers' Interest [1] (some in Command,
Some out). There a dangerous sheife
Of vext Adventurers [2] and men of peif.
Here a strange tide of Innocents did sett in
Which spoiled the fishing, Nocents were so thin.[3]
There Connaught purchasers [4] and Transplantees
Meeting a thousand sorts of bold grantees,
Made a growne sea. Here came a hazy fog
Of dark Provisos [5] which the Act did clog.
There arose clonds of several sorts of men
(Whose names I can't remember one of ten).
Ensigne,[6]—Mero motu,—Men reprizable,
Nominees,—and such as never yet were able
To set their foot on land. All made a noise
Like sheet-flown sails. The Court-Claims swearing boys
With paraphrased oaths, steeled with pretence of clause
In Act Explanatory and other laws,
Beget a damned confusion fore and aft,
Whilst some rejoiced,—some fumed,—some cried,—some laughed.
Sometimes a flaw of wind (or angry vote
Of Parliament) would overset the Boat.

All this while you (I mean, Great Ormonde, you)
Stood right in with the Land; kept the Ship to
The King's and Country's Interest; and when a puff
Of other wind did blow, you kept your Luff,
And got to windward. Thus we all, though late
Came to an anchor in Certificate.[7]
When, having stopped a tide, at length we went
All safe ashore in Letters called Patent.
Some of the fleet stayed in the Bay, Decree,[8]
Some hall'd in the open road of Letteree.[9]

Thus landed all, the freight and Cargo paid
Year's value,[10] Subsidie, and Chimney aid.
We went to sleep till the Exchequer bees
Woke us again, and stung us with their fees
And wild demands. Oh King! Is it your intent,
After these 'scapes, the hurricane quite spent
Should stave and sink us? Or that a local swarm
Of pilfering pieceroons should do us harm?

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[1] The Soldier Interest was of two kinds, the Royalist or The (1640) Officers, all "In Command," *i. e.* Commissioned Officers: the Cromwellian, part Private Soldiers, or "Out" of Command.

[2] The Adventurers were "vexed" at being deprived by 17 & 18 Chas. II. ch. 2. sec. 5 (Act of Explanation passed in December 1665) of one-third of their lands.

[3] The new English interest were discontented at so many of the Irish being decreed Innocent by the Court of Claims.

[4] The English, concerned in setting out their Lots in Connaught in Cromwell's time to the Irish, which they purchased through fraud and force at under rates, but were confirmed to them by the Act of Settlement.

[5] Men of influence at Court and elsewhere got special Provisos, which much obstructed the general rules of Settlement to the vexation of the new English Interest in general who had not the same means of influence.

[6] "Ensignmen" were those who had ranged themselves under the King's Ensigns in the Army of Irish which was formed during his exile in France and Flanders, and were promised restitution by the King's Declaration, embodied in the Act of Settlement (Clause XXV.) "Mero-motu Men" were those Irish restored at the King's first return by Letters Patent, of which "mero-motu" is a phrase. Those patents obtained before 30 November 1660, the date of the King's Declaration of Settlement, were by the Act of Settlement made good; those after that date were voidable (sec. 128).

[7] The Commissioners of the Court of Claims were to "Certify" their Decrees to the Lord Lieutenant in order to the claimant's obtaining Letters Patent thereon (14 & 15 Chas. II. ch. 2. sec. 34.)

[8] Papists and Protestants who were decreed Innocent were thereby re-invested with their ancient title, and rested secure with their mere Decree. Perhaps, however, it may allude to those that rested on their Decrees without taking out Letters Patent.

[9] "Letterees" were such Irish as had obtained the King's Letters for restitution in the early months after his Restoration. But they were put out again by the Act of Explanation.

[10] The new English Interest paid a fine of a year's value to the King for confirming their Cromwellian title by the Act of Settlement (14 & 15 Chas. II. ch. 2. secs. 131, 132).

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"No!" quoth the King, "I'le rather make James go
A fourth trip for Ireland." "Let it be so"
Cried one and all. Thus did with cheerful voice
The whole Ship's crew from stem to stern rejoice.

The Post Scrip.

The greater was their joy because they all
Hoped Ossory (their friend) father Admirll,
Ossory the Great, the honest, and the stout,
Might by his means at helm have t'other bout.
"Were he," quoth they, "but Boatswain, all were well;
He would'nt the cables nor the anchors sell;
Make stays and shrouds of rotten ropes, nor let
Harl'd kenks into the running rigging get.
All sheaves should in their blocks run yare and clever.
Capstans gear true. The pumps of Justice never
Be 't fault, but always fit the hold to free
From what can dangerous or can noisome be.

Ormonde and Ossory don't sail for wages;
They have great cargoes of their own, and gages
For Ireland's Common Interest still to be true,
And make the highway to the Law be their due.
Let's drink their healths—Here's to 'em, my hearts of gold,
Ossory the young, and Ormonde never old."[1]

In respectfully submitting to your Lordship this account of the Carte Collection, we are sensible how very inadequate is the notion which can be formed of its richness, its variety, and its immense historical value, whether from our own description of its contents or from the original documents, interesting as many of them are, by which we have attempted to illustrate it. We can only venture to hope that what we have written may at least serve to invite the attention of historical students to this vast, but too long neglected, repertory of information regarding the history of one of the most important periods in our annals. To the original materials of the history of England, political and social, during the period of the Commonwealth and Restoration, it forms a most valuable supplement; for those of the history of Ireland during the same period it may almost be said to be the sole available repository.

In conclusion, we feel bound to repeat our warmest acknowledgment, more than once expressed in former Reports, of the uniform courtesy and ready kindness which we have experienced during our lengthened researches in the Bodleian Library at Oxford. To its distinguished head, the Reverend H. O. Coxe, and to every official of the Bodleian, we shall ever feel deeply grateful, and our association with this great Library will remain one of the most agreeable recollections of our lives.

We have the honour to remain,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient servants,
C. W. Russell, D.D. John P. Prendergast.

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[1] lxix. 333.*

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No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

Appendix A.

Contents of Lord Gormanston's Cabinet captured at Lord Fingal's, in the County of Cavan, 17th April 1643.

The following Calendar or Abstract made by Carte of the contents of Lord Gormanston's cabinet, seized in 1643, throws light on the early proceedings of the insurgent Irish, particularly those of The Pale. The originals were amongst Lord Egmont's papers, representative of Sir Philip Perceival, a prominent privy councillor in Ireland in 1641 and the following years, who no doubt got possession of them through the place he held at the Council Board. Lord Gormanston was made Commander-in-chief by the gentry of the Pale.—*See* tit. 12.

"Letters, &c., taken in Lord Gormanston's Papers, at Loughramer hard by Lord Fingal's house, in Co. Cavan, and delivered at the Council Board, by Lieutenant Hatcher, on 17 April 1643.

1. Lord Dunsany to Lord Gormanston, from Rathreagh, 1st Jan. 1641-2. That he had according to his directions sent as many men and in as good order as he could procure; had been in Westmeath and Longford to reconcile the factions, particularly Andrew Nugent of Donore; and intimated his Lordship the fittest to have the command of them. He was treating with Longford and hoped to prevail with them to march where Gormanston should please, though Roger Moore had sent to them also. He hoped his Lordship would think he was not slowest in his endeavours to do his dread Sovereign service: and intreats him "that as I have formerly written you would take "some present course whereby his Majesty may be informed of our proceedings. I "have also taken a course to get intelligence from most parts of the kingdom."

2. Lord Gormanston's order to Nicholas Dowdal, High Sheriff of Meath (4th Jan. 1641-2), to send him a schedule of the Names of the Collectors of the several baronies charged by Colonel McMahon for arrears.

3. Edward Dowdal of Monktown's speech to the Gentlemen in arms in Meath assigning the Causes to be—1st. For a free exercise of Roman Catholic religion; 2nd. Restitution of H.M.'s Prerogative invaded by the English; 3rd. Independency of this country oppressed by the Parliament of England.

4. Richard Butler, of Castlecomer, to his Cousin, 21st Dec. 1641. Come from Kilkenny where Lord Mountgarret was with great forces and had sent thence all the Protestants. Luke Byrne and Feagh McRedmond were with 2,000 men in Co. Carlow.

5. Pass from Thos. Barnewall to Thos. O'Carrol } 7th Dec.
Do. Lord Gormanston to Pk. Laughlin. } 15th „

6. Lord Gormanston to the nobility and gentry at Dulevk, 8th Feb. 1641-2. To settle among themselves a course for provisions.

7. Lords Justices and Council to Lord Gormanston. W. Parsons and J. Borlace; La. Dublin, Ant. Midens. R. Ranelagh, J. Dillon, Adam Loftus, J. Temple, T. Willoughby, Rt. Meredith; thanking him for his advertisements, desiring him to meet the nobility and gentry of Meath at Navan, and then to certify what they resolve on the Lords Justices letters that they may deliver arms for 500 men, such as the country should appoint, which with the arms already there they hoped would suffice for the safety of the country.—[2nd Nov. 1641.]

8. Desire of the gentry of Dublin that Lord Gormanston should continue in command, Lusk, 25th Jan. 1641-2. Luke Netterville, Jo. and T. Finglas, Peter Cruise, G. Blackney, Law. Belling, Phil. Hore, Thomas, James, and N. Russell, T. Fitzwilliams, James and Edward Bermingham, Alexr. Aylmer, Andrew Barnewall, W. Travers, T. and Walter Conron, Patrick Caddle, and Richard Pentany sign it.

9. Account of haggards about the Navan lately burnt, belonging to Protestants. By whom threshed off.

10. Robert Nugent to Lord Gormanston, proposing a meeting between him, Mountgarret, and Sir Phelim O'Neil, to make up all jealousies and differences between them, or at least to send some lawyers and clergy as their Commissioners to do it.

11. Richard Barnewall of Crickstown to Lord Gormanston, 27th Feb. 1641-2. Represents their case as desperate without a better course for provisions. That Lord Gormanston's uncle, Moore, was at Nass with 2,000 men and but 200 muskets.

12. Gentry of Meath appointing Lord Gormanston Commander-in-chief, 9th Jan. 1641-2. Signed, Fingal. Slane, Trimleston, R. Barnewall, Laurence, Nicholas, and E. Dowdal, Thos. Nangle, James and Peter Cusack, Pat. Bermingham, Valerian Wesley, Pat. Segrave.

13. Earl of Fingal to Lord Gormanston from Kilbrue, Sunday: That he had endeavoured to draw forces in those parts to Drogheda, but on General Byrne's letter had sent them to Kilsonghlan, where the enemy was to be on Monday morning.

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No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

14. Lord Slane to Lord Gormanston, 16th April 1642. "My Lord, Sithence my coming home I have heard certain intelligence that there are 3,000 Scots landed with Colonel Munro, and 7,000 more daily expected. My Lord of Ardes hath 5,000 ready to join with them. Sir Phelim hath butt a firkin and a half of powder, so as unless you procure Terence Coughlan his sudden despatch of those letters to the State we are all undone. Therefore I shall earnestly desire that your Lordship delay no time, but instantly send for him and not alter, my cousin Plunket or Sir William Hill being the fittest men to go. Tirlagh O'Neil is of the same opinion, and thinks it most necessary, being assured his brother [Sir Phelim] will be very glad of it, and all those that are engaged in this unfortunate business. If you omit this opportunity I doubt not of sudden ruin, which I hope may be prevented by taking this course. It is fitter to employ them, than those that declared themselves; for if others be employed it will be known it is our request by reason of our weakness; whereas it will be supposed these men were sent without our privity. Thus not doubting of your Lordship's care therein, I remain, your Lordship's, &c.—SLANE. There are not above 800 about Dundalk, who do not intend to assault it, being not provided to do it, and [being] out of hopes to recover the same by reason of the fortifications made within the town lately."

15. Lord Gormanston to his wife, desiring her not to come to him, being wounded. 31st Jan. 1641.

16. Lady Gormanston to her husband. London, 8th June 1641. About the battle of Sedan, Count Soissons killed. The King passing the Bill for abolishing the Court of Star Chamber, High Commission Court, &c. Earl of Denbigh and his daughter, Lady Kinalmeaky overturned in a barge under London Bridge, but saved.

17. James Fleming to Lord Gormanston, from Syddan, expecting an attack the next morning, with receipt of 10 lbs. from his Lordship.

18. Emer McMahon, R. Bellings, Roger Moore, Gerald Fennel, Mor. Flaherty, Tibbot Burke, Peter Clinton, Barthw. Dillon, and James Cusack to Lord Gormanston, from Kilkenny, Thursday, 20th July 1642. That they had received his Lordship's letters that morning at 8 o'c.; they were two days in coming. Cars and horses should be sent to the county of Wexford [for] the powder and arms from Dunkirk, &c.; and desire him to leave there a competent provision for security of the place, which the council now enabled [by] this supply would effectually take care of, and keep the enemy at a further distance.

19. Inventory of Lord Gormanston's household stuff at his death in December 1629, taken 11th Jan. 1629-30.

20. Fr. Thomas Fleming to the Lords of Meath. Wednesday, sent by his brother James (as it seems) from Galway. He says that he had wrote abroad for help, presses an union among them, and says that the last merchant's (Mr. Darcy's nephew's) powder, all to three firkins is with friends, and he hoped to get some of it.

21. Richard Barnewall, R. Belling, Robert Nugent, and Piers Butler (too few to make a council) to Lord Gormanston, from Kilkenny, 23rd July 1642; advises him to return to Wexford, and get what powder he could from thence, leaving the least quantity he could prevail with the town to be content with. Complain of the stubbornness of the people.

22. Fr. Fleming to James Delinor or Joseph Sarsfield, &c. from Ardagh, 1642; that the Scots were as yet towards the Newry, and resolved to march towards Monahan.

23. Todd Netterville to Lord Gormanston, from Balleygan, 6th Feb. 1641-2; that he will not spare his men at present from defence of his house.

24 Patrick Segrave to John Roe at Waringston, from Killeglan, 1st Jan. 1641-2; threatening to come with 200 men if he did not send the cows.

25. Lord Trimleston to his cousin, 9th January 1641-2.

26. Warrant for Laurence Dowdal and Patrick Betagh for levying money, 29th July 1642.

27. Luke Netterville to Capt. Bartholomew Fitzgerald, to come with his men, and restore five or six musketts.

28. Protection of Lord Gormanston, Philip Reilly and Sir Phelim O'Neil to E. Bermingham's castle, 18th Jan. 1641-2.

29. Lord Gormanston to the Lords of Meath, for supplies from Gormanston. 27th Dec. 1641.

30 Earl of Fingal's order not to molest Richard Allen in threshing the vicar of Knockwarke's wheat. 14th Dec. 1641.

31. Lord Gormanston's pass for W. Cawan. 15th Dec. 1641.

32. N. Dowdal's order for levying 20 beeves, and 10 barrels of bread on the barony of Dunboyne, to be sent on Wednesday to Col. Reilly's regiment at the siege of Drogheda. 22nd Dec. 1641.

33. Do. do. on the barony of Skreene.

34. Do. do. on the barony of Dunboyne, for 20 beeves and 17 barrels of bread. 6th Dec. 1641.

35. Patk. Barnewall to his cousin, sending copies of the oath the gentlemen took yesterday and the declaration which Col. Byrne promised to send him.

36. Christr. Barnewell to his cousin, sending 10 beeves, 12th Dec. 1641.

37. Applotment of the barony of Mayfenragh, [Co. of Meath], putting 27 men on the parish of Ratheor, and the town of Longwood for month; bread for 10 days, &c. 17th Feb. 1641-2.

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No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

38. Petition of Patrick Sedgrave of Killeglan to the Lords Justices and Council, drawn by Nicholas Plunket and in his hand, representing his dutiful behaviour since the rebellion, being pillaged by 200 Irish, his house plundered, narrowly escaping with his life, his house fired by the King's forces. Desiring leave to dwell in peace in the remains of his house, &c.

39. Patrick Sedgrave to J. Rowe of Waringstoun, from Killeglan, Saturday, 1641; desiring him to meet the General of the barony of Dunboyne a Ratoath to-morrow at 1, and to bring the beeves and bread with him. He had also directions to speak with him about some business from the camp at Drogheda.

40. Lord Gormanston, Lord Trimleston, &c. appointing the Earl of Fingal General of the Horse. January 1641-2.

41. Lord Fingal's warrant to Richard Allen of Trim, to seize on corn, and thrash it for the maintenance of the army.

42. E. Beytagh's and Christopher Barnewall's warrant to ditto, on sight of the above warrant. 9th Dec. 1641.

43. Hugh Brady's receipt of 20 beeves from the collector of the barony of Skreen. 20th Jan. 1641-2.

44. Edw. Dowdal's warrant for 27 beeves on the said barony. 15th [Jan. 1641-2].

45. Summons of George Barnewall of Cookstown to meet at Skreen, and bring the last plot of beeves. 15th Jan. 1641-2.

46. Roger Moore and other commanders at the siege of Drogheda; their commission to Nicholas Sutton to be a colonel and raise a regiment. 15th Dec. 1641.

47. John Netterville to Ignatius Plunket. 4th March 1641-2.

48. The King's proclamation against the rebels.

49. R. Plunket to the gentry and Lords of the Pale, exhorting them to persevere as he had been a means to invite them to appear (in arms) in the blessed cause. Bewly, 28th February 1641-2.

50. To Patrick Barnewall, Abbot of Mellifont.

51. Lord Gormanston's warrant to block up the harbour of Drogheda. 30th Jan. 1641-2.

52. Indulgence of Pope Adrian VI. to the graines which he blessed at the request of Cardinal Laquirame Barbant, A.D. 1523, confirmed by Pope Paul V. in 1607, and by Urban VIII. 25th Jan.

53. Christopher Fitzgerald to the Earl of Kildare, 28th Dec. 1641; giving an account of his house of Taghton's being seized by Mr. Gaydon, G. Walshe, and Colonel Garret Talbot.

54. Nicholas Wogan to Earl of Fingal, from Mynalvy, 5th Feb. 1641-2, that the muskets his Lo'p ordained to be sent were left at Ratheoffy, to guard his house; what he had at Mynalvy were Lewis Dempsey's. He had sent his men to learn what would be concluded on at Taragh; desires his Lo'p to send him word what news from Drogheda. G. Aylmer, Thomas Ashe, and Higgins, a Dominican, carried prisoners to Dublin.

55. Roger Moore's warrant to James Helen to be captain and raise 100 men. 6th December 1641.

56. John Eustace to his cousin R. Barnewall.

57. Gentlemen of Kildare's Commission to assessors of the Barony of Naass, and te give account to Christopher Eustace, of Newland, and W. Eustace, of Cradockstown. Signed, Sir Andrew Aylmer, Sir Robert Talbot., Barnaby Britten, Nicholas Wogan, James and William Fitzgerald, Chr. Eustace.

59. Commissioners of Kildare appointing a market at Athy. 17th Jan. 1641-2. Signed, Andrew Aylmer, R. Talbot, G. Aylmer, Sir Robt. Talbot, Barnaby Britten, Nich Wogan, James & William Fitzgerald, Christ. Eustace.

60. Christ. Archbold's pass for Denis Dowling. 9th Jan. 1641-2.

61. Col. Piers Fitzgerald's commission to Capt. Oliver Fay, of Ballaghinrone. 23rd Dec. 1641.

62. Maur. Eustace to Col. Sutton, Castle Martyn. 2nd Jan. 1641-2.

63. Oliver Louth's order for several persons to attend on Thomas Roome for the King's service, with instructions to Capt. John Habbe. 28th Jan. 1641-2.

64. Peter Clinton to Jas. Plunket, of Keiserstown, Esq. 14th Feb. 1641-2.

65. ——— Warrant to Math. Penteny, of Ardee, to be Quartermaster. 5th March 1641-2.

66. Orders of Oliver Louithe, 29th Jan. 1641-2, for the town of [ ] to provide 120 soldiers.

67. Christ. Barnewall to Sir Christ. Bellew, Patrick Bellew of Vardenstown and Js. White, of Belregan, 5th Dec. 1641, inviting them to join him with their forces next day. The words are—

"I pray you to be here to-morrow with such forces of horse and foot as you can possibly make, wherof if you will fail there is a course to be taken for the ruin of yourself and your estate which I advise you to prevent. Even so, with my best wishes to yourself I rest,

"Your Worship's very loving cousin,

"CHRIST. BARNEWALL.

"From my Camp, 5th Dec. 1641.

"P.S.—Let Mr. Bellew, of Verdanstown, and Mr. White, of Belreegan, expect no better usage unless they shall give their attendance with their forces."

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No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

68. Christopher Barnewall's protection to Patrick Cashel, of Dundalk, for his goods. 18th Dec. 1641.
69. O. Louith's order to Captain Babbe to seize English goods, &c. 21st Feb. 1641-2.
70. Do. do. for levying 1 Soldier out of every £0 *a.* in the county. 13th Feb. 1641-2.
71. O. Louith's order to Captain Babbe to thresh an haggard, &c. 10th Dec. 1641.
72. O. Louith's pass to N. O'Down and Patrick Magrath. 24th Jan. 1641-2.
73. ,, order to Captain Babbe to come up with his forces and to bring Col. Brian O'Neil with him.
74. Christ. Barnewall's order to Mathw. Pontaine. 28th Dec. 1641.
75. O. Louith's, Christ. Barnewall, and Jas. Plunket's orders to collectors of the barony of Dundalk to take up 1 cow in each plough land, or 4 nobles in lieu thereof. Carrestown, 5th Feb. 1641-2.
76. Sir Phelim O'Neal's warrant to Capt. Thos. Kappock. 16th Feb. 1641-2.
77. Col. McMahon's pass to Fr. Patk. Taaffe and his garrons. Old Bridge, 30th Dec. 1641.
78. Philip O'Reilly to William Moore, Esq., 21st Oct. 1641, to borrow his black horse, Morocco saddle, good bridle, and his petronels, to be conveyed to him by the bearer, so that none may get a sight of them for fear of a discovery. To send also the piece he had from [ ], by Owen Brady, the bearer, at nightfall; and if he had any pikes to send as many as Owen Brady and O. McDonnell could carry; and give them directions not to take his way; and if he could send him another horse with the like saddle it were well; to send also the key of petronels (the pretence being that a trusty fellow had undertaken to inform him certainly where he might between that date and Sunday come upon three of the rebels, though he could not directly set down the night). He desired him to keep all this secret to himself; otherwise all the preparation would be in vain, for the rebels have so many friends near us that they will presently suspect the preparation. 21st Oct. 1641.
79. Malachi, Archbishop of Tuam, to Serjeant-Major Barrett, 1st July 1642, about measures for opposing the English advanced to Athlone.
80. Phil. Reilly's and Js. Fleming's pass to L. Fitzallen, of Trim. 6th Dec. 1641.
81. Sir Phelim O'Neil to Patrick O'Hagan, for account of cows he had seized in the Largy, 27th Dec. 1641, taken in Captain Neil's pocket.
82. Capt. Barnaby Byrne's, of Knockdriet, co. Wicklow, owning to serve under his brother, Brian Byrne, of Kilternan, for the destruction and banishment of Hercticks and Schismatics, &c. 27th March 1642.
83. Lord Gormanston's Commission to Philip Hore, of Kilsallaghan, to be Treasurer of the Catholic Army in the co. of Dublin. 12th Feb. 1641-2.
84. R. Caddel's orders to the Collectors of the Barony of Dunboyne to send 21 beeves and 11 barrels of bread to Harbertstown for the army at the siege of Drogheda. 5th Jan. 1641-2.
85. Warrants to Capt. Phil. O'Reilly to seize all plate in Belturbet. Signed, Phil. O'Reilly. 28th Feb. 1641-2; and 2nd March, signed Christ. Brady, for supplying Phil. O'Reilly with corne.
86. Do. for cessing 120 men till 120*l.* was paid out of the Lapsed Titles in the co. of Cavan. 24th March 1642.
87. Sir Phelim O'Neil's Commission to Capt. Fox to be Serjeant-Major of the Province of Meath, and third to him over the Catholic Army. 15th Jan. 1641-2.
88. Col. Roger Moore, L. Byrne, and J. Byrne to Serjeant-Major Felix Byrne to come and join them at the Naal.
89. Mathew Cusacke, Priest's Certificate of J. Huxley and his wife being Roman Catholics.
90. Hugh O'Byrne to Phelim Byrne: hopes good news from Drogheda. 19th Jan. 1641-2.
91. J. Morphy, Priest's Certificate of J. Huxley, of Rath, and Grace Salsbury, his wife, being Roman Catholics. 10th Dec. 1641.
92. Ph. Rely's Order to Capt. Dowdal to march to Kells, Navan, and Mornanstown. 18th Dec. 1641.
93. Patrick Segrave's receipt for 6 cows of the barony of Dunboyne in consideration of his loss. 19th Dec. 1641.

The end.[1]

[1] ciii. 163.

Appendix B.

Catalogue of Original King's Letters under Sign Manual and Privy Seal, addressed some few to the Lords Justices, but principally to the Duke of Ormond, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, from the year 1660 to the year 1669, contained in Volume 41, Volume 42, and Volume 43 of the Carte Papers.

[The letter R. in old English in the outer margin signifies that there is a memorandum on the Letter of its having been enrolled in Chancery in Ireland. The letter S. that it appears to have been entered at the Signet Office. The Letters A. G. that it had been enrolled with the Auditor General of Ireland.

The numbers on the inner margin give the pages where the Letters are to be found in the Volumes.

A running number in brackets has been added to the catalogue to make it easy to find any person named in a Letter by the Alphabetical Index.]

Vol. XLI.

		page	
(1.)	Philip Carpenter, to be Serjeant at Arms to the Parliament. June 30, 1660	1	
(2.)	William Molloy, to be Clerk of the Common Pleas. July 10, 1660	2	R.
(3.)	Oliver Jones, to be Clerk of Affidavits for Connaught. July 20, 1660	3	
(4.)	George Rutledge, to be leather sealer of Leinster. July 20, 1660	4	R.
(5.)	Thomas Seele, B.D., to be Provost of Trinity College, Dublin	5	R.
(6.)	William Currer, M.D., recommendatory of him seeking to be Physician of Charitable Institutions	6	
(7.)	Dr. William Currer, to be Physician to the Army in Ireland. July 30	7	
(8.)	John Bramhall, D.D., Bishop of Derry, to be Archbishop of Armagh	8	R.
(9.)	Samuel Pullein, D.D., Dean of Clonfert, to be Archbishop of Tuam, and to have the Bishopric of Enaghdoin, in Commendam on account of its exility. August 3	9	R.
(10.)	Thomas Fulmar, Bishop of Ardfert, to be Archbishop of Cashel. August 2, 1660	10	R.
(11.)	James Margetson, Dean of Christ Church, Dublin, to be Archbishop of Dublin. August 3, 1660	11	R.
(12.)	Henry Lesley, Bishop of Down and Connor, to be Bishop of Meath and Clonmacnois. August 3, 1660	12	R.
(13.)	Edward Synge, Dean of Elphin, to be Bishop of Limerick. August 3, 1660	13	R.
(14.)	John Parker, B.D., Dean of Killaloe, to be Bishop of Elphin. August 6, 1660	14	R.
(15.)	Robert Price, Dean of Connor, to be Bishop of Leighlin and Ferns. August 6, 1660	15	R.
(16.)	George Baker, B.D., to be Bishop of Waterford. August 6, 1660	16	R.
(17.)	Michael Boyle, Dean of Cloyne, to be Bishop of Cork. August 6, 1660	17	R.
(18.)	Robert Lesley, to be Bishop of Dromore. August 6, 1660	18	R.
(19.)	Jeremy Taylor, D.D., to be Bishop of Down and Connor. August 6, 1660	19	R.
(20.)	George Wilde, LL.D., to be Bishop of Derry. August 6, 1660	20	R.
(21.)	Dudley Cooley, of Castle Carbery, Co. Kildare, to have Ardkill and Collinstown, Co. Kildare. August 6, 1660	21	R.
(22.)	Edward Worth, Dean of Cork, to be Bishop of Killaloe. August 7, 1660	22	R.
(23.)	Henry Hall, D.D., Dean of Cashel, to be Bishop of Killala and Achonry. August 7, 1660	23	R.
(24.)	Robert Lesley, to be Bishop of Dromore. August 10, 1660	24	R.
(25.)	Ancient native inhabitants of Cork City, to be forthwith restored to their former houses, lands, and freedoms. August 12, 1660	25	
(26.)	Ancient native inhabitants of Cork City, their petition to the King, and his Majesty's Fiat thereon and Ormond's certificate. July 31	26	
(27.)	Ancient native inhabitants of Cork City, report on their conduct signed Ormond, Valentia, G. Hamilton. February 13, 1660-1	27	
(28.)	Earl of Clanbrassil, discharge to be given him according to his petition. August 16, 1660	28	

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No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

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		p.	
(29.)	Sir Faithful Fortescue, to be Governer of Carrickfergus. August 21, 1660	29	
(30.)	Christopher Roper, recommendatory of him to the Lords Justices. August 31, 1660	30	R.
(31.)	William Davys, Esq., eldest son of Sir Paul Davys, to be Clerk of the Privy Council after the death of Sir Paul Davys. August 28, 1660	31	
(32.)	John Lesley, Bishop of Rapho, to have the Deanery of Rapho in Commendam for having built a castle at Rapho which cannot be repaired under 300*l.* September 10, 1660	32	
(33.)	Patrick Lambert, to be Feudatory and Escheator of Connaught. September 3, 1660	33	
(34.)	Richard Power, Esq., to be Governor of Waterford. September 7, 1660	34	
(35.)	James Durham, Major, to be Captain of Foot. September 18, 1660	35	
(36.)	Sir Maurice Eustace, Lord Chancellor, to have a pension of 1,500*l.* a year above the profits of his office. September 18, 1660	36	R.
(37.)	John Westley, of the City of Dublin, Chief Examiner in Chancery, to be one of the Masters in Ordinary. September 18, 1660	37	
(38.)	Sir Audley Mervyn, to be Principal Serjeant at Law. September 20, 1660	38	
(39.)	Dr. Robert Mossom, to be Dean of Christ Church, Dublin. September, 25, 1660	39	
(40.)	Richard Kennedy and Thomas Kennedy, to have the office of Chief Remembrancer of the Exchequer. September 27, 1660	40	
(41.)	Mayor of Dublin, to have a Cap of Maintenance and a Collar of S.S. as the Lord Mayor of London. September 29, 1660	41	
(42.)	Roger Earl of Orrery, to have the wardship of Folliott Wingfield. September 29, 1660	42	
(43.)	Sir John Temple, Master of the Rolls, to have leave of absence to attend as M.P. in England. October 1, 1660	43	
(44.)	Major James Durham, recommendatory for some means of support	44	
(45.)	John Burdon, to have the Chief Surveyorship of Customs after the death of Thomas Maull. October 4, 1660	45	
(46.)	Wm. Bayly, Bishop of Clonfert, to hold the parsounge of Granard, Co. Longford in Commendam. October 5, 1660	46	
(47.)	Duke of Ormond: Sir W. Flower to have as his Trustee several small parcels of land late the property of Col. Wogan (a person excepted from pardon of life and estate) lying intermixed with Ormond's. October 12, 1660	47	
(48.)	Robert Bishop of Kildare, to have the Bishopric of Ardagh in Commendam. October 6, 1660	48	
(49.)	Duke of Ormond, to have all rents, &c., due out of lands, &c., held of him, and not paid into the Exchequer before April 25th, 1660, and that he be discharged of all debts due by same. October 6, 1660	49	
(50.)	Thomas Price, to be Bishop of Kildare, vice William Goulbourne, dec. October 8, 1660	51	R.
(51.)	G. Barkley, to be Dean of Killalloe. October 9, 1660	52	
(52.)	John Barkley, to be Rector of Kneckgraffon in County Tipperary. October 9, 1660	52	R.
(53.)	Sir Thomas Sherlock, of Butlerstown, near the City of Waterford, to be restored to his lands on the certificate of Sir Maurice Eustace, Annesley and others, that Sir Thomas Sherlock accompanied Cromwell to Dublin, and got orders from him that his lands should not (on account of his inoffensive behaviour) be set out to adventurers or souldiers. October 16, 1660	54 & 55	
(54.)	Archibald Campbell, to be Clerk of the Docquets. October 16, 1660	56	
(55.)	Capt. William Hamilton, to have the first vacant Captaincy of Foot for his loyalty and services, and for those of his brother Captain John Hamilton, slain in our service, whose debts he undertook. October 23, 1660	57	
(56.)	Patrick Tallon, to be Escheator of Leinster and "the Pale," granted by Charles I in 19th year of his reign to Sir Maurice Eustace and Alexander Eustace, his brother. October 24, 1660	58	
(57.)	Sir Patherick Weames, to have the houses, &c., in the City of Dublin, of James Bathe, late of Athcarne, of Philip Hore of Kilsalaghan, of Robert Arthur, of Dublin, and Christ. Chamberlain, of Dublin, and others granted in Custodiam by order of King Charles I. dated at Shrewsbury, Septembei 30, 1643. October 24, 1660	59	
(58.)	John Lord Kingston, to have a house in George's Lane, Dublin, held for 6*l.* a year for a term of years from Mr. Arthur by Mr. Foord, felo de se, and another house which might serve for a stable, &c. held by one Quin, who became a Rebel. October 24, 1660	60	

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No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

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(59.) Viscount Moore, to be Governor of Drogheda, of the Barony of Slane, and Co. of Louth. October 25, 1660 - - - - - p. 61

(60.) Rice Phillips, to have the wardship of Piers Lord Baron of Cahir confirmed to him, he having bought the Grant from Lord Inchiquin, which he had obtained in 1648. October 26, 1660 - - 62

(61.) George Dunn, to have restitution of his houses and lands in the hands of Adventurers and Soldiers who are to be reprized elsewhere according to our intended Declaration. November 1, 1660 - - - - - - - - - 63

(62.) Viscount Fitzwilliam, of Merion, to have restitution of his lands of Bagotrath, Mill of Donabrook, Cappock, Glanculleu, and some other lands, mortgaged by his late father, and now forfeited to us. November 1, 1660 - - - - - - - - 64

(63.) Nicholas Whyte, to be restored to the lands whereof Sir Nicholas, and afterwards his brother Arthur (whose heir he is), were seized, which are in our disposal and not in the hands of Adventurers or Soldiers. November 1, 1660 - - - - - - - 65

(64.) W. Sinyth and Peter Wybrants, Aldermen, to be Commissioners of Customs. November 3, 1660 - - - - - - - 66

(65.) Sir A. Aston, to be second Justice of the King's Bench, on account of his early and ready appearance for us. November 3, 1660 - 67 R.

(66.) Nicholas Darcy, rents of his lands in the hands of Adventurers and Soldiers to be stayed. November 3, 1660 - - - - 68

(67.) Earl of Mountrath, to hold the lands of Raghers in the King's County (granted him by the late pretended Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland) for a public debt of 750*l.* and for arms supplied by him and Sir Francis Hamilton in 1643, till the said debt be paid. November 3, 1660 - - - - - - - - - 69

(68.) Sir Arthur Forbes, to have the wardship of Sir W. Stuart, son of the widow of Sir Alexr. Stewart, now the wife of said Sir Arthur, the said Sir Alexander Stewart, decd., and his two brothers, having lost their lives in our service; and the said Sir Arthur having had to compound heavily for his said step-son's estate with the Usurpers. November 6, 1660 - - - - - - 70

(69.) Walter Plunkett, to be restored to his lands of Rickenhore and Sawerstown, County of Dublin, granted him by Letters Patents of King Charles I., and he is now to have a lease of them for 41 years, provided they are not in the hands of Adventurers or Soldiers. November 6, 1660 - - - - - - - 71 R.

(70.) Sir Richard Kennedy, to be 2nd Baron of the Exchequer. November 8, 1660 - - - - - - - - - - 72

(71.) Same, to be Attorney of our Court of Wards. November 8, 1660 - 73

(72.) Sir Robert Stewart, to have the licensing of the sale of ale and beer for 21 years. November 8, 1660 - - - - - - 74

(73.) George Carr and William Carr, his son, to be joint Clerk of the Court of Munster. November 9, 1660 - - - - - 75 R.

(74.) Pierce Viscount Ikerrin, to have restitution of his manors of Tullioe, Lismallin, and Clonomilchen, his grandfather having settled the estate in strict settlement on the marriage of said Viscount's father, James Butler, ... , who died before his said grandfather, before the Rebellion, and said Viscount is bred a Protestant. November 23, 1660 - - - - - - - 76

(75.) Pierce Viscount Ikerrin, the King's letter next above to be put in speedy execution. December 3, 1660 - - - - - - 77

(76.) Luke Gernon, 2nd Justice of Munster to be first. November 14, 1660 - - - - - - - - - - 78

(77.) Sir Rt. Stewart, to be Governor of the City and County of Londonderry at large. November 20, 1660 - - - - - - 79

(78.) Maurice Keatinge, in consideration of the sums spent by Edmund his father in gaining several estates in the manor of Narragh, to have Narragh, Boleyberg, Killeene, Inchiquire, Skerries, Ballimonty, November 20, 1660 - - - - - - - - - 80 R.

(79.) Edward Viscount Galmoy, to be restored, and the Adventurers and Soldiers in possession of his estate to be forthwith reprised. November 20, 1660 - - - - - - - - - 81

(80.) Sir Henry Talbot, to be restored to so much as is not in the hands of Adventurers and Soldiers, and for so much as is, that the said Adventurers and Soldiers be forthwith reprised. November 20, 1660 - - - - - - - - - - 82

(81.) Capt. Fulke Rokeby, to have a Lieutenant's place in the Army. November 20, 1660 - - - - - - - - 83

(82.) Robert Harpool, an infant son and heir of Captn. W. Harpool, is granted restitution of his estate, on the petition of himself and his mother, Martha Hartpool, setting forth that said Robert's

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No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued*.

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	grandfather, Captain Robert Hartpool, were slain in H.M.'s service at the storm of Drogheda, and his father William Hartpool executed by Axtel. November 21, 1660 - - - - -	84	
(83.)	Captn. T. Gifford, to be constable of Philipstown. November 22, 1660 - - - - - - - - - -	85	
(84.)	Captn. John Fitzpatherick, to be restored on account of his loyalty in Ireland and services in foreign parts, and notwithstanding any acceptance by his wife or his agents without his directions of lands in Connaught. November 22, 1660 - - - - -	86	
(85.)	Donogh Earl of Clancarty, to be forthwith restored to all whereof he hath been dispossessed, in consideration of his services and sufferings, having been questioned for his life in a high court of justice at Dublin and acquitted; and in consideration of the suffrages of the Convention in his favour. November 22, 1660 -	87	
(86.)	Thomas Stockton, of Kiddington in the county of Chester, Counsellor at Law, to be 3rd Justice of the King's Bench. November 20, 1660 - - - - - - - - - -	88	
(87.)	Philip Carpenter, Serjeant at Arms of Parliament, to be also Pursuivant of the Exchequer. November 23, 1660 - - - -	89	
(88.)	Edward Cooke, to be one of the Masters in Chancery. November 24, 1660 - - - - - - - - - -	90	
(89.)	Michael Boyle, Bishop of Cork, to have a lease of 61 years of 4 ploughlands of Carrigagunnel and Newtown, in Pubble O'Beien, co. Limerick, late in the possession of Sir Hardress Waller, and by him leased to Cornet J. Cooper. November 24, 1660 - -	91	R.
(90.)	Captain Garret Fitzsimons, recommended for signal services in the late war. November 25, 1660 - - - - - -	92	
(91.)	Sir Philip Mainwaring, sent., to continue to receive his pension of 10s. per day, Principal Secretary of State in Ireland. November 25, 1660 - - - - - - - - - -	93	R.
(92.)	George Fitzgerald, son of Sir Luke Fitzgerald, to have restitution of his estate. November 26, 1660 - - - - - - -	94	
(93.)	Robt. Boyle, wardship of Jane Itchingham, aged about 15, heiress of [ ] Itchingham of Dunbroly, in county of Wexford, decd. several years since in Ireland. November 30, 1660 - -	95	R.
(94.)	Arnold Power, a Protestant, to be settled in his lands. November 30, 1660 - - - - - - - - - -	96	
(95.)	Sir Francis Boteler, to have confirmation of the grant made by Charles I., 31 May, 19th year, of all the goods, &c., forfeited by W. Archbold, Christr. Archbold, Richard Archbold, John Lee, and Jas. Flatsbury, in co. of Kildare. November 30, 1660 -	97	R.
(96.)	Edmond Mears, domestic physician to the late Marquis of Clanricard (on Lady Clanricard's certificate of his loyalty), to have restitution of his estate. November 30, 1660 - - - - -	98	
(97.)	Richarde Earl of Cork, to have a grant of the College of Youghal, he having paid a composition of 1,500*l.* in 15th Charles I. for same. November 30, 1660 - - - - - - - -	99	
(98.)	James Donnelan, to be Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. November 30, 1660 - - - - - - - - - -	102	
(99.)	Sir Jerome Alexander, to be 2nd Justice. November 30, 1660 -	103	R.
(100.)	Patrick and Richard Netterville, younger sons of the Lord Viscount Netterville, to be restored to their lands not in the hands of Adventurers or Soldiers. November 30, 1660 - - - -	103A	
(101.)	Duke of Ormonde, to have all mortgages of lands of him held, made by him or his ancestors, where the mortgagee has forfeited. November 30, 1660 - - - - - - - - - -	104	
(102.)	Roger Earl of Orrery, to have the wardship of Mary Stuart, daughter and heir of , Baron of Castle Stuart. November 30, 1660 - - - - - - - - - -	105	
(103.)	Robert Booth, to be 2nd Justice of Common Pleas. December 1, 1660 - - - - - - - - - - -	106	R.
(104.)	John Clarke, to be restored to his lands not in Adventurers or Soldiers hands. December 2, 1660 - - - - - -	107	
(105.)	Lord Baltinglass, to have the next vacant Company of Foot. December 3, 1660 - - - - - - - - - -	108	R.
(106.)	Robert Harpool: To hasten the restitution of him and his mother Martha. December 3, 1660. *See* (82) *supra* - - - -	109	
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(1064.)	Nominees: Ormond to transmit to the King a list of those he conceives fit to be named by H.M. for restoration to their chief mansions and 2,000 A. contigious, as Nominees in the pending Bill of Explanation. April 16, 1664	389	H.
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(1066.) W. Atkinson, great grandson and heir of Athony Atkinson, late of the Island of Kiltobret, in the King's Co., to have a patent. April 20, 1668 - - - - - - - p. 392 Rt.

(1067.) Don Patricus O'Muledy, to Ormond. Madrid, May 12, 1668 - 394

(1068.) Michael Hore and William Harman, to be Searcher. May 15, 1668 - - - - - - - 395 Rt.

(1069.) Revd. James Hierome, to have a lease for 19 years of an acre and a half of land at Chapelizod, whereon to build a dwelling house. July 14, 1668 - - - - - - - 396 Rt.

(1070.) Robert Leigh, of Rosegarland; in favor of said Robt. Leigh. August 8, 1668 - - - - - - - 397 Rt.

(1071.) William Powell and John Thomson, to have the Clerkship of the Crown and of the Peace of the co. of Kildare, Meath, and Wexford in reversion. September 26, 1668 - - - - - 398 Rt.

(1072.) Borough of Longford; for incorporation of the Borough of Longford. September 6, 1668 - - - - - - - 399 Rt.

(1073.) Lord Dungan, his estate to be freed of the new quit rent - - 401 Rt.

(1074.) Earl of Carlingford, his estate to be relieved of the new quit rent. November 27, 1668 - - - - - - 403 Rt.

(1075.) Colonel Richard Talbot, to have the reversion expectant on the estate tall in the lands (of St. Wolstan's, &c.) decreed to Jas. Allen. February 1, 1668-9 - - - - - 404, 405 Rt.

(1076.) Arthur Padmore, junior, to be Customer. March 26, 1669 - 406 Rt.

(1077.) Sir Edward Sutton, provision to be made for his deficiency. April 8, 1669 - - - - - - - - 408 Rt.

(1078.) Michael (Boyle), Archbishop of Armagh, his lands in the county of Wicklow, to be erected into the manor of Blessinton. May 3, 1669 - - - - - - - - 409 Rt.

(1079.) Colonel James Lane, 6,000*l.* to be given to the daughters of Col. James Lane. May 7, 1669 - - - - - - 414 Rt.

(1080.) Oliver Grace, after death of P. St. John, to be Transcriptor and foreign Apposer in Exchequer. May 28, 1669 - - 415 Rt.

(1081.) Captain Richard Rooth, of the Garland Frigate, to be Governor of Kinsale Fort, vice Penn, grown incapable by age. July 31, 1669 416 Rt.

(1082.) Colonel Carey Dillon, to have the fort of Bellamoe in Connaught. August 1, 1661 - - - - - - - - 417 Rt.

(1083.) Robert Leigh, of Rosegarland, to have his lands in the county of Wexford erected into the manor of Rosegarland. August 27, 1669 - - - - - - - - - 418 Rt.

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No. 2.—Calendarium Genealogicum: Calendar of Heirs, extracted from the Inquisitions, 1 & 2 Edw. II.

* is prefixed to such Documents as are not noticed in the Calendar printed by the Record Commissioners in 1806, or have been added to the series since their publication.

† is prefixed to such Documents as are, in the same Calendar, placed in the wrong year, and are now removed to the right year.

‡ is prefixed to such Documents as are without date, or where the date is doubtful from obliteration or decay.

Anno 1° *Edw. II.*

1. Adam filius Walteri del Wodehuse *alias* de Wodehouse. *Inq. p. m.*
   "Willielmus filius ejusdem Adæ est propinquior hæres ejus, et ætatis viginti quatuor annorum." Ebor'.
   [*Vide Rot. Fin.*, 1 *Edw. II. m.* 9.]

2. Johanna quæ fuit uxor Galfridi Cucku. *Inq. p. m.*
   "Johannes Cucku est filius prædictæ Johannæ et hæres ejusdem propinquior, et ætatis triginta annorum et amplius." Sussex'.
   [*Vide Rot. Fin.*, 1 *Edw. II. m.* 5.]

3. Margeria filia et hæres Rogeri de Claverinʒ', *defuncta. Inquisitio de harrede facta in præsentia Alani de Claverinʒ' qui in terris, &c., se asserit jus habere.*
   "Johannes de Claveryng' est propinquior hæres prædictæ Margeriæ, filiæ et hæredis Rogeri de Claveryng', nuper defunctæ, de terris et tenementis prædictis, et est ætatis quadraginta annorum." Northumb'.
   [*Vide Rot. Fin.*, 1 *Edw. II. m.* 1.]

4. Alicia quæ fuit uxor Willielmi Fromond, *alias* Le Fremon, *quæ tenuit de harreditate ipsius Willielmi. Inq. p. m.*
   "Ricardus Le Fremon est propinquior hæres Willielmi Le Fremon, et ætatis viginti unius anni et dimidii." Hereford'.
   [*Vide Rot. Fin.*, 2 *Edw. II. m.* 12.]

5. Radulphus de Sonford', *alias* Sondford'. *Inq. p. m.*
   "Ricardus filius ejus est propinquior hæres ejus, et est de ætate triginta annorum." Salop'.
   [*Vide Rot. Fin.*, 1 *Edw. II. m.* 9.]

6. Sabina Pecche. *Inq. p. m.*
   "Nicholaus Pecche filius prædictæ Sabinæ Pecche propinquior hæres ejus est, et est ætatis triginta trium annorum et amplius." Somerset'.
   [*Vide Rot. Fin.*, 1 *Edw. II. m.* 8.]

7. Walterus Aungewyn, *alias* Aungewyn, *qui obiit tempore Edwardi primi. De terris et harrede ejus, viz., si Willielmus filius ejus sit propinquior hæres, &c.*
   "Terræ et tenementa prædicta sunt in manum domini Regis 'per mortem dicti Walteri et' ratione minoris ætatis prædicti Willielmi. * * * Præfatus Willielmus est propinquior 'hæres' ipsius Walteri, et fuit in festo Sancti Laurentii proximo præterito ætatis viginti et duorum annorum." [*Inquisitio facta* 11° *die Aprilis.*] Devon'.

No. 2.—Calendar of Heirs, extracted from the Inquisitions—*cont.*

8. Ricardus de Grymenhull', *qui tenuit per legem Angliæ de hæreditate Agnetis uxoris suæ. Inq. p. m.*

"Isabella una filiarum prædictæ Agnetis ætatis quadraginta quinque annorum, quam Willielmus Le Kyng duxit in uxorem, Amicia altera filiarum ipsius Agnetis ætatis quadraginta quatuor annorum, quam Simon Underhull' duxit in uxorem, et Margeria tertia filiarum ejusdem Agnetis ætatis quadraginta annorum, sunt hæredes ipsius Agnetis propinquiores." Salop'.

[*Vide Rot. Fin.*, 1 *Edw. II. m.* 3.]

9. Matilda de Carrik'. *Inq. p. m.*

"Roulandus de Carrik' filius prædictæ Matildæ est propinquior hæres ejusdem Matildæ, et est ætatis triginta annorum et amplius." Cumbr'.

[*Vide Rot. Fin.*, 1 *Edw. II. m.* 4.]

10. Willielmus de Bodrigan, *qui tenuit de hærede Jocei de Dynham infra ætatem existente. Inq. p. m.*

"Henricus de Bodrigan miles et nepos ipsius Willielmi est propinquior hæres ejus, et ætatis triginta annorum et amplius." Cornub'.

[*Vide Rot. Fin.*, 2 *Edw. II. m.* 15.]

11. Theobaldus filius Alani. *Inq. p. m.*

"Tenuit manerium suum de Stowe eodem die [quo obiit] ut liberum tenementum ad terminum vitæ suæ tantum ex dimissione Briani filii Alani fratris sui; * * cui quidem Briano et hæredibus suis spectat reversio prædicti manerii post mortem dicti Theobaldi. * * Matildis 'et Katherina' filiæ et hæredes prædicti Briani et neptes dicti Theobaldi, quibus spectat reversio ejusdem manerii, quæ quidem hæredes et neptes 'dicti Theobaldi' nunc sunt in custodia domini Regis per mortem dicti Briani, sunt propinquiores hæredes ejusdem Theobaldi; et prædicta Matildis est ætatis septem annorum, et dicta Katherina est ætatis quinque annorum." Cantebr'.

12. Petrus de Huntingfeld'. *Inq. p. m.*

"Hawisia de Leyham, soror prædicti Petri, est propinquior hæres ipsius Petri, et de ætate sexaginta annorum et amplius." Kanť.

"Petrus de Huntyngfeld' tenuit manerium suum de Saham in eodem comitatu [Cantebr'] per feoffamentum domini Willielmi de Sancto Georgio, prædicto Petro et Matildæ uxori ejus et hæredibus de corporibus prædicti Petri et Matildæ legitime procreatis." Cantebr'.

13. Matilda de Daggeworthe. *Inq. p. m.*

"Johannes de Daggeworthe filius prædictæ Matildæ est hæres ipsius Matildæ propinquior, et ætatis triginta annorum et amplius." Midd'.

14. Margeria quæ fuit uxor Willielmi Belet. *Inq. p. m.*

"Radulphus Bygod miles filius prædictæ Margeriæ propinquior hæres ejus est, et ætatis quinquaginta annorum et amplius." Norfolc'.

[*Vide Rot. Fin.*, 2 *Edw. II. m.* 16.]

15. Robertus Le Bret. *Inq. p. m.*

"Simon filius prædicti Roberti est hæres ejus propinquior, et ætatis septemdecim annorum." Essex'.

16. Nicholaus filius et hæres Gilberti Urry, *infra ætatem existens. Inq. p. m.*

"Rodlandus de Merlawe, filius Roberti Rodlaund', consanguineus prædicti Nicholai est ejusdem hæres propinquior, et est ætatis viginti quatuor annorum et amplius." Essex'.

[*Vide Rot. Fin.* 1 *Edw. II. m.* 5.]

17. Henricus Le Waleys, *qui tenuit de hæredibus Hugonis de Mortuo Mari de Castro Ricardi infra ætatem existentibus. Inq. p. m.*

"Willielmus filius dicti Henrici Le Waleys est propinquior hæres ejusdem Henrici, et est ætatis quadraginta annorum." Wigorn'.

[*Vide Rot. Fin.*, 1 *Edw. II. m.* 13.]

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No. 2.—Calendar of Heirs, extracted from the Inquisitions—*cont.*

18. JOHANNES FILIUS HENRICI LE COUHERDE. [*Breve datum est 7° die Junii a° 1°.*] *Inq. p. m.*

"Johanna soror ejusdem Johannis est hæres ejus propinquior, et ætatis viginti sex annorum." [*Inquisitio facta* 14° *die Junii a° 2°.*] Warw'.

[*Vide Rot. Fin.*, 3 *Edw. II. m.* 16.]

19. RICARDUS DE BRADDELEGH' *alias* RICARDUS FILIUS WALTERI DE BRADELEY. *Inq. p. m.*

"Quidam Robertus est filius et propinquior hæres ejusdem Ricardi, et est de ætate viginti duorum annorum et amplius." Ebor'.

[*Vide Rot. Fin.*, 1 *Edw. II. m.* 3.]

20. WILLIELMUS BATTE *alias* LE BAT. *Inq. p. m.*

"Galfridus Le Bat est filius prædicti Willielmi et hæres ejusdem propinquior, et ætatis sex annorum et amplius." Sussex'.

21. ROBERTUS DE ETON', *qui tenuit de hærede Thomæ de Wodhulle infra ætatem existente.*" *Inq. p. m.*

"Simon filius prædicti Roberti est propinquior hæres ejus, et ætatis trium annorum." Bedford'.

[Bedford'.—Hawysia quæ fuit uxor Roberti de Eton' finem fecit cum Rege per quadraginta solidos pro licentia se maritandi cuicunque voluerit. *Rot. Fin.*, 4 *Edw. II. m.* 3. *sched.*]

22. GRIFFINUS AP HOWEL, *defunctus.*

De terris ipsius Griffini quas Resus Ap Griffin petit tanquam propinquior hæres et plene ætatis.

"Prædictus Resus est filius ejusdem Griffini legitimus et propinquior hæres ejus, et ætate viginti quinque annorum." Wall'.

23. HENRICUS DE GASCRIK'. *Inq. p. m.*

In dorso Brevis 27° *die Martii* a° 1° *Edw. II.* "Nullam feci executionem istius Brevis quia consimile Breve mihi venit tempore domini Edwardi quondam Regis Angliæ patris Regis nunc, per quod Breve [20° *die Junii a° 35° Edw. I.*] cepi terras et tenementa quæ fuerunt Henrici de Gascrik' in manum Regis et feci inquisitionem quam vobis mitto una cum Brevi dicti Regis Edwardi huic Brevi consutam."

"Inquisitio facta coram Eschaetore domini Regis apud Barton' quinto die Julii anno regni Regis Edwardi 35°. * * Johannes de Gascrik' est filius dicti Henrici et hæres propinquior, et est ætatis viginti quatuor annorum et amplius." Lincoln'.

[*Vide Inq.* 28 *Edw. I.* no. 76.]

24. RANULPHUS DE THORNTON', *qui obiit temp. Edw. I.*

De terris ipsius Ranulphi quas Petrus de Thornton' petit tanquam propinquior hæres et plene ætatis.

"Prædictæ terræ et tenementa in manu domini Regis nunc existant ratione minoris ætatis Petri filii Ranulphi de Thornton'. * * Dictus Petrus est propinquior hæres ipsius Ranulphi, et fuit ætatis viginti unius anni in festo Sancti Marci Evangelistæ anno supradicto [1 Edw. II.]" Cestr'.

25. MARGARETA QUÆ FUIT UXOR JOHANNIS LE FYZ BERNARD', *quæ tenuit de hæreditate Thomæ nepotis et hæredis Radulphi Le Fyz Bernard' infra ætatem existentis. Inq. p. m.*

"Idem Radulphus dia ante mortem suam concessit prædictum manerium [de Adintone] præfatæ Margaretæ tenendum ad totam vitam ipsius Margaretæ; ita quod post decessum ipsius Margaretæ prædictum manerium cum suis pertinentiis integre reverteretur ad præfatum Radulphum et hæredes suos." Buckingh'.

Ibid. AGATHA QUÆ FUIT UXOR RADULPHI LE FYZ BERNARD' (patris prædicti Johannis Le Fyz Bernard'.)

De dote sua habenda in manerio de Adyngtone.

"Præfatus Radulphus præfatam Agatham desponsavit anno regni Regis Henrici avi domini Regis nunc quadragesimo, et eo tempore idem

No. 2.—Calendar of Heirs, extracted from the Inquisitions—*cont.*

Radulphus tenuit manerium prædictum cum pertinentiis in dominico suo ut de feodo, eundem statum sic continuando in manerio prædicto post desponsationem prædictam per triginta octo annos et amplius quousque idem Radulphus manerium illud cum suis pertinentiis dimisit et concessit Margaretæ quæ fuit uxor Johannis Le Fyz Bernard' nuper defunctæ tenendum ad totam vitam ipsius Margaretæ. * * Per quod dicunt [jurutores] quod prædicta Agatha dotem suam de eodem manerio habere debet." Buckingh'.

26. Ricardus de Sandbache *alias* Sondbache. *Inq. p. m.*

" . . . . . filius Thomæ de Sondbache nepos dicti Ricardi de Sondbache propinquior h . . . . . ." Cestr'.

27. Jacobus de Pelle, *qui tenuit de Johanna filia et hærede Hugonis de Tydryngtone infra ætatem existente. Inq. p. m.*

" Reginaldus filius dicti Jacobi propinquior hæres est, et est ætate viginti sex annorum." Cestr'.

[*Vide Rot. Fin.*, 1 *Edw. II. m.* 11.]

28. Johannes de Furneaus. *Inq. p. m.*

" Ricardus frater dicti Johannis est propinquior hæres ipsius Johannis, et ætatis quindecim annorum." Devon'.

Et etiam assignatio dotis Matildæ quæ fuit uxor ipsius Johannis.

[*Vide Rot. Fin.*, 1 *Edw. II. m.* 8.]

29. Robertus de Etox'. *Inq. p. m.*

" Nicholaus de Eton', filius prædicti Roberti de Eton', est propinquior ejus hæres, et fuit ætatis duorum annorum ad festum Annunciationis Beatæ Mariæ ultimo præteritum." [*Inquisitio capta die Sabbati post festum Sancti Marci Evangelistæ.*] Northampt'.

[*Vide Rot. Fin.*, 4 *Edw. II. m.* 3.]

30. Thomas Kaynes, *alias* de Katones. *Inq. p. m.*

" Johannes Kaynes, filius prædicti Thomæ, est hæres ejusdem propinquior, et ætatis quindecim annorum." Devon'.

Tenuit de hærede Jocei de Dynham in custodia Regis existente.

[Devon.—De fidelitate capta. Rex Waltero de Glouecestr' Eschaetori suo citra Trentam salutem. Quia accepimus per inquisitionem quam per vos fieri fecimus quod Thomas de Kaynes defunctus non tenuit de nobis in capite aliquas terras seu tenementa in balliva vestra die quo obiit, sed quod tenuit quasdam terras et quædam tenementa in Thorry in comitatu Devon', de hærede Jocei de Dynehum defuncti infra ætatem et in custodia nostra existente, per servicium reddendi eidem hæredi unam libram piperis per annum ad festum Sancti Michaelis, et faciendo sectam ad curiam ipsius hæredis de Herton', de tribus septimanis in tres septimanas pro omni servitio, quodque Johannes de Kaynes filius prædicti Thomæ est propinquior hæres ipsius Thomæ et ætatis quindecim annorum, ecpimus fidelitatem ipsius Johannis de terris et tenementis prædictis et ea ei reddidimus. Et ideo vobis mandamus quod, accepta securitate a præfato Johanne de rationabili relevio suo nobis reddendo ad scaccarium nostrum, eidem Johanni de terris et tenementis prædictis, quæ occasione mortis præfati Thomæ cepistis in manum nostram, plenam seisinam habere faciatis, salvo jure cujuslibet. Teste Rege apud Wyndesoram quartodecimo die Julii. *Rot. Fin.* 2 *Edw. II. m.* 16.]

31. Henricus de La Sale, *alias* de Aula, de Skipton' in Cravene. *Inq. p. m.*

" Quidam Willielmus est filius et propinquior hæres ejusdem Henrici, et est de ætate quinque annorum ad festum Annunciationis Beatæ Mariæ Virginis anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi primo." Ebor'.

32. Hugo de Gerounde. [*Inquisitiones lacerate sunt.*] *Inq. p. m.*

" Johannes filius prædicti Hugonis est propinquior hæres ipsius Hugonis, et ætate novem annorum et amplius."

[*Vide Rot. Fin.* 2 *Edw. II. m.* 7.]

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No. 2.—Calendar of Heirs, extracted from the Inquisitions—*cont.*

33. Henricus de Edmundestrop', *alias* Edmundesthorp', *dudum defunctus.*

De terris, &c. dicti Henrici et de hæredе ejusdem.

"Post decessum ipsius Henrici quidam Malcolmus de Harlee tunc temporis escheator domini Regis cepit prædictum messuagium et prædictam virgatam terræ in Edmundesthorp' in manum domini Regis simul cum custodia ballivæ prædictæ forestæ de Withlingelee et parci prædicti de Fremantel. Et dicunt [juratores] quod Alicia uxor prædicti Henrici per finem quem fecit cum domino Rege habuit prædictum messuagium et prædictam virgatam terræ, una cum custodia ballivæ prædictæ forestæ et parci prædicti, usque ad legitimam ætatem hæredum prædicti Henrici' tunc infra ætatem existentium.' * * Et dicunt quod Alicia et Pavya filiæ prædicti Henrici sunt propinquiores hæredes ipsius Henrici. Et dicunt quod prædictæ Alicia et Pavya sunt plenæ ætatis prout probatum fuit coram Waltero de Gloucestria, escheatore domini Regis citra Trentam, anno regni Regis Edwardi patre Regis nunc tricesimo tertio."

Southampton'.

34. Patricius de Haselwell', *alias* Haselwelle. *Inq. p. m.*

"David de Haselwelle filius ejusdem Patricii propinquior hæres ejus est, qui fuit de ætate quinquaginta annorum die Sanctæ Mariæ Magdalenæ proximo præterito." [*Inquisitio facta 7° die Octobris.*] Cestri'.

[*Vide Rot. Fin.*, 1 *Edw. II. m.* 15.]

35. David Upehull. *Inq. p. m.*

"Johannes filius dicti David est propinquior hæres ipsius, et ætatis quatuordecim annorum." Devon'.

36. Thomas de Bitton' Exon' Episcopus. *Inq. p. m.*

"Johannes de Bitton' nepos prædicti Thomæ est propinquior hæres ejusdem, et ætatis viginti et unius annorum." Devon'.

[*Vide Rot. Fin.*, 1 *Edw. II. m.* 8.]

37. Thomas de Ireby. *Inq. p. m.*

"Thomas filius Thomæ de Ireby prædicti est propinquior hæres dicti Thomæ, et est ætatis viginti sex annorum et amplius." Cumbr'.

[*Cecilia quæ fuit uxor ipsius Thomæ dotatur. Vide Rot. Fin.*, 3 *Edw. II. m.* 4.]

38. Willielmus de Erle, *alias* Erlee. *Inq. p. m.*

"Dicunt [juratores] quod Johannes de Erlee est filius et hæres prædicti Willielmi, et quod est de ætate decem annorum et non amplius." Southampt'.

39. Ricardus Bekk', *alias* Beck'. *Inq. p. m.*

"Valentinus Beck' est frater et hæres propinquior prædicti Ricardi, et est de ætate viginti quatuor annorum et amplius." Southampt'.

[*Vide Rot. Fin.*, 1 *Edw. II. m.* 9.]

40. Hugo Le Quoeynte, *alias* Queynte. *Inq. p. m. lacerata.*

". . . . . Hugonis et Margeriæ et hær' . . . . ." Southampton'.

41. Reginaldus de Argentein. [*Breve deest.*] *Inq. p. m.*

"Johannes de Argentein est filius ejus et hæres propinquior, et est ætatis triginta annorum et amplius." Cantabr'.

"Johannes de Argentein miles filius prædicti Reginaldi propinquior hæres ejus est, et ætatis viginti septem annorum et amplius." Norfolc'.

[*Vide Rot. Fin.*, 2 *Edw. II. m.* 4.]

42. Rogerus de Fraxinis. *Inq. p. m.*

"Lucia filia prædicti Rogeri proxima hæres ejus est, et est ætatis duorum annorum." Norfolc'.

43. Willielmus de Curzun, *alias* Curzon, *qui tenuit de hæredibus Hugonis de Mortuo Mari in custodia Regis existentibus. Inq. p. m.*

"Ricardus de Curzon est filius et hæres propinquior Willielmi de Curzon, et ætatis viginti duorum annorum et plus." Hereford'.

[*Vide Rot. Fin.*, 2 *Edw. II. m.* 16.]

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No. 2.—Calendar of Heirs, extracted from the Inquisitions—*cont.*

44. Walterus Jerounde. *Inq. p. m.*

"Prædictus Walterus tenuit die quo obiit in comitatu prædicto, per legem Angliæ de hæreditate Agnetis uxoris ejus defunctæ, tertiam partem manerii de Perndon', &c. * * Johannes Jerounde filius prædicti Walteri est propinquior hæres prædictorum Walteri et Agnetis, et ætatis viginti quatuor annorum." Essex'.

[*Vide Rot. Fin.*, 1 *Edw. II. m.* 2.]

45. Gilbertus filius Thomæ de Clare. *Inq. p. m.*

"Ricardus de Clare, frater dicti Gilberti, est ejus hæres propinquior, et est ætatis viginti duorum annorum et amplius." Essex'.

"Ricardus de Clare, frater prædicti Gilberti filii Thomæ de Clare est ejusdem Gilberti hæres propinquior, et est ætatis viginti quatuor annorum et amplius." Dorset'.

[*Vide Rot. Fin.*, 1 *Edw. II. m.* 9.]

46. Hugo Poynz *alias* Poynz. *Inq. p. m.*

"Nicholaus Poynz, filius prædicti Hugonis Poynz, est ejusdem Hugonis hæres propinquior, et ætatis triginta annorum et amplius." Somerset'.

"Nicholaus Poynz miles, filius prædicti Hugonis Poynz, est propinquior hæres ipsius Hugonis, et est de ætate viginti octo annorum et amplius." Kant'

[*Vide Rot. Fin.*, 1 *Edw. II. m.* 9.]

47. Robertus de Bromleoh', *alias* Bromleye. *Inq. p. m.*

"Johannes filius prædicti Roberti de Bromleye est propinquior hæres ejusdem Roberti, et fuit ætatis viginti septem annorum ad festum Ascensionis Domini ultimi præteriti. [*Inquisitio facta die Veneris in crastino Sancti Thomæ Apostoli.*] Stafford'.

[*Vide Rot. Fin.*, 1 *Edw. II m.* 10.]

48. Gilbertus de Umfranvyll *alias* Dumfranvyll Comes de Angos *alias* Daneous. *Inq. p. m.*

"Robertus de Unfranvyll', filius prædicti Gilberti Dunfranvyll', est propinquior hæres prædicti Gilberti, et est ætatis triginta annorum et amplius." Northumbr'.

[*Vide Rot. Fin.*, 1 *Edw. II. m.* 14.]

49. Edmundus Gascelyn. *Inq. p. m.* [*Breve deest.*]

"Edmundus filius Edmundi Gascelyn est propinquior hæres prædicti Edmundi, et est ætatis viginti sex annorum et amplius." Wiltes'.

50. Adam de Stubhuse, *alias* Stubhous', *defunctus.*

De terra et hærede ejus.

"Dicunt [juratores] super sacramentum suum quod prædicta terra et tenementa ejusdem Adæ defuncti fuerunt in custodia domini Edwardi quondam Regis Angliæ, patris Regis nunc, per minorem ætatem Ricardi filii et hæredis prædicti Adæ, ratione minoris ætatis Roberti de Insula filii et hæredis Warini de Insula infra ætatem et in custodia domini Regis adhuc existentis. * * * Et dicunt quod idem Ricardus est filius et propinquior hæres ejusdem Adæ. Et dicunt quod idem Ricardus fuit de ætate viginti unius anni in vigilia Omnium Sanctorum anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi primo." Ebor'.

[*Vide num.* 66; *et Rot. Fin.*, 2 *Edw. II. m.* 7.]

51. Johannes de Boltesham. *Inq. p. m.*

"Idem Johannes et Gundreda uxor ejus, conjunctim feoffati per Henricum de Pynkenye, tenuerunt die obitus ejusdem Johannis decem et novem solidatas et quatuor denariatas redditus. * * * Thomas de Boltesham, filius prædicti Johannis, est hæres ejusdem Johannis propinquior, et fuit ætatis quinque annorum ad festum Omnium Sanctorum ultimo præteritum." [*Inquisitio facta* 19° *die Octobris.*] Northampton'.

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No. 2.—Calendar of Heirs, extracted from the Inquisitions—*cont.*

52. Galfridus de Liziniaco. *Inq. p. m.*

"Ignorant [juratores] de hærede ejusdem Galfridi et de ætate, quia alienigena est." Ebor'.

"Nesciunt, [juratores] ipsum alium hæredem habere nisi dominum Regem." Hibern'.

[Norffolk'.—Pro Drogone de Merton'.

Rex cepit homagium Drogonis de Merton', nepotis et hæredis Galfridi de Lizinïaco, de omnibus terris et tenementis quæ præfatus Galfridus avunculus suus tenuit die obitus sui de domino Edwardo quondam Rege Angliæ patre Regis, et ei terras illas et tenementa Rex reddidit. Et mandatum est præfato Eschaetori quod accepta securitate a præfato Drogone de rationabili relevio suo nobis reddendo ad scaccarium Regis eidem Drogoni de omnibus terris et tenementis prædictis, et de quibus præfatus Galfridus avunculus fuit seisitus in dominico suo ut de feodo in balliva dicti Eschaetoris die quo obiit, et quæ occasione mortis ejusdem capta sunt in manum Regis, plenam seisinam habere faciat, salvo jure cujuslibet. Teste Rege apud Wyndesore vicesimo sexto die Marcii'. Per Breve de private Sigillo.

Eodem modo mandatum est Nigello le Brun Eschaetori Hibernïæ. Teste Rege apud Wyndesore vicesimo sexto die Aprilis.

Eborum. — Eodem modo mandatum est Rogero Sauvage Eschaetori ultra Trentam quod, accepta securitate a præfato Drogone de rationabili relevio suo &c. eidem Drogoni de omnibus terris et tenementis, &c. ut supra. Teste ut supra. *Rot. Fin.*, 1 *Edw. II. m.* 4.]

53. Robertus Bertram de Bothale, *dudum defunctus.*

De terris et hærede ejus.

"Dicunt [jurati] super sacramentum suum quod terræ et tenementa quæ fuerunt præfati Roberti die quo obiit extiterunt in manu domini Edwardi quondam Regis Angliæ, patris Regis nunc, a tempore mortis dicti Roberti per quatuor septimanas. Et postea per lapsum quatuor septimanarum dictus dominus Edwardus dedit custodiam dictarum terrarum et tenementorum dominæ Margaretæ quondam Reginæ Angliæ usque ad legitimam ætatem Roberti Bertram consanguinei et propinquioris hæredis dicti Roberti Bertram defuncti. * * Et dicunt quod prædictus Robertus nunc petens, consanguineus prædicti Roberti Bertram defuncti, est propinquior hæres ejusdem. * * Item quisquisque juratorum per se diligenter examinatus et probatus super ætate prædicti Roberti nunc petentis dicit ut subsequitur. Primo, prædictus Johannes de Seton' juratus et diligenter inquisitus et examinatus super ætate dicti Roberti dicit quod prædictus Robertus fuit ætatis vigint et unus annorum die Martis in festo Sancti Georgii proximo præterito." [*Inquisitio facta die Martis post festum Sancti Marci Evangelistæ.*] Northumbr'.

54. Reginaldus de Grey. *Inq. p. m.*

"Johannes de Grey est filius prædicti Reginaldi, est propinquior hæres ejus, et ætatis triginta annorum et amplius." Essex'.

"Johannes de Grey est filius et hæres prædicti Reginaldi propinquior, et est ætatis quadraginta annorum et amplius." Gloucest'.

"Dominus Johannes de Grey est filius ejus et hæres propinquior, et est ætatis quinquaginta annorum." Huntingdon'.

[*Vide Rot. Fin.*, 1 *Edw. II. m.* 8.]

55. Robertus de Tateshale (filius et hæres Roberti de Tateshale, *dudum defuncti*), *qui dum infra ætatem fuit obiit.*

Extenta feodorum militum et advocationum ecclesiarum.

Item, Partitio terrarum quæ fuerunt dicti Roberti filii Roberti facta 14° *die Januarii a°* 35° *Edw. I., inter Thomam de Caylly, Johannam de Dryby, et Isabellam uxorem Johannis de Orreby, hæredes ejusdem Roberti.*

56. Ricardus de Cerizeaus. *Inq. p. m.* [*Breve deest.*]

"Ricardus filius Johannis filii prædicti Ricardi de Cerizeaus est propinquio hæres ejusdem, et ætatis septem annorum." Cornub'.

No. 2.—Calendar of Heirs, extracted from the Inquisitions—*cont.*

57. Stephanus de Brokedissh'. *Inq. p. m.*
"Reginaldus filius prædicti Stephani est propinquior hæres ejusdem Stephani, et est ætatis decem annorum." Suffolc'.

58. Johanna de Valencia Comitissa Pembrok'. *Inq. p. m.*
"Adomarus de Valencia est hæres dictæ Johannæ de Valencia propinquior et de ætate viginti sex annorum et amplius." Wigorn'.
"Adamarus filius prædictæ Johannæ est hæres ejus propinquior et ætatis triginta septem annorum." Kant'.
"Almaricus de Valencia filius et hæres prædictæ Johannæ est propinquior hæres ejus, et est ætatis viginti quatuor annorum et amplius." Berk'.
[*Vide Rot. Fin.*, 1 *Edw. II. m.* 14.]

59. Matilda quæ fuit uxor Hugonis de Mortuo Mari de Castro Ricardi, *quæ tenuit in dotem de hereditate herredum ipsius Hugonis. Inq. p. m.*
"Johanna primogenita filia prædicti Hugonis est ætatis quindecim annorum et amplius, quam Thomas de Bykenouere duxit in uxorem; et Margareta altera filiarum ipsius Hugonis est . . . . . annorum et amplius, quam Galfridus de Cornwayle duxit in uxorem; et sunt hæredes ejusdem Hugonis propinquiores." Salop'.
"Johanna uxor Thomæ de Bykenore et Margareta uxor Galfridi de Cornwayl' sunt hæredes propinquiores prædicti Hugonis, et prædicta Johanna est ætatis quindecim annorum et quinque mensium, et prædicta Margareta est ætatis duodecim annorum et septem mensium." [*Inquisitio facta 23° die Aprilis.*] Essex'.

60. Baldewinus de Insula. *Inq. p. m.*
"Johannes de Insula est filius Baldewini de Insula defuncti et ejus hæres propinquior, et fuit de ætate quatuor annorum in festo Purificationis Beatæ Mariæ anno regni Regis Edwardi, patris Edwardi Regis nunc, tricesimo quinto." Southampton'.

61. Henricus Tyeys, *alias* Thyeys, *alias* Tiheys. *Inq. p. m.*
"Henricus filius prædicti Henrici est propinquior hæres ipsius, et fuit in festo Sancti Laurentii prætento ætatis viginti duorum annorum." [*Inquisitio facta 3° die Novembris.*] Cornub'.
[*Vide Rot. Fin.*, 1 *Edw. II. m.* 11.]

62. Johannes de Meriet. *Inq. p. m.* [*Breve deest.*]
"Johannes de Meriet est filius prædicti Johannis et ejus hæres propinquior, et est ætatis undecim annorum et dimidii." Lincoln'.
"Johannes de Meriet filius prædicti Johannis . . . . . et fuit ætatis die Mercurii proximo post festum Sancti Michaelis, anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi primo, decem annorum." Somerset'.

63. Thomas de Aldithelegh', *alias* Aldithelye, *alias* Audithley (filius et hæres Nicholai de Aldithelegh') *qui obiit infra ætatem. Inq. p. m.*
"Nicholaus filius Nicholai de Aldithelye est propinquior hæres Thomæ de Aldithelye, nisi ita sit quod uxor prædicti Thomæ sit pregnans, et est de ætate decem et septem annorum." [*Inquisitio facta die Veneris post festum Sancti Petri in Cathedra.*] Salop'.
"Nicholaus filius Nicholai de Aldithelye et frater prædicti Thomæ est propinquior hæres ejusdem Thomæ, et fuit ætatis octodecim annorum a festum Sancti Martini ultimo prætæritum." [*Inquisitio facta die Lunæ post festum Sancti Ceddæ.*] Salop'.
Sunt etiam inquisitiones de terris, &c., de quibus prædictus Nicholaus de Audithelegh' senior, (qui obiit tempore Edwardi primi), tenuit die quo obiit. Item, de terris quas Eva quæ fuit uxor prædicti Thomæ de Aldithelegh' tenet in dotem, quam quidem Evam Thomas Dufford' duxit in uxorem.
[De terris capiendis in manum Regis. Rex dilecto et fideli suo Johanni Abel Escheatori suo citra Trentam, salutem. Cum nuper concesserimus dilecto et fideli nostro Radulpho de Monte Hermerii id quod ad nos pertinuit de maritagio Johannæ quæ fuit uxor Henrici de Lacy nuper Comitis Lincolniæ defuncti, qui de nobis tenuit in capite, quæ sacramentum præstitit coram nobis, quod se non maritaret sine licentia nostra, ac

No. 2.—Calendar of Heirs, extracted from the Inquisitions—*cont.*

eadem Johanna jam se sine nostra aut prefati Radulphi licentia, maritaverit Nicholao de Aldithelegh', ut accepimus; Vobis mandamus quod omnes terras et omnia tenementa quæ iidem Nicholaus et Johanna tenent in dotem ipsius Johannæ sine dilatione capiatis in manum nostram, et ea salvo custodiri faciatis donec aliud inde a nobis habueritis in mandatis. Teste ut supra (Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium tertio die Maii.) [*Rot. Fin.*, 6 *Edw. II. m.* 4.]

64. Isolda La Brune, *alias* Broune. *Inq. p. m.*

"Mauricius Le Brun, filius prædictæ Isoldæ, est hæres ejus propinquior et ætatis triginta annorum." Southampton'.

[*Vide Rot. Fin.*, 1 *Edw. II. m.* 16.]

65. Guido de Brian, *alias* Briona. *Inq. p. m.*

"Guido de Briona, filius dicti Guidonis defuncti, propinquior hæres ejus est, et est ætatis viginti trium annorum. * * Summa exituum 56*l.* 11½*d.* et duæ libræ cere et una libra cimini, unde Johanna de Brian' uxor quondam Guidonis de Brian', avi Guidonis qui nunc est, habet tertiam partem in dotem." West Wall'.

[*Vide Rot. Fin.*, 1 *Edw. II. m.* 16.]

† 66. Ricardus de Stubhuse, filius et hæres Adæ de Stubhuse, *alias* Stubhouse.

Probatio ætatis facta die Dominica post festum Decollationis Sancti Johannis Baptistæ anno, &c., 2°.

"Willielmus de Hetheris miles ætatis quinquaginta annorum juratus et examinatus super ætate prædicti Ricardi dicit in virtute sacramenti quod idem Ricardus fuit ætatis viginti unius anni in vigilia Omnium Sanctorum anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi primo, et natus fuit in Stubhouse in vigilia Omnium Sanctorum anno regni Regis Edwardi patris Regis nunc decimo quarto, et baptizatus fuit in ecclesia de Harewod in dicto festo Omnium Sanctorum." Ebor'.

[*Vide num.* 50; *et Rot. Fin.*, 2 *Edw. II. m.* 7.]

* 67. Johanna filia et una hæredum Hugonis de Mortuo Mari. [*Breve deest.*]

Probatio ætatis facta 11° *die Aprilis.*

"Willielmus de Mortuo Mari de Ley de comitatu Hereford', ætatis sexaginta annorum juratus et diligenter examinatus super ætate prædictæ Johannæ, dicit quod nata fuit in Castro de Keirfilly et in capella ejusdem castri baptizata in Vigilia Sanctæ Katherinæ Virginis anno regni Regis Edwardi patris domini Regis nunc viccsimo incipiente. Requisitus qualiter hoc scit, dicit quod ipse et Henricus Le Waleys socius suus steterunt tunc in servitio cum Hugone de Mortuo Mari patre prædictæ Johannæ, et prædictus Henricus fuit patrinus prædictæ Johannæ. * * Et sic per istam examinationem et probationem fuit prædicta Johanna ætatis sexdecim annorum ad festum Sanctæ Katherinæ Virginis proximo præteritum. Hereford'.

* 68. Johannes Le Hauekere filius et hæres Simonis Le Hauekere. [*Breve deest.*]

Probatio ætatis.

"Ricardus Golene de Conyton' ejusdem comitatus ætatis sexaginta annorum dicit per sacramentum suum quod prædictus Johannes Le Hauekere, filius prædicti Simonis, nunc est ætatis viginti trium annorum et amplius. Et fuit natus apud Conyton' in comitatu supradicto die Sancti Clementis Papæ anno regni Regis Edwardi patris Regis nunc tertio decimo, et baptizatus in ecclesia ejusdem villæ in crastino prædicti Sancti Clementis anno supradicto." Cantabr'.

* 69. Johannes filius et hæres Johannis Le Chaumberleyn.

Probatio ætatis.

"Johannes de Tunderley ætatis quinquaginta annorum, juratus et examinatus super ætate prædicti Johannis, dicit quod prædictus Johannes fuit ætatis viginti et unius anni die Dominica proximo post festum Sancti Lucæ

No. 2.—Calendar of Heirs, extracted from the Inquisitions—*cont.*

Evangelistæ hoc anno, videlicet, anno regni Regis Edwardi primo, et hoc scit quia natus fuit apud Dangbur' in comitatu Essex' die Dominica proximo post festum Sancti Lucæ Evangelistæ anno regni Regis Edwardi patris Regis nunc decimo quarto, et in crastino sequenti baptizatus in ecclesia de Dangbur'." Essex'.

† 70. DIONISIA DE ESSEX' DE HELVYNTON', *alias* DIONISIA DE HELLINGTONE DE ESSEX', *dudum defuncta.*

De terris et hæredc ejus.

"Dicunt [jurati] quod omnia tenementa prædicta cum omnibus pertinentiis steterunt in manu domini Regis post obitum dictæ Dionisiæ usque nunc, et obiit die Pentecostes anno regni Regis Edwardi vicesimo octavo. Et dicunt quod Willielmus filius prædictæ Dionisiæ est hæres ejus propinquior et ætatis viginti quatuor annorum et amplius." Wiltes'.

Anno 2° Edw. II.

1. JOHANNES DE BOYDEL. *Inq. p. m.* [*Breve lacceratum.*]

"Willielmus filius dicti Johannis propinquior hæres ejus est, et est ætatis viginti sex annorum. Cestr'.

[*Vide Rot. Fin.*, 2 *Edw. II. m.* 11.]

2. JOHANNES DOMINUS DE MERIET, *defunctus.* [*Breve est de a° 1°.*]

Extenta feodorum militum, &c.

3. JOHANNES WOLVEHUNTE, *alias* LE WOLFHUNTE. *Inq. p. m.* [*Breve est de a° 1°.*]

"Johannes filius ejus est ejus hæres propinquior, et est de ætate triginta annorum.

[*Vide Rot. Fin.*, 2 *Edw. II. m.* 4.]

4. JOHANNES LAUNDRY. *Inq. p. m.*

"Philippus Laundry, frater prædicti Johannis Laundry defuncti, propinquior hæres ejus est, et de ætate quinquaginta annorum." Wall'.

[*Vide Rot. Fin.*, 2 *Edw. II. m.* 14.]

5. JOHANNES DE KNOVILL', *defunctus.*

De terris et hæredc ejus.

"Terræ et tenementa quæ fuerunt prædicti Johannis in Wyswen in comitatu de Cardigan die quo obiit, per mortem ejusdem Johannis ratione minoris ætatis præfati Willielmi filii prædicti Johannis, in manum domini Edwardi quondam Regis Angliæ patris domini Edwardi Regis nunc capta fuerunt, et ea ratione in manu domini Regis nunc existunt, et in custodia Aliciæ quæ fuit uxor prædicti Johannis ex concessione domini Edwardi Regis Angliæ patris domini Regis nunc prædicti. * * Prædictus Willielmus, filius prædicti Johannis, est propinquior hæres ipsius et non alius, et est de ætate viginti duorum annorum." Cardigan'.

Est etiam probatio ætatis prædicti Willielmi facta 4° die Octobris a° 3°.

"Dicunt [jurati] per sacramentum suum quod idem Willielmus natus fuit vicesimo octavo die mensis Octobris anno regni Regis Edwardi patris domini Edwardi nunc quartodecimo apud Lanpadary in comitatu de Cardigan et in ecclesia ejusdem villæ baptizatus, et quod plenæ ætatis est ad terras suas et tenementa habenda. Et præfata Alicia summonita fuit quod esset ad prædictos diem et locum ad ostendendum si quid pro se habeat vel dicere sciat quare præfato Willielmo ut illi qui plenæ ætatis est terræ et tenementa prædicta reddi non deberent: non venit." Cardigan.

6. STOTTUS—STUTUS DE STUTEVILL', *alias* STOTEVILL'. *Inq. p. m.*

"Idem Stutus tenuit maneria de Barton' et Brademere in dominico sno ut de feodo die quo obiit de Alianora quæ fuit uxor Roberti de Stotevill' per servitium unius feodi militis, et post decessum ipsius Alianoræ maneria illa tenebuntur de hæredibus ipsorum Roberti et Alianoræ inter ipsos legitime procreatis. * * Quidam Nicholaus filius prædicti Stuti de Stutevill' propinquior hæres ejus est et plenæ ætatis." Nottingham'.

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No. 2.—Calendar of Heirs, extracted from the Inquisitions—*cont.*

7. Ricardus filius Johannis, *qui tenuit de hærede Rogeri filii Johannis infra ætatem existente. Inq. p. m.*

"Willielmus filius dicti Ricardi filii Johannis est propinquior hæres ejusdem Ricardi, et est ætatis quinque annorum." Hereford'.

8. Patricius Comes de Dunbarre. *Inq. p. m.*

"Patricius de Dunbar est filius et hæres propinquior prædicti Patricii Comitis et est ætatis viginti quatuor annorum." Northumbr'

[*Vide Rot. Fin.*, 2 *Edw. II. m.* 2.

9. Willielmus de Beuerth', *alias* Beuryth. *Inq. p. m.*

"Maurillius est filius 'et hæres' ejus propinquior, et est ætatis trium annorum." Ebor'.

10. Margareta Musard. *Inq. p. m.*

"Johannes 'filius Johannis' est filius ejusdem 'Margaretæ' et est propinquior hæres ejus, et est ætatis triginta sex annorum" Derb'.

11. Hugo filius Galfridi de Whtchecote, *alias* Wychcote. *Inq. p. m.*

"Hugo filius Hugonis prædicti est propinquior ejus hæres, et fuit ætatis viginti sex annorum et amplius ad festum Omnium Sanctorum proximo præteritum." [*Inquisitio facta die Jovis post festum Sancti Valentini.*] Salop'.

[*Vide Rot. Fin.*, 2 *Edw. II. m.* 9.]

12. Agnes filia Margaretæ de Beaumeys, *alias* Beaumais, *fatua in custodia Regis existens. Inq. p. m.*

"Emma de Cotone est propinquior hæres, et est ætatis quater viginti annorum et amplius." *Tenuit de Willielmo de Beaumais.* Northampton'.

13. Johannes de Corone *qui obiit temp. Edw. I.*

De terris et hæredi ejus.

"Dictæ terræ et tenementa in manu Anabillæ quæ fuit uxor Simonis de Provincia existunt, ratione minoris ætatis Thomæ filii et hæredis prædicti Johannis, ex commissione dicti domini Regis patris Regis nunc. * * Prædictus Thomas propinquior hæres ipsius Johannis est, et est ætatis viginti unius anni et amplius." Cestr'.

14. Johannes de Distisleye, *alias* Distesleghi'. *Inq. p. m.*

"Johannes filius dicti Johannis propinquior hæres ejus est, et est ætatis decem annorum." Cestr'.

15. Ricardus de Leton'. *Inq. p. m.*

"Rogerus filius prædicti Ricardi est propinquior hæres ipsius Ricardi, et fuit ætatis viginti octo annorum in festo Sancti Michaelis ultimo præterito." [*Inquisitio facta die Mercurii post festum Epiphaniæ Domini.*] Salop'.

[*Vide Rot. Fin.*, 2 *Edw. II. m.* 10.]

16. Robertus de La Felde. *Inq. p. m.*

"Robertus de La Felde filius prædicti Roberti est hæres ejus propinquior, et est ætatis quadraginta annorum et amplius." Gloucestr'.

[*Vide Rot. Fin.*, 2 *Edw. II. m.* 8.]

17. Ricardus filius Willielmi de Bardeleye. *Inq. p. m.*

"Dicunt [jurati] quod prædictæ duæ partes messuagii xiii. acræ et dimidium semper a tempore mortis prædicti Willielmi de Bardeleye fuerunt in manu domini Regis, nomine custodiæ, ratione minoris ætatis prædicti Ricardi, et nunc per mortem ejusdem Ricardi in manu Regis existunt. Et quod Alicia soror prædicti Ricardi est ejus hæres propinquior et ætatis viginti quatuor annorum." Salop'.

[*Vide Rot. Fin.*, 2 *Edw. II. m.* 2.]

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No. 2.—Calendar of Heirs, extracted from the Inquisitions—*cont.*

18. Adam de Elmbrugg', *alias* Elmebrugge, *qui tenuit de hæredibus Hugonis de Mortuo Mari de Castro Ricardi infra ætatem existentibus. Inq. p. m.*

"Rogerus filius prædicti Adæ est propinquior hæres ejus, et fuit ætatis viginti sex annorum in festo Sancti Michaelis proximo præterito". [*Inquisitio capta die Lunæ post festum Sancti Matthæi Apostoli.*]

[*Vide Rot. Fin.*, 2 *Edw. II. m.* 14.]

19. Lewelinus Ap Owayn, *alias* Ab Oweyn. *Inq. p. m.*

"Et [dicunt jurati] quod dominus Rex post mortem ejusdem Lewelini habere debet de bonis ejusdem defuncti centum solidos nomine herieti quod vocatur Ebedin. * Et quod omnia tenementa prædicta secundum consuetudinem Walensium inter filios prædicti Lewelini proportionaliter participare debent. * Dicunt etiam quod Oweyn et Thomas filii prædicti Lewelini propinquiores ejus sunt hæredes. Et quod dictus Oweyn est ætatis undecim annorum, et prædictus Thomas est ætatis decem annorum. Nec dominus Rex de prædictis Oweyn et Thoma, licet minoris existant ætatis, wardam vel maritagium aliqualiter exigere potest. Wall'.

[*Vide Rot. Fin.*, 2 *Edw. II. m.* 2.]

20. Rogerus de Burton, *qui tenuit de hærede Laderana quæ fuit uxor Johannis de Bella Aqua infra ætatem existente.* [*v. Breve.*] *Inq. p. m.*

"Rogerus filius Rogeri de Burton' est filius et hæres propinquior dicti domini Rogeri defuncti, et fuit ætatis duorum annorum ad festum Sancti Matthæi Apostoli proximo præteritum". [*Inquisitio facta in Vigilia Sancti Andreæ Apostoli.*] Ebor'.

"Rogerus filius ejusdem Rogeri est ejus hæres propinquior et est ætatis duorum annorum die inquisitionis captæ." [*Inquisitio capta die Jovis ante festum Sancti Nicholai Episcopi.*] Ebor'.

21. Thomas de Chaunc', super Baro de Skirpenbek." *Inq. p. m.*

"Willielmus Chauncy est filius et hæres Thomæ Chauncy et propinquior hæres prædicti Thomæ. * Dictus Willielmus Chauncy est ætatis triginta annorum." Ebor'.

[*Vide Rot. Fin.*, 2 *Edw. II. m.* 3.]

22. Johannes Spigurnel. *Inq. p. m.*

"Edmundus Spygurnel filius prædicti Johannis Spygurnel est propinquior hæres ejus et ætatis viginti duorum annorum." Essex'.

"Edmundus Spigurnel est filius prædicti Johannis et hæres ejus propinquior et ætatis viginti et trium annorum." Nottingham'.

[*Vide Rot. Fin.*, 2 *Edw. II. m.* 12.]

23. Johannes de Fratinge, *qui tenuit de hærede Rogeri de Tany in custodia Regis existente. Inq. p. m.* [*Breve est de a°.* 1°.]

"Alicia filia prædicti Johannis de Fratynge est hæres ejusdem Johannis propinquior et ætatis sex annorum." Essex'.

[*Vide Rot. Fin.*, 2 *Edw. II. m.* 10.]

24. Simon de Leyburne. *Inq. p. m.*

"Prædictus Simon tenuit die quo obiit manerium de Berewyk' conjunctim cum Johanne filio ejusdem Simonis, ex feoffamento eujusdam Philippi de Say; qui quidem Philippus prædictum Simonem et Luciam uxorem ejus et Johannem filium ejusdem Simonis de prædictis tenementis feoffavit, ipsis et hæredibus prædicti Johannis de corpore suo legitime procreatis; ita quod si prædictus Johannes obiisset sine hærede de corpore suo legitime procreato, prædicta tenementa descenderent Matildæ sorori dicti Johannis et hæredibus suis de corpore suo legitime procreatis. Et si prædicta Matilda obiisset sine hærede de corpore suo legitime procreato, prædicta tenementa remanerent rectis hæredibus prædicti Simonis. * * Prædictus Johannes filius dicti Simonis qui cum prædicto Simone feoffatus est, ut prædictum est, fuit ætatis quatuordecim annorum die Beati Thomæ Apostoli ultimo præterito." [*Inquisitio facta die Jovis in crastino Cinerum.*] Salop'.

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No. 2.—Calendar of Heirs, extracted from the Inquisitions—*cont.*

25. JOHANNES BARCOLF'. *Inq. p. m.*

"Johannes Barcolf' est filius prædicti Johannis Barcolf' et hæres ejus propinquior, et fuit de ætate septem annorum ad festum Assumptionis Beatæ Mariæ anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi secundo." Leicestr'.

26. THOMAS ALEYN, *alias* ALAYN. *Inq. p. m.*

"Ricardus Alayn filius et hæres prædicti Thomæ Alayn est propinquior hæres ejus, et est ætatis septem annorum &c." Oxon'.

27. WILLIELMUS DE KERDYF', *alias* KERDIF. *Inq. p. m.*

"Paulinus filius prædicti Willielmi de Kerdif' est propinquior hæres ejusdem Willielmi, et est ætatis triginta annorum." Wigorn'.

[*Vide Rot. Fin.*, 2 *Edw. II. m.* 8.]

28. EVERARDUS FAUVEL. *Inq. p. m.* [*Breve est de a°.* 1°.]

"Quis propinquior hæres ejus sit, dicant [juratores] quod quidam Thomas Fauvell' est filius dicti Everardi et propinquior hæres ipsius. Item, et cujus ætatis, dicunt quod est de ætate quadraginta annorum." Ebor.'

29. ADAM LE KEU DE STAVELEY, *qui tenuit per legem Angliæ de hæreditate Cecilie quæ fuit uxor ejus. Inq. p. m.*

"Willielmus filius Adæ Le Keu de Staveley est propinquior hæres dictæ Cecilliæ, et est ætatis quadraginta annorum et plus." Ebor.'

[*Vide Rot. Fin.*, 3 *Edw. II. m.* 15.]

30. HUGO DE GEROUNDE, *defunctus.*

Extenta feodorum militum et advocationum ecclesiarum.

[*Vide Rot. Fin.*, 2 *Edw. II. m.* 7. *Licentia maritandi pro Margareta quæ fuit uxor ipsius Hugonis.*]

31. WALTERUS DE ALETE. *Inq. p. m.*

"Dicunt [juratores] per sacramentum suum quod prædictus Walterus nihil tenuit in dominico suo ut de feodo, die quo obiit, de domino Rege in capite in comitatu prædicto; quia dicunt quod præfatus Walterus obiit die Veneris proxima ante festum Omnium Sanctorum anno regni Regis Edwardi prædicti primo, tempore domini Petri de Gavaston' Comitis Cornubiæ de quo tenuit in dominico suo ut de feodo die quo obiit. * * Prædictus Walterus tenuit in dominico suo ut de feodo die quo obiit duas partes unius acræ terræ Cornub' apud Kilmonseg' de Willielmo Botereaus. * * Prædictus Walterus et Isota uxor sua conjunctim feofati tenuerunt die quo præfatus Walterus obiit tertiam partem unius acræ terræ ibidem. * * Margeria filia dicti Walteri antenata et Alianora filia sua postnata sunt propinquiores hæredes ipsius. Et prædicta Margeria est ætatis novem annorum et præfata Alianora est ætatis sex annorum". Cornub'.

32. FREMUNDUS DE ERDYNTON'. *Inq. p. m.*

"Reginaldus filius prædicti Fremundi est hæres ejus propinquior, et fuit ætatis sexdecim annorum in festo Nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptistæ ultimo præterito." [*Inquisitio facta die Jovis ante festum Sancti Gregorii Papæ.*]

[*Vide Rot. Fin.*, 2 *Edw. II. m.* 8.]

33. ROGERUS DE BACHEWORTH'. *Inq. p. m.*

"Duæ partes manerii de Childewyk' Soy, quæ fuerunt de hæreditate præfati Rogeri, fuerunt in manu domini Regis a die mortis Johannis de Bacheworth' patris prædicti Rogeri ratione fatuitatis ipsius Rogeri. Et sic prædictus Rogerus obiit seisitus de duabus partibus prædicti manerii, quæ quidam duæ partes, simul cum tertia parte quam Sibilla mater præfati Rogeri tenet in dotem, tenentur de Abbate de Sancto Albano. * * Ricardus de Bacheworth', frater prædicti Rogeri, est propinquior hæres ipsius Rogeri, et ætatis viginti duorum annorum et amplius." Hertford'.

[*Vide Rot. Fin.*, 2 *Edw. II. m.* 8.]

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No. 2.—Calendar of Heirs, extracted from the Inquisitions—*cont.*

34. MATILDA QUE FUIT UXOR ROBERTI CORBET. *Inq. p. m.*

"Thomas filius ejusdem Matildæ est propinquior hæres ejus, et fuit ætatis viginti quinque annorum in festo Sanctæ Trinitatis ultimo præterito." [*Inquisitio facta die Veneris ante festum Nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptistæ.*] Salop'.

[*Vide Rot. Fin.*, 2 *Edw. II. m.* 1.]

35. JOHANNES FOLEJAUMBE.

Inquisitio ad quod dampnum.

* *Ibid.* RICARDUS FILIUS RICARDI DE STIGETWYSIL.

Inquisitio ad quod dampnum.

36. ROBERTUS DE BEDINGFELD'. *Inq. p. m.*

"Idem Robertus et Johanna uxor ejus, die quo idem Robertus obiit, tenuerunt in comitatu predicto quasdam terras et quedam tenementa cum pertinentiis in Causton' de hereditate prædicte Johanne. * * Maria, Katherina et Elyzabet filiæ prædicti Roberti propinquiores hæredes ipsius Roberti sunt; et prædicta Maria est ætatis octodecim annorum, et prædicta Katherina est ætatis quatuordecim annorum, et prædicta Elyzabet est ætatis duodecim annorum et amplius." Norfolc'.

37. RICARDUS DE FURNEUS. *Inq. p. m.*

"Dictus Ricardus una cum Sibilla uxore ejus conjunctim feoffata, per finem levatum in curia domini Regis, tenuit manerium de Carleton'. * * Dicunt etiam [juratores] quod dictus Ricardus obiit die Mercurii proximo ante festum Sancti Luce Evangeliste proximo preterito, anno supradicto. Et quod Willielmus filius ejus propinquior hæres ejus est; et quod est ætatis viginti annorum et amplius." [*Inquisitio capta die Jovis ante festum Sancti Valentini.*] [Nottingham'.

38. ROBERTUS DE TUDENHAM, *alias* THUDENHAM, *alias* TODENHAM. *Inq. p. m.*

"Robertus de Thudenham est ejus filius et hæres propinquior, et est ætatis triginta annorum et amplius." Cantebr'.

"Idem Robertus de Todenham et Eva uxor ejus, que adhuc superstes est, conjunctim tenuerunt die obitus ipsius Roberti manerium de Erigwelle. * * Robertus de Todenham filius predictorum Roberti et Eve est propinquior hæres ejusdem Roberti et ætatis triginta annorum et amplius." Suffolc'.

Est etiam finalis concordia facta anno regni Regis Henrici tertii 54° *inter Robertum de Tudenham et Evam uxorem ejus et Robertum de Weston' et Hawisiam uxorem ejus de manerio de Eresewell', &c.*

39. NICHOLAS LE ARCHER DE STOKES. *Inq. p. m.*

"Edmundus Le Archer, filius prædicti Nicholai, est hæres ejus propinquior, et est ætatis quadraginta annorum et amplius." Gloucester'.

[*Vide Rot. Fin.*, 2 *Edw. II. m.* 3.]

40. RICARDUS DE FRETTEWELLE. *Inq. p. m.*

"Radulphus filius predicti Ricardi est propinquior hæres ejus, et est ætatis sexdecim annorum." Oxon'.

41. WILLIELMUS BODBRAN. *Inq. p. m.*

"Predictus Willielmus obiit seisitus de duobus messuagiis, duabus carrucatis terre cum pertinentiis in Boðbran et Trewalla per quendam finem levatum in curia domini Regis inter Robertum de Keverel querentem et predictum Willielmum deforcientem, videlicet, quod predictus Willielmus recognovit prædicta tenementa cum pertinentiis esse jus ipsius Roberti ut illa que idem Robertus habuit de dono predicti Willielmi; et pro hac recognitione, &c., idem Robertus concessit predicto Willielmo predicta tenementa cum pertinentiis et illa reddidit in eadem curia tenenda de capitalibus dominis feodi illius per servitia que ad illa tenementa pertinent tota vita ipsius Willielmi; et post decessum ipsius Willielmi predicta tenementa cum pertinentiis integre remanebunt Galfrido filio predicti Willielmi et Elizabet uxori ejus et hæredibus quos idem

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No. 2.—Calendar of Heirs, extracted from the Inquisitions—*cont.*

Galfridus de corpore ipsius Elizabet procreaverit. * * Et si contingat quod prædictus Galfridus obierit sine hærede de corpore ipsius Elizabet procreato, tunc post decessum ipsorum Galfridi et Elizabethæ prædicta tenementa cum pertinentiis integre remanebunt rectis hæredibus prædicti Willielmi. * * Prædictus Galfridus filius prædicti Willielmi est propinquior hæres ipsius Willielmi et ætatis viginti trium annorum et amplius." Cornub'.

Cecilia quæ fuit uxor Willielmi habet dotem.

[*Vide Rot. Fin.* 2 *Edw. II. m.* 3.]

42. WILLIELMUS DE SAUSTON'. *Inq. p. m.*

"Johannes de Sauston' est filius et hæres propinquior prædicti Willielmi, et est ætatis decem et novem annorum et dimidii." Cantebr'.

43. JOHANNES LE SENESCHAL. *Inq. p. m.*

"Johannes filius dicti Johannis est propinquior hæres ejusdem et ætatis triginta annorum et amplius." Cornub'.

[*Vide Rot. Fin.* 2 *Edw. II. m.* 4.]

44. JOHANNES DE FORTESBURY, *defunctus.*

De terris et hærede dicti Johannis, qui tenuit, die quo obiit, de domino Edwardo quondam Rege Angliæ.

[*Vide Cal. Geneal. II.* 765.]

"Dicunt jurati quod Johannes de Fortesbury defunctus tenuit de domino Rege in capite die quo obiit unum messuagium et quatuor virgatas terræ cum pertinentiis in Westgrafton' per servitium decem solidorum annuatim ad castrum Merlebergiæ solvendorum, * et custodiendi quandam gravam domini Regis vocatam Suthgrave in foresta de Saverank'. * Et dicunt quod prædicta messuagium et terra existunt in manu domini Regis ratione minoris ætatis Petri filii prædicti Johannis de Fortesbury et non alia de causa; et dicunt quod prædictus Petrus est propinquior hæres prædicti Johannis de Fortesbury: et dicunt quod in festo Sancti Kalixti Papæ proximo præterito fuit ætatis viginti duorum annorum." [*Inquisitio capta* 31 *die Martii.*] Wiltes'.

"Probatio ætatis Petri filii et hæredis Johannis de Fortesburi defuncti, qui de domino Edwardo Rege, patre domini Regis nunc, tenuit in capite, capta apud Fortesburi coram Escheatore domini Regis 22° die Decembris anno regni Regis domini Edwardi nunc secundo, per sacramentum subscriptorum. * Willielmus de Lyllebon miles ætatis quinquaginta annorum juratus et diligenter examinatus super ætate dicti Petri filii Johannis de Fortesburi, dicit quod fuit ætatis viginti duorum annorum in festo Sancti Laurentii Martyris ultimo præterito; et hoc scit quia idem hæres nascebatur apud Fortesburi, in festo Sancti Laurentii Martyris in anno regni domini Edwardi Regis patris domini Edwardi Regis nunc quartodecimo, et in ecclesia Sancti Michaelis apud Sehaldeborne in crastino ejusdem festi baptizatus fuit. Et similiter hoc scit quia in festo prædicto prædictus Johannes de Fortesbury venit apud Middeltone ad domum ejusdem Willielmi et rogavit ipsum ut vellet esse compater prædicti Petri, et hoc ei non concessit propter nuptiarum solempnitatem in crastino festi prædicti celebraturarum inter matrem ejusdem Willielmi et Stephanum de Britmerestone apud Middeltone; et idem Johannes de Fortesbury rogavit ipsum perhibere testimonium de die et anno nativitatis dicti hæredis, et idem Willielmus incontinenti scribere fecit in pariete aulæ suæ diem et annum nativitatis hæredis prædicti, et per hoc scit quod tempus est elapsum." * * * Wiltes'.

Isabella quæ fuit uxor dicti Johannis de Foresbury nunc defuncta, habuit custodiam terrarum ex concessione Regis Edwardi primi.

45. WILLIELMUS BURDET. *Inq. p. m.*

"Johannes Burdet est filius ejus Willielmi Burdet et hæres ejus propinquior, et fuit de ætate octodecim annorum ad festum Purificationis Beatæ Mariæ anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi secundo." Leicester'.

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No. 2.—Calendar of Heirs, extracted from the Inquisitions—*cont.*

46. Adam de Dounhale de Hanebergh'. *Inq. p. m.*

"Robertus filius prædicti Adæ de Dounhale est propinquior hæres ejus, et est ætatis viginti quatuor annorum et amplius." Oxon'.

[*Vide Rot. Fin.*, 3 *Edw. II. m.* 15.]

47. Henricus de Grey, *alias* Gray. *Inq. p. m.*

"Ricardus de Grey miles filius prædicti Henrici est propinquior hæres ipsius Henrici, et est de ætate viginti et sex annorum." Kant'.

"Ricardus de Grey est filius et hæres prædicti Henrici de Grey propinquior, et est ætatis viginti septem annorum. Leicester'.

[*Vide Rot. Fin.* 2 *Edw. II. m.* 13.]

48. Hugo de Chaunceus. *Inq. p. m.*

"Prædictus Hugo de Chaunceus tenuit de domino Rege in capite die quo obiit manerium de Uppeton' in comitatu Northampton' in dominico suo ut de feodo per servitium essendi eques armatus in exercitu Regis infra quatuor maria per quadraginta dies sumptibus suis propriis. * * Item, est ibi quoddam dominium habendi unum aprum et unum taurum in campo de Upperton' pro voluntate sua pascentes, quorum proficuum valet per annum 3*s.* 4*d.* * * Thomas de Chaunceus filius prædicti Hugonis de Chaunceus est propinquior hæres ipsius . . . . . ," et est ætatis sexaginta annorum et amplius. Northampton'.

Item, Assignatio dotis Julianæ quæ fuit uxor dicti Hugonis de Chaunceus.

[*Vide Rot. Fin.*, 2 *Edw. II. m.* 9.]

49. Willielmus de Staure. *Inq. p. m.*

"Idem Willielmus tenuit in dominico suo ut de feodo die quo obiit de domino Rege in capite unum messuagium et duodecim acras terræ in villa de Sancto Briavello per serjantiam essendi forestarius domini Regis in foresta de Dene et attachiandi tam de viridi quam de venatione, et illos sic attachiatos ducendi ad castrum Sancti Briavelli. * * Willielmus filius prædicti Willielmi est hæres ejus propinquior, et fuit de ætate viginiti sex annorum ad festum Sancti Michaelis proximum præteritum.' [*Inquisito capta* 22° *die Januarii.*] Glouces'r.

50. Philippus de Potyndene, *alias* Potyndenne, *alias* Putyndenne. *Inq. p. m.*

"Adam de Putyndenne, filius prædicti Philippi, est hæres ejus propinquior et ætatis viginti quinque annorum et amplius." Surr'.

[*Vide Rot. Fin.*, 2 *Edw. II. m.* 5.]

51. Willielmus de Canti Lupo, *alias* Cantilupo. *Inq. p. m.*

"Inquisitio de terris et tenementis quæ fuerunt Willielmi de Cantilupo et Evæ quondam uxoris suæ die quo dictus Willielmus obiit. * * Prædicta Eva tenet manerium de Ravenesthorp' cum pertinentiis in dominico suo ut de feodo in capite de domina Johanna Wake, per servitium feodi unius militis, unde decem carucatæ terræ faciunt feodum. Et prædictus Willielmus de Cantilupo nihil tenuit in prædicto manerio de Ravenesthorp' nisi per Evam quondam uxorem suam, et nihil ibidem de Rege tenetur. * * Dominus Johannes de Walkingham est filius Alani de Walkyngham et filius dictæ Evæ, et est propinquior hæres ejusdem Evæ, et est de ætate viginti quatuor annorum." Ebor'.

"Dicunt [juratores] super sacramentum suum quod dictus Willielmus nihil tenuit de domino Rege in capite in comitatu Ebor' die quo obiit; sed dicunt quod tenuit quadragiuta marcatas anni redditus in comitatu Ebor' in villa de Bridlyngton' de hæreditate Matildæ quondam uxoris suæ per curialitatem et legem Angliæ. * * Et dicunt quod Willielmus de Erghum et Thomas de Outhenby sunt propinquiores hæredes ipsius Matildæ eo quod sunt consanguinei sui. Et idem Willielmus de Erghum est ætatis quadraginta annorum, et dictus Thomas viginti sex annorum." Ebor'.

"Dicunt [juratores] per sacramentum suum quod idem Willielmus de Cantilupo nihil tenuit de domino Rege in capite in dominico suo ut de feodo

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No. 2.—Calendar of Heirs, extracted from the Inquisitions—*cont.*

in comitatu Derb', nec de aliis, die quo obiit: sed dicunt quod dictus Willielmus de Cantilupo tenuit dictum manerium de Ilkeston' cum pertinentiis in prædicto comitatu ad terminum vitæ suæ de domino Willielmo de Roos de Ingmanthorp', et idem Willielmus de Roos tenet dictum manerium de hæreditate Eustachiæ quondam uxoris suæ, matris dicti Willielmi de Cantilupo, per curialitatem Angliæ, cujus hæres ipse Willielmus de Cantilupo erat. * * Et dicunt quod Willielmus est filius prædicti Willielmi de Cantilupo et ejus hæres propinquior est, et est de ætate sexdecim annorum." Derb'.

"Dicunt [juratores] per sacramentum suum quod Willielmus de Cantilupo, die quo obiit, tenuit tenementa subscripta in Wirlyngton' in forma subscripta; dicunt enim quod tenementa illa aliquo tempore fuerunt in seisina Petri de la Hay qui ea tenuit in dominico suo ut de feodo, post cujus mortem descenderunt Eustachiæ neptæ et hæredi ipsius Petri quam Willielmus de Ros duxerat in uxorem; qui quidem Willielmus et Eustachia inde seisiti fuerunt tota vita ipsius Eustachiæ, post cujus mortem feodum et jus eorundem tenementorum descendit prædicto Willielmo de Cantilupo tanquam filio et hæredi ipsius Eustachiæ, sed dominicum remansit in manu dicti Willielmi de Ros per legem Angliæ ratione prolis inter ipsum et dictam Eustachiam aliquando suscitatæ; et postea idem Willielmus de Ros dimisit prædicta tenementa præfato Willielmo de Cantilupo tenenda, utrum ad terminum vitæ vel annorum, qualiter, seu pro quanto, ignorant; a tempore cujus dimissionis idem Willielmus de Cantilupo seisinam suam de tenementis prædictis usque ad diem obitus sui continuavit. * * Dicunt etiam quod Johanna de la Hay tenet nomine dotis quædam tenementa in prædicta villa de Wirlyngton, quæ post mortem ejusdem Johannæ ad prædicta tenementa tanquam ad duas partes reverti debent, et valent per annum xl*s*. Dicunt etiam quod Willielmus filius prædicti Willielmi de Cantilupo est hæres ejusdem propinquior et ætatis quindecim annorum et amplius." Sussex'.

Eea quæ fuit uxor dicti Willielmi defuncti habet dotem suam in comitatu Buckingham'.

52. ROBERTUS DE HESELARTON', *alias* HESELERTON', *qui de hæreditate Roberti de Tateshale tenuit. Inq. p. m.*

"Dicunt [juratores] per sacramentum suum quod dictus Robertus tenuit die quo obiit per legem Angliæ post mortem Ceciliæ uxoris suæ. * * Prædicta tenementa in Fynele, Museton', et Fordon' fuerunt dudum cuidam Rogero de Nevile qui illa tenuit de dominio Gilberto de Gaunt. Et de ipso Rogero descenderunt dicta tenementa quibusdam Matildi et Hawisiæ filiabus suis, inter quas dicta tenementa fuerunt partita. De Matilde descendit jus propartiæ suæ cuidam Ricardo de Malebys ut filio et hæredi: de ipso Ricardo cuidam Willielmo ut filio; de ipso Willelmo cuidam Ricardo qui nunc tenet. Et de prædicta Hawisia descendit jus propartiæ suæ cuidam Simoni ut filio: de ipso Simone cuidam Thomæ ut filio: de ipso Thoma quibusdam Margeriæ et Ceciliæ ut filiabus: et de Cecilia descendit jus propartiæ suæ cuidam Roberto filio Roberti de Heselerton' qui nunc tenet, et est ætatis sexdecim annorum. Et dicunt quod post mortem prædicti Rogeri de Nevile dicta Hawisia ac antecessores de homagio et servitio suo prædictæ Matildi sorori suæ antenatæ et in homagio suo obiit; per quod prædictæ Matildis, ratione minoris ætatis Simonis de Louthorp' filii et hæredis prædictæ Hawisiæ, seisivit tenementa prædictæ Hawisiæ quæ tenuit nomine propartiæ et ea tenuit usque ad legitimam ætatem prædicti Simonis nomine custodiæ. Et post decessum prædicti Simonis Willielmus Malebys, filius Ricardi de Malebis habuit custodiam prædictorum tenementorum, ratione minoris ætatis Thomæ filii Simonis prædicti. Et Ricardus de Malebys, qui nunc est, seisitus est de prædictis tenementis nomine custodiæ ratione minoris ætatis prædicti Roberti filii Roberti de Heselerton'. * * Et dicunt quod dictus Robertus de Heselerton' obiit die Jovis in prima septimana Quadragesimæ anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi primo. Et quod Robertus de Heselerton' qui est ætatis sexdecim annorum est filius et hæres Roberti de Heselerton'. Ebor'.

No. 2.—Calendar of Heirs, extracted from the Inquisitions—*cont.*

53. Stephanus de Bello Prato. *Inq. p. m.*

"Prædictus Stephanus tenuit in servitio die quo obiit quædam tenementa in manerio de Penalyn de domino Rege in capite in liberum socagium; * quæ quidem tenementa domina Johanna mater dicti Stephani tenet in dotem. * * Radulphus filius dicti Stephani est propinquior hæres ejusdem et ætatis novem annorum." Cornub'.

54. Ricardus de Arcubus. *Inq. p. m.*

"Dicunt [jurati] quod Simon filius prædicti Ricardi est propinquior hæres prædicti Ricardi; et dicunt quod fuit ætatis viginti et unius anni per quindecim dies ante Gulam Augusti ultimo præteriti." [*Inquisitio facta die Martis in crastino Sancti Matthæi Apostoli.*] Buckingham'.

[*Vide Rot. Fin.*, 2 *Edw. II. m.* 9.]

55. Alicia quæ fuit uxor Adæ Hertele, *alias* Hertlet. *Inq. p. m.*

"Johannes Ive filius prædictæ Aliciæ est propinquior hæres ejusdem, et est ætatis triginta annorum et amplius." Somerset'.

"Dicunt etiam prædicti juratores quod Johannes Ywe filius prædictæ Aliciæ est propinquior ejus hæres, et quod est ætatis triginta annorum et amplius." Dorset'.

[*Vide Rot. Fin.*, 2 *Edw. II. m.* 9.]

56. Odo de Tregereyk', *alias* Tregeryek', *qui tenuit de hæredе Ricardi de Cirecestre. Inq. p. m.*

"Alicia filia prædicti Odonis, quam prædictus Johannes Scor junior duxit in uxorem, est propinquior hæres ejusdem Odonis, et ætatis viginti quatuor annorum et amplius." Cornub'.

57. Johannes de Hodeboville. *Inq. p. m.*

"Qui [juratores] dicunt quod prædictus Johannes tenuit die quo obiit per feodum talliatum quædam tenementa apud Ballsdene in villa de Aketone * ex dono et concessione Johannis de Hodeboville, patris prædicti Johannis, qui ipsum Johannem et Matildam uxorem ejus dudum defunctam per cartam suam inde feoffavit, habenda et tenenda eisdem Johanni filio Johannis et Matildæ uxori ejus et hæredibus de corporibus eorum legitime procreatis. * * Et dicunt quod Walterus de Hodebovile, filius prædictorum Johannis filii Johannis de Hodebovyle et Matildæ uxoris ejus, est propinquior hæres ejusdem Johannis filii Johannis, et ætatis triginta annorum et amplius. * Item dicunt quod prædictus Johannes de Hodebovyle jam defunctus et Hillaria uxor ejus conjunctim tenuerunt, die obitus ipsius Johannis, duas partes manerii de Aketone cum pertinentiis ex concessione Petri de Debenham et Rogeri de Hodebovyle * tenendas eisdem Johanni et Hillariæ uxori ejus et hæredibus ipsius Johannis. * Et dicunt quod prædictæ duæ partes, una cum tertia parte ejusdem manerii, quam Agnes de Sunderoft tenet in dotem de hæreditate prædicti Johannis, tenentur de domino Rege in capite ut de honore Peverell'. * * Prædictus Walterus de Hodebovyle, filius prædicti Johannis, est propinquior hæres ejus et ætatis triginta annorum et amplius." Suffolk'.

58. Agnes de Somery. *Inq. p. m.*

"Johannes de Somery filius prædictæ Agnetis de Somery est hæres ejusdem Agnetis propinquior, et est ætatis viginti octo annorum." Berk'.

59. Henricus de Chyvene. *Inq. p. m.*

"Alicia uxor Thomæ de Caunvile 'junioris' est filia et hæres prædicti Henrici propinquior et de ætate quindecim annorum et amplius." Kanť.

[*Vide Rot. Fin.*, 1 *Edw. II. m.* 10.]

60. Matthæus de Campo Florido. *Inq. p. m.*

"Johannes filius prædicti Matthæi est hæres ejus propinquior . . . . . Somerset'.

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No. 2.—Calendar of Heirs, extracted from the Inquisitions—*cont.*

61. ALIANORA QUÆ FUIT UXOR RICARDI AGUILLON, *alias* AGUYLLON, *quæ tenuit de hereditate Thomæ filii et hæredis prædicti Ricardi. Inq. p. m.*

"Prædicta Alianora die quo obiit tenuit ad terminum vitæ suæ de hereditate quæ fuit Thomæ Aguylon defuncti, * * Juliana filia prædicti Thomæ Aguylon est hæres ejusdem Thomæ propinquior et ætatis trium annorum et amplius." Sussex'.

62. BRIANUS DE BROMPTON', *defunctus.*

Extenta terrarum quæ fuerunt ipsius Briani, qui tenuit de Rege Edwardo primo die quo obiit, et quæ ratione minoris ætatis hæredum dicti Briani in manu Regis nunc existunt.

63. EDMUNDUS BARO DE STAFFORD'. *Inq. p. m.*

"Dicunt [juratores] super sacramentum suum quod prædictus Edmundus nuper Baro Stafford' nihil tenuit in dominico suo ut de feodo die quo obiit in comitatu Stafford': sed dicunt quod idem Edmundus et Margareta uxor ejus conjunctim tenuerunt, die obitus ipsius Edmundi, maneria de Stafford', Bradleye et Madeleye cum pertinentiis in comitatu prædicto ex dono Rogeri nic Clungeneford' clerici qui ipsos Edmundum et Margaretam uxorem ejus per cartam suam ex licentia domini Regis conjunctim inde feoffavit, habenda et tenenda eisdem Edmundo et Margaretæ et hæredibus de corporibus ipsorum exeuntibus. * * Dicunt etiam quod Radulphus filius prædictorum Edmundi et Margaretæ est propinquior hæres ipsius Edmundi et est ætatis novem annorum." Stafford'.

"Radulphus filius dictorum Edmundi et Margaretæ est hæres propinquior eorundem et ætatis novem annorum et amplius die Sancti Dyonisii anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi primo." Warrewic'.

64. JOHANNA QUÆ FUIT UXOR JOHANNIS DE LA HAYE, *alias* HAY, *quæ tenuit ad terminum vitæ de hereditate dicti Johannis. Inq. p. m.*

"Prædicta Johanna die quo obiit tenuit quasdam terras et quædam tenementa in Burrewell', Anthorp', et Walmesgare cum pertinentiis, quæ de domino Rege tenentur in capite per servitium feodi unius militis, non ut de hereditate prædicti Johannis de la Haye, sed de jure Philippi de Kime. * * * Willielmus de Cantilupo est consanguineus prædicti Johannis de la Haye et hæres ejus propinquior de omnibus terris et tenementis de quibus dictus Johannes obiit seisitus in dominico suo ut de feodo, et non de terris et tenementis supradictis, 'et est ætatis quindecim annorum.'" Lincoln'.

"Dicunt etiam [juratores] quod Johanna filia Petri de la Hay, fratris prædicti Johannis de la Hay, est neptis ipsius Johannis et hæres ejusdem propinquior et ætatis viginti annorum. Dicunt etiam quod aliquo tempore prædictum manerium [de Middleton'] cum pertinentiis fuit in seisina Rogeri la Warre ex concessione præfati Johannis de la Hay. Et prædictus Rogerus præfatos Johannem et Johannam uxorem ejus li prædicto manerio cum pertinentiis de seisina sua feoffavit per quendam finem inter ipsos Rogerum et Johannem et Johannam in curia domini Regis levatum, habendum et tenendum prædictum manerium cum pertinentiis eisdem Johanni et Johannæ et hæredibus ipsius Johannis de corpore suo legitime procreatis; ita quod si præfatus Johannes sine hærede de corpore suo legitime procreato obiisset, tunc manerium prædictum cum [pertinentiis] post decessum utriusque prædictorum Johannis et Johannæ ad præfatum Rogerum et hæredes suos integre reverteretur. Et dicunt quod quia præfatus Johannes sine hærede de corpore suo legitime procreato obiit, reversio prædicti manerii cum pertinentiis ad prædictum Rogerum . . . . . pertinet virtute finis prædicti." Sussex'.

65. WILLIELMUS DE MORTUO MARI DE HAMME. *Inq. p. m.*

"Dicunt etiam [juratores] quod hæredes Hugonis de Mortuo Mari sunt propinquiores hæredes ejusdem Willielmi, et quod Johanna uxor Thomæ de Bikenore una hæredum prædicti Hugonis est ætatis septendecim annorum, et Margareta uxor Galfridi Cornewalle altera hæredum prædicti Hugonis est ætatis quatuordecim annorum et dimidii." Wigorn'.

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No. 2.—Calendar of Heirs, extracted from the Inquisitions—*cont.*

"Dicunt [juratores] quod Johanna et Margareta filiæ et hæredes Hagonis de Mortuo Mari de Castro Ricardi sunt propinquiores hæredes dicti Willielmi. Item dicunt quod dicta Johanna fuit ætatis decem et octo annorum in festo Sancte Katherine ultimo preterito; et prædicta Margareta est infra ætatem et in custodia domini Regis." [*Inquisitio facta die Lune proxima post festum Beati Nicholai.*] Salop'.

66. MARGARETA QUÆ FUIT UXOR STEPHANI DE PENECESTR', *alias* PENESHERST, *alias* PENNESHURST. *Inq. p. m.*

"Dicunt [juratores] quod Johannes de Orreby clericus est filius et hæres propinquior præfatæ Margaretæ et de ætate triginta annorum et amplius. * * Item dicunt quod eadem Margareta tenuit die quo obiit manerium de Penneshurst, quod extenditur per annum ad 40 libras, in dotem de hæreditate Johannæ uxoris Henrici de Cobham de Rundale et Alicie quæ fuit uxor Johannis de Columbariis, ex dotatione prædicti Stephani quondam viri sui, de diversis dominis. * Et dicunt quod prædicta Johanna uxor prædicti Henrici de Cobham et præfata Alicia quæ fuit uxor Johannis de Columbariis sunt filiæ et hæredes prædicti Stephani propinquiores; et præfata Johanna est de ætate quadraginta annorum et amplius; et præfata Alicia est de ætate triginta annorum et amplius." Kant'.

67. LORA QUÆ FUIT UXOR GILBERTI DE GAUNT, *quæ tenuit in dotem de hæreditate hæredum et participum ipsius Gilberti. Inq. p. m.*

"Dicunt [juratores] quod Rogerus de Kerdeston' fuit consanguineus dicti Gilberti et est unus hæredum ipsius, et est ætatis triginta sex annorum. Et Petrus de Mauley fuit consanguineus dicti Gilberti et est alter hæredum ipsius, et est ætatis viginti septem annorum. Et Juliana de Gaunt fuit soror dicti Gilberti et tertia hæredum ipsius, et est ætatis quinquaginta annorum et amplius. Item dicunt prædicti juratores quod prædicta Juliana de Gaunt dedit totam propartem suam eam de terris et tenementis supradictis contingentem, quas terras et quæ tenementa dicta Lora sic tenuit in dotem, 'simul cum omnibus aliis terris et tenementis, quas terras et quæ tenementa dicta Juliana habuit in manerio de Skendelby supradicto,' Priorissæ et Monialibus Beatæ Mariæ de Nune Cotum in puram et perpetuam elemosinam." Lincoln'.

68. ROBERTUS DE LA MARE. *Inq. p. m.*

"Petrus de la Mare, filius prædicti Roberti est propinquior hæres ejus, et est ætatis quatuordecim annorum et amplius a festo Purificationis Beatæ Mariæ Virginis proximo præterito." [*Inquisitio facta 7° die Novembris.*] Wiltes'.

"Petrus de la Mare filius ejusdem Roberti est propinquior hæres ejus et ætatis sexdecim annorum." [*Inquisitio capta 12° die Novembris.*] Devon'.

69. RICARDUS FILIUS RICARDI DE GEYTON'. *Quod Justiciarius Hiberniæ certioraretur super modo et causa captionis terrarum dicti Ricardi in manum Regis Edwardi quondam Regis Angliæ.*

"Mandatum fuit Vicecomiti Typerar', in cujus balliva tenementa in Brevi domini Regis contenta sunt, quod super modo et causa prædictis certioraret Justiciario Hiberniæ; qui ei misit quandam Inquisitionem quam inde fieri fecit, quæ consuta est huic Brevi. Et nihilominus inspectis Memorandis de Scaccario Dublin' compertum est quod post mortem prædicti Ricardi patris, &c., Willielmus de Estden' tunc Thesaurarius domini Regis Edwardi patris domini Regis nunc de scaccario prædicto cepit terras et tenementa prædicta in manum domini Regis. Et postea quidam Radulphus de Geyton, frater prædicti Ricardi patris, asserens se esse hæredem prædicti Ricardi fratris sui et quod ipse Ricardus obiit seisitus de tenementis illis, perquisivit tenementa illa extra seisinam domini Regis per prædictum Willielmum de Estden'." * *

"Inquisitio capta, super modo et causa captionis terrarum et tenementorum Ricardi filii Ricardi de Geyton' in Hibernia quæ capta sunt in manum domini Edwardi Regis Angliæ, patris domini Edwardi Regis Angliæ qui nunc est, apud Cassell' die Jovis proxima ante festum Sancti

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No. 2.—Calendar of Heirs, extracted from the Inquisitions—*cont.*

Matthiæ Apostoli anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi tertio. * * Qui jurati dicunt super sacramentum suum quod Ricardus de Geyton', pater prædicti Ricardi, perquisivit diversa tenementa in partibus de Cassell' et Tiperar' de diversis hominibus, et tenuit nepteni domini Reymundi de Burgo, qui tunc fuit magnus in partibus illis, in concubinam; de qua procreavit prædictum Ricardum filium suum; et cum idem Ricardus fuit septem annorum prædictus Ricardus pater suus dedit ei duas carucatas terræ cum pertinentiis in Kilsegan quæ sunt in manum domini Regis, et valent per annum in omnibus exitibus 42*s.* Dedit etiam ei 160 acras terræ in Balibohill', &c. * * habendas et tenendas sibi et hæredibus suis et assignatis, et ipsum inde in plenam et pacificam seisinam posuit, et assignavit ei custodem, scilicet, prædictum dominum Reymundum, qui substituit ballivos ibi quosdam Mauricium filium David et Philippum Wayvile. Et dicunt præcise quod prædictus Ricardus pater plene se dimisit de tenementis illis et nunquam postea inde se intromisit. * * Hibern'.

70. Almaricus de Nodariis. *Inq. p. m.*

"Johannes filius ejusdem Almarici est propinquior ejus hæres, et fuit ætatis viginti trium annorum ad festum Sancti Martini in hieme ultimo præterito." [*Inquisitio capta die Jovis post festum Translationis Sancti Thomæ Martyris.*] Northampton'.

71. Henricus de Bodrugan, *alias* Bodrigan. *Inq. p. m.*

"Jurati dicunt quod Otthonus filius dicti Henrici est propinquior hæres ejusdem, et fuit ad festum Epiphaniæ proximo præteritum ætatis novemdecim annorum." [*Inquisitio facta* 18° *die Februarii.*] Cornub'.

"Dicunt [jurati] super sacramentum suum quod prædictus Henricus nullas terras vel tenementa tenuit in dominico [suo] ut de feodo die quo obiit in comitatu Bedford'; sed tenuit die quo obiit de hæreditate Sibillæ 'quondam' uxoris suæ 'defunctæ' quoddam tenementum in Luyton' in comitatu prædicto de domino Rege in capite. * * Et dicunt quod Johannes de Powers filius Sibillæ de Maundevill' est hæres propinquior 'prædictæ Sibillæ' et ætatis viginti trium annorum et amplius. De hærede prædicti Henrici nec de ætate ipsius nihil sciunt." Bedford'.

[*Vide Rot. Fin.*, 2 *Edw. II. m.* 3.]

72. Robertus de Sancto Claro. *Inq. p. m.*

"Dicunt [juratores] super sacramentum suum quod prædictus Robertus tenuit manerium de Stapelton' cum pertinentiis de domino Rege in capite per servitium tenendi unam tualliam coram domino Regina ad festa Paschæ, Pentecostes, Natalis Domini, et domini Regis coronationem. * * Robertus filius Roberti filii Roberti de Sancto Claro est propinq . . . . . Philippi et Jacobi ultimo præterito fuit ætatis quatuordecim annorum . . . . . " [*Inquisitio facta* 30° *die Augusti.*] Somerset'.

73. Rogerus de Carmino, *alias* Kaermino. *Inq. p. m.*

"Oliverus de Carmino, filius prædicti Rogeri, est propinquior hæres ejus et ætatis triginta annorum et amplius." Cornub'.

[*Vide Rot. Fin.*, 2 *Edw. II. m.* 10.]

74. Willielmus de Brudeport, *alias* Brideport. *Inq. p. m.*

"Johannes de Brideport filius prædicti Willielmi de Brideport est hæres ejusdem Willielmi propinquior et ætatis triginta annorum et amplius." Somerset'.

[*Vide Rot. Fin.*, 2 *Edw. II. m.* 15.]

75. Galfridus de Caumvill', *alias* Campvyle, *alias* Camvyle. *Inq. p. m.*

"Dicunt [juratores] per sacramentum suum quod prædictus Galfridus tenuit maneria de Tonstok', &c. * per legem Angliæ de hæreditate Matildæ de Campvyle quondam uxoris suæ defunctæ de domino Rege

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No. 2.—Calendar of Heirs, extracted from the Inquisitions—*cont.*

in capite. * * Et dicunt quod Willielmus de Campvyle filius prædicti Galfridi est ejus hæres propinquior, et est ætatis quadraginta annorum et amplius; et quod Willielmus Martyn est filius et propinquior hæres prædictæ Matildæ, et est ætatis quinquaginta annorum et amplius." Devon'.

[*Vide Rot. Fin.*, 2 *Edw. II. m.* 13 *et m.* 10.]

76. Herbertus de Saltfleteby. *Inq. p. m.*

"Quidam Robertus de Saltefleteby est filius et hæres prædicti Herberti, et est ætatis decem annorum et amplius." Lincoln'.

[*Vide Rot. Fin.*, 2 *Edw. II. m.* 2. *Assignatio dotis Isabellæ quæ fuit uxor ipsius Herberti.*]

77. Johannes de Orlaweston', *alias* Orlauston', *defunctus. De terris et hæredе ejus, &c.*

"Inquisitio de terris et tenementis quæ Johannes de Orlauston' tenuit de domino Edwardo quondam Rege Angliæ patre Regis nunc in capite die quo obiit in comitatu Kantiæ, videlicet, quantum tenuit de domino Rege patre Regis nunc et per quod servitium et quantum de aliis et per quod servitium, et quantum terræ illæ valeant per annum in omnibus exitibus, et an Willielmus de Orlauston' sit hæres ejus propinquior, an alius, et si idem Willielmus, tunc cujus ætatis sit, et si alius, tunc quis et cujus ætatis et qualiter et quomodo, et quis custodiam terrarum et tenementorum illorum nunc habet et quis eam habuit a tempore mortis ipsius Johannis, et quando idem Johannes obiit. * * Dicunt [juratores] super sacramentum suum quod prædictus Johannes de Orlauston' die quo obiit tenuit de domino Rege Edwardo patre Regis nunc quasdam terras et quædam tenementa in Orlauston' per servitium duorum militum, et est de honore de Perches. * * * Item dicunt prædicti juratores quod prædictus Johannes tenuit die quo obiit de terris de Gavelykende de sussenna terra quaterviginti quindecim acras et dimidium; et quinquaginta septem acras de Gavelykende in marisco de diversis dominis per servitium 13*s.* 4*d.*, et valet terra sussenna per annum 36*s.* 10*d.* pretium acræ 4*d.*; et terra in Marisco valet per annum 114*s.* pretium acræ 2*s.* * * * Item dicunt prædicti juratores quod Willielmus de Orlauston' prædictus est propinquior hæres dicti Johannis de Orlauston' et ætatis viginti annorum et amplius. Et dicunt quod Johanna quæ fuit uxor Rogeri de Bella fago, Magister Willielmus de Schirburn', Johannes de Trilloc, et Walterus persona ecclesiæ de Shersford', executores testamenti dicti Rogeri de Bella fago, habent nunc custodiam terrarum et tenementorum prædictorum. Et dicunt quod Willielmus Martin dictam custodiam cum maritagio habuit de dono et concessione domini Regis patris Regis nunc usque ad legitimam ætatem 'prædicti hæredis,' et illam custodiam tenuit cum maritagio quousque illam custodiam vendidit dicto Rogero de Bella fago; et tunc idem Rogerus eam tenuit ad totam vitam suam; et sic in manibus executorum. Et dicunt quod prædictus Johannes de Orlauston' obiit die Veneris proxima ante festum Paschæ anno regni Regis Edwardi patris Regis nunc 26°. Item dicunt quod Isabella quæ fuit uxor prædicti Johannis tenet tertiam partem terrarum et tenementorum quæ prædictus Johannes 'tenuit' die quo obiit per servitium militare, et dotata fuit per Willielmum Martyn. Et Johannes et Thomas fratres prædicti Willielmi de Orlauston' tenent duas partes terrarum de Gavelkynde, et idem Willielmus tertiam partem." [*Inquisitio facta* 21° *die Junii.*] Kant'.

78. Thomas de Lucy. *Inq. p. m.*

Dicunt etiam [jurati] quod Anthonius de Lucy frater prædicti Thomæ est propinquior hæres ejusdem Thomæ, et quod est ætatis viginti quinque annorum et amplius." Northumbr'.

(*Christiana quæ fuit uxor ipsius Thomæ habet dotem et licentiam maritandi.*)

[*Vide Rot. Fin.*, 2 *Edw. II. m.* 13 *et m.* 11.]

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No. 2.—Calendar of Heirs, extracted from the Inquisitions—*cont.*

79. GRIFFINUS FILIUS ET HÆRES AUDOENI DE LA POLE *infra ætatem et in custodia Regis existens. Inq. p. m.*

"Hawisia soror prædicti Griffini [*uxor Johannis de Cherleton'—vide Rot. Fin.*] est propinquior hæres ejus, et fuit ætatis octodecim annorum in festo sancti Jacobi Apostoli ultimo præterito." [*Inquisitio facta die Mercurii ante festum Sancti Laurentii anno* 3°.] Salop.'

[*Vide Rot. Fin.*, 3 *Edw. II. m.* 14 *et m.* 10.]

80. JOHANNES WALRAND, *alias* WALRAUND, *alias* WALROND; ET ROBERTUS WALRAND AVUNCULUS IPSIUS JOHANNIS, ET ISABELLA WALRAND MATER DICTI JOHANNIS. *Inq. p. m.*

"Dicunt etiam prædicti juratores super sacramentum suum quod Alanus Plukenet, filius Alani Plukenet filii Aliciæ sororis Willielmi Walround patris Johannis Walround qui obiit ultimo seisitus in dominico suo ut de feodo, propinquior hæres ipsius Johannis Walround est, ut intelligunt: et est idem Alanus filius Alani Plukenet ætatis triginta annorum et amplius." Norfolc'.

"Alanus Plokenet est propinquior hæres et de integro sanguine; et est de ætate viginti quatuor annorum." Hertford'.

"Inquisitio * de terris et tenementis ratione fatuitatis Johannis Walraund in manus domini Regis existentibus, et de 'quibus' terris et tenementis Robertus Walraund avunculus dicti Johannis fuit seisitus in dominico suo ut de feodo die quo obiit. * * * Item dicunt [jurati] quod Johannes Edworthe filius Aliciæ de Edworthe unius amitarum prædicti Johannis Walraund, Alicia de Everingham una filiarum Ceciliæ de Everingham alterius amitarum ejusdem Johannis, Bogo de Knovile filius Johannæ de Knovile alterius filiarum ejusdem Ceciliæ, et Matilda quæ fuit uxor Ricardi le Bret, et Cecilia de Helion quam Petrus de Helion duxit in uxorem, filiæ Ceciliæ tertiæ filiarum prædictæ Ceciliæ, sunt consanguinei et propinquiores hæredes prædicti Johannis Walraund, et omnes ætatis vigiti sex annorum et amplius." Hertford'.

"Dicunt etiam [juratores] quod Alanus de Plokenet, filius Alani de Plokenet filii Aliciæ amitæ Johannis Walraund', est propinquior hæres ejusdem Johannis, et quod est de ætate viginti octo annorum et amplius. Dicunt etiam quod ignorant si prædictus Johannes alios habeat hæredes, quin antecessores sui nec ipse parum vel nihil conversabantur in partibus prædictis." Hertford'.

"Inquisitio * * de terris et tenementis quæ sunt de hereditate Johannis Waleround defuncti, qui ratione fatuitatis suæ in custodia domini Regis extiterat, et de quibus Robertus Waleround avunculus prædicti Johannis fuit seisitus in dominico suo ut de feodo die quo obiit. * * * Johannes de Eddeworth' filius Aleisiæ unius amitarum prædicti Johannis Waleround, Alesia de Everingham una filiarum Ceciliæ alterius amitarum ejusdem Johannis, Bogo de Knovile filius Johannæ de Knovile alterius filiarum ejusdem Ceciliæ, et Matilda quæ fuit uxor Ricardi Bret, et Cecilia de Heliown, quam Petrus de Heliown duxit in uxorem, filiæ Ceciliæ tertiæ filiarum prædictæ Ceciliæ, sunt consanguinei et propinquiores hæredes prædicti Johannis Waleround. Et prædictus Johannes de Eddeworth' est ætatis triginta annorum, et prædicta Alicia est ætatis triginta annorum, et prædictus Bogo est ætatis triginta annorum, et prædicta Matilda est ætatis triginta annorum, et prædicta Cecilia de Helion est ætatis triginta annorum." Essex'.

"Dicunt etiam [jurati] quod Bugo de Cknovyle filius Johannæ de Cknovyle una filiarum Ceciliæ unius amitarum dicti Johannis Walrand, Alicia de Everyingham altera filiarum ejusdem Ceciliæ, Matillis la Bret et Cecilia de Helyon, quam Petrus de Helyon duxit in uxorem, filiæ Ceciliæ tertiæ filiarum prædictæ Ceciliæ sunt consanguinei et propinquiores hæredes prædicti Johannis de hæreditate ipsum contingente tam ex parte Willielmi Walrond patris sui quam ex parte Roberti Walrand avunculi sui fratris senioris prædicti Willielmi. Et dicunt quod Bugo de Cknovyle est ætatis triginta annorum, Alicia de Everyngham est ætatis quadraginta annorum, Matillis la Bret est ætatis viginti octo annorum, Cecilia de Helyon est ætatis viginti sex annorum." Wiltes'.

"Inquisitio de terris quæ fuerunt Isabellæ [Walrond] matter Johannis Walrond. * * * Dicunt [juratores] quod Johanna uxor Alexandri Frivyle, filia et hæres Mazeræ filiæ et unius hæredis Johannæ Marmion anuite

No. 2.—Calendar of Heirs, extracted from the Inquisitions—*cont.*

prædicti Johannis Walraund, et Radulphus le Botiler, filius et hæres Matildæ alterius filiæ et hæredis prædictæ Johannæ Marmion sororis Isabellæ matris prædicti Johannis Walraund, sunt propinquiores hæredes prædicti Johannis Walraund de predicta terra et tenementis prædictis, et etiam de tota hæreditate ipsum contingente ex parte Isabellæ prædictæ matris suæ. Dicunt etiam quod prædicta Johanna uxor Alexandri de Fryvile est ætatis quadraginta annorum, et prædictus Radulphus le Botiler est ætatis triginta sex annorum."

Wiltes'.

"Inquisitio facta coram escheatore domini Regis apud Maydene Neuton' quinto die Marcii anno regni Regis Edwardi secundo, de terris et tenementis quæ sunt de hæreditate Johannis Walraund in comitatu Dorset', de quibus Robertus Walraund avunculus suus fuit seisitus in dominico suo ut de feodo die quo obiit. * * * Dicunt [jurati] per sacramentum suum quod prædictus Robertus Walraund nullas terras seu tenementa tenuit in dominico suo ut de feodo in comitatu prædicto die quo obiit solus; sed quod idem Robertus et Matilda uxor ejus, conjunctim feoffati, tenuerunt manerium de Wyndfred Egle in dicto comitatu de dono et feoffamento Johannis de Burgo, tenendum sibi Roberto et Matildæ uxori ejus et hæredibus de corporibus ipsorum Roberti et Matildæ legitime procreatis. Et quod Johannes de Burgo post lapsum temporis feoffamenti omnes terras et tenementa sua in diversis comitatibus existentia domino Regi Henrico avo Regis nunc concessit, tenenda sibi et hæredibus suis imperpetuum, cum universis reversionibus et eschaetis quæ sibi Johanni et hæredibus suis imposterum accidere poterunt quoquo modo. Et quod dominus Edwardus pater Regis nunc de dicto manerio habita plena possessione et pacifica seisina post mortem dictorum Roberti et Matildæ, ratione hæredum inter Ipsos Robertum et Matildam legitime procreatorum deficientium, manerium illud Johannæ Plogenet concessit tenendum quamdiu domino Regi placuerit pro sustentatione Johannis Walraund fatui et hæredis prædicti Roberti."

Dorset'.

"Dicunt [juratores] quod Willielmus Walraund pater prædicti Johannis Walraund defuncti habuit nisi unicam sororem de integro sanguine, nomine Aliciam, et quod Alanus Plukenet defunctus fuit filius ipsius Aliciæ. Et dicunt quod Alanus filius Alani Plukenet, qui nunc est, est propinquior 'heres' prædicti Johannis Walraund, et de ætate viginti trium annorum."

Wigorn'.

"Dicunt [juratores] quod prædictum manerium de Sistone cum prædictis quatuor libratis redditus reverti debet Alano filio Alani Plokenet filii Aliciæ 'filiæ Isabellæ' filiæ Thomæ de Rocheford' et Agathæ uxoris suæ, quia Rogerus de Berkeleye dedit dictum manerium cum predicto redditu præfatis Thomæ de Rocheford' et Agathæ filiæ suæ in liberum maritagium. Et dicunt quod prædicta Alicia filia Isabellæ 'filiæ' prædictorum Thomæ et Agathæ tradidit dictum manerium cum prædicto redditu Roberto Walraund ad terminum annorum ut supradictum est; et quod prædictus Robertus nihil aliud habuit in manerio prædicto 'die quo obiit.'"

Glouestr'.

"Dicunt [juratores] quod Johannes de Eddeworth', Alicia de Everyngham, Hugo de Cnovill', Alanus Plukenet, Matilda de Cronpes et Cecilia Hulyon, quam Petrus de Hulyon duxit in uxorem, sunt propinquiores hæredes prædicti Johannis Walraund. Et dicut quod omnes hæredes prædicti sunt plenæ ætatis."

Southampton'.

81 ——— *Extenta terrarum.*

82 BARTHOLOMÆUS DE SAKEVILL' FATUUS ET IDIOTA. *De inquirendo de statu suo.*

"Dicunt [juratores] quod dictus Bartholomæus de Sakevil' fatuus et idiota extitit a tempore ætatis suæ octodecim annorum. Ita quod a dicto tempore usque in hunc diem nunquam gaudebat lucidis intervallis, neque ad sui ipsius aut terrarum et tenementorum suorum regimen sufficiebat nec adhuc sufficit. Dicunt etiam quod dictus Bartholomæus cepit illam infirmitatem eo quod dicto tempore cecidit in febrem acutam, et nunquam post illud tempus effectebatur compos mentis suæ." Suffole'.

Item, Breve huic inquisitioni consutum, &c.

"Rex omnibus, &c.:—Scintis quod concessimus Waltero de Sakevill' et Johanni fratri ejus custodiam Bartholomæi de Sakevill', qui per quendam ictum quem in capite recepit non compos mentis suæ jam efficitur, et terrarum et tenementorum suorum, tenendam eisdem Waltero et Johanni quousque

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No. 2.—Calendar of Heirs, extracted from the Inquisitions—*cont.*

ad memoriam redierit saniorem. Ita quod iidem Walterus et Johannes prædicto Bartholomeo et familiæ suæ necessaria sua de exitibus terrarum et tenementorum prædictorum inveniant, prout decet. In cujus, &c. Teste me ipso apud Devises 18° die Septembris anno regni nostri decimo nono."

83. Walterus Surdevale, *defunctus. De terris et hærede ejus, &c., videlicet an Johannes de Surdevale fuit hæres, an alius.*

"Item dicunt prædicti juratores quod Johannes de Surdevale supradictus fu it filius ejusdem Walteri, et est ejus hæres propinquior, et est ætatis viginti i nnius annorum et amplius. * * Et dicunt quod prædictus Walterus obiit circa festum Penteostes in anno regni Regis Edwardi patris prædicti Regis nunc 19°." Lincoln'.

[*Vide no.* 93 *hoc anno.*]

84. Nil.

† 85. Johannes frater et hæres Roberti de Derle.

Probatio ætatis capta die Dominica post festum Ascensionis Domini anno 2°.

* * "Simon de Hopton ætatis quadraginta et octo annorum, juratus et diligenter examinatus super ætate prædicti Johannis, fratris et hæredis prædicti Roberti de Derle, dicit quod idem Johannes fuit ætatis viginti duorum annorum die Veneris proxima post festum Purificationis Beatæ Mariæ ultimo præterito et quod natus fuit apud Aasbelehay in comitatu Derb' die Veneris prædicto viginti duobus annis elapsis, et in ecclesia de Wirkesworth baptizatus in crastino sequente. Requisitus qualiter hoc scit, dicit quod bene recolit eo quod Henricus de Hopton' pater prædicti Simonis extitit in societate prædicti Roberti de Dethek' et Henrici de Derle patris prædicti Johannis in itinere de Nottingham versus Derle die Sabbati proxima post festum Epiphaniæ Domini ultimo præteritum viginti duobus annis elapsis, quando idem Henricus pater prædicti Johannis præ multitudine frigoris infirmatur, qui quidem Henricus infra quindenam sequentem obiit, et eodem tempore Alicia quæ fuit uxor prædicti Henrici et mater prædicti Johannis de eodem Johanne fuit inpregnata et ipsum peperit die Veneris proxima post festum Beatæ Mariæ post obitum prædicti Henrici proximo sequente." * * * Derb'.

† 86. Bartholomæus Davelers filius et hæres Johannis Davelers.

Probatio ætatis capta die Veneris proxima ante festum Sancti Mortini anno 2°.

"Dominus Willielmus Visdelou miles juratus, ætatis quadraginta quatuor annorum et amplius, dicit quod prædictus Bartholomæus est ætatis viginti unius annorum et amplius, et fuit natus apud Everwartone die Veneris proximo post festum Sancti Matthei Apostoli anno regni Regis Edwardi patris Regis nunc quintodecimo; et die Veneris proximo sequente in ecclesia ejusdem villæ baptizatus anno prædicto." Suff'.

† 87. Willielmus filius et hæres Johannis de Orlaweston'. *Probatio ætatis capta vicesimo die Junii anno* 2°.

"Nicholaus de Bominton ætatis quadraginta quinque annorum, juratus et examinatus super ætate prædicti Willielmi, dicit super sacramentum suum quod prædictus Willielmus fuit ætatis viginti duorum annorum in Vigilia Sancti Barnabæ Apostoli proximo præterita, et hoc scit quia vidit quod baptizatus fuit in ecclesia Beatæ Mariæ de Orlaweston' die Sancti Barnabæ Apostoli 'anno regni Regis Edwardi patris Regis nunc quintodecimo.' Et similiter hoc scit quia habuit quandam filiam Agnetem nomine quæ nata fuit eodem anno in festo Pentecostes et illa fuit ætatis decem et septem annorum quando obiit, et dicit quod nunc sunt quinque anni elapsi quod obiit, et sic sunt completi viginti duo anni; et similiter hoc scit quia Willielmus de Bouington' pater suus obiit sexdecim annis elapsis, quo tempore prædictus Willielmus fuit ætatis sex annorum. Rogerus Hegham ætatis quadraginta quatuor annorum juratus et examinatus super ætate prædicti Willielmi dicit super sacramentum suum quod prædictus Willielmus fuit ætatis viginti duorum annorum in Vigilia Sancti Barnabæ Apostoli proximo præterita et hoc scit quia in ecclesia Beatæ Mariæ de Orlaweston' die Sancti Barnabæ baptizatus fuit; et similiter hoc scit quia habet quendam filium, Johannem nomine,

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No. 2.—Calendar of Heirs, extracted from the Inquisitions—*cont.*

qui natus fuit ante prædictum Willielmum, qui fuit ætatis viginti trium annorum ad festum Pentecostes proximo præteritum; et similiter hoc scit quia dicit quod stetit cum Johanne de Oriawestoñ' et robas suas cepit ad totam vitam suam, et dicit quod dictus Johannes obiit undecim annis elapsis et in illo anno fuit prædictus Willielmus undecim annorum." * * Kant'.

*88. JOHANNES DE ODDYNGSELES MILES. *Appretiatio et extenta bonorum et catallorum ejus.*" Warw'.

*89. JOHANNES DE NEUBURGH'. *Breve de Diem clausit extremum.* Dorset'.

*90. JOHANNA QUÆ FUIT UXOR JOHANNIS DE CRECKAUS *defuncti. Breve de dote sua.*

*91. MARGARETA FILIA ET UNA HÆREDUM BRIANI DE BRUMPTON'.

"Probatio ætatis Margaretæ filiæ et unius hæredum Briani de Brompton' defuncti qui de domino Edwardo quondam Rege Angliæ, patre Regis nunc, tenuit in capite facta coram Escheatore apud Salop' die Veneris in festo Sancti Nicholai anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi secundo per sacramentum juratorum subscriptorum, videlicet, Ricardi de Leighton' qui est ætatis sexaginta annorum, jurati et examinati super ætate prædictæ Margaretæ, dicit quod prædicta Margareta fuit in Vigilia Apostolorum Simonis et Judæ proximo præterita ætatis quindecim annorum: Et quod nata fuit apud Huggeford' in Vigilia Apostolorum Simonis et Judæ anno regni Regis Edwardi patris Regis nunc vicesimo primo, et in crastino baptizata in ecclesia de Stocton'. Et hoc bene scit quia in crastino Apostolorum Simonis et Judæ anno regni Regis Edwardi patris Regis nunc vicesimo primo cepit seisinam de quadam terra in villa de Cardeston' quam emit de Roberto Corbet ubi nunciatum fuit quod Matilda uxor Briani de Brompton' deliberata fuit de prædicta Margareta in villa prædicta. Et per hoc bene scit quod tantæ ætatis est." * * * Salop'.

*92. EDMUNDUS FILIUS ET HÆRES ROGERI DE COLEVILE. *Probatio ætatis capta apud Corby* 14° *die Februarii anno* 2°.

"Thomas de Sancto Laudo miles ætatis quadraginta annorum, juratus et examinatus super ætate prædicti Edmundi de Colevile, dicit quod prædictus Edmundus est filius prædicti Rogeri et hæres ejus propinquior, et natus fuit apud Castelbitham in comitatu Lincoln' ad festum Conversionis Sancti Pauli anno regni Regis Edwardi patris Regis nunc sextodecimo, et in ecclesia Sancti Jacobi de Castelbitham baptizatus; Robertus de Colevile et Willielmus de Bergh' levaverunt præfatum Edmundum de sacro fonte et nominaverunt eum Edmundum ob devotionem Sancti Edmundi de Pontiniaco, eo quod prædictus Rogerus pater ipsius Edmundi, in peregrinando versus Pontiniacum, vovit filium suum si contigeret nominari Edmundum. Et fuit ætatis viginti et unius annorum ad festum Conversionis Sancti Pauli ultimo præteritum. Et hoc bene scit quia dicit quod ipse eodem anno stetit in servitio cum domino Ricardo de Brewosa avo prædicti Edmundi. * * Johannes Broun de Castelbitham ætatis quinquaginta annorum, juratus et examinatus super ætate præfati Edmundi de Colevile, dicit quod idem Edmundus est filius prædicti Rogeri et hæres ejus propinquior, et natus fuit apud Castelbitham in comitatu Lincoln' in festo Conversionis Sancti Pauli anno regni Regis Edwardi patris Regis nunc sextodecimo, et in ecclesia Sancti Jacobi de Castelbitham baptizatus; Robertus de Colevile et Willielmus de Bergh' levaverunt prædictum Edmundum de sacro fonte, et fuit ætatis vigintí et unius annorum ad festum Conversionis Sancti Pauli ultimo præteritum, et hoc bene scit quia ipse nunciavit domino Ricardo de Brewosa et dominæ Aliciæ uxori ejus, avis prædicti Edmundi, de natu ipsius Edmundi, ob quod ipsi contulerunt eidem Johanni jocalia ad valentiam centum solidorum." * * * Lincoln'.

*93. THOMAS FILIUS ET HÆRES JOHANNIS DE CORONA.

Probatio ætatis capta 4° *die Aprilis.*

"Hugo de Estilton' sexagenarius, juratus et examinatus super ætate dicti Thomæ, dicit quod idem Thomas fuit ætatis vigintí et unius annorum in festo Sanctæ Luciæ Virginis anno regni regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi secundo. Et hoc scit quia natus fuit apud Adelinton' in comitatu Cestriæ

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No. 2.—Calendar of Heirs, extracted from the Inquisitions—*cont.*

in festo Sanctæ Luciæ Virginis anno regni Regis Edwardi patris domini Regis nunc sextodecimo; et in ecclesia de Prestebury in crastino Sanctæ Luciæ Virginis baptizatus fuit." Cestr'.

*94. THOMAS FILIUS ET HÆRES WARINI MAUDET.

Probatio ætatis capta 17° *die Novembris.*

"Petrus filius Warini miles sexagenarius, juratus et diligenter examinatus super ætate dicti Thomæ filii Warini, dicit quod idem hæres fuit ætatis viginti unius annorum in festo Sancti Calixti proximo præterito; et hoc scit quia idem hæres nascebatur apud Monten Gomeri in festo Sancti Calixti anno regni Regis Edwardi patris domini Edwardi Regis nunc quintodecimo, et in ecclesia ibidem in crastino ejusdem festi baptizatus fuit; et similiter hoc scit quia præfatus Warinus pater dicti hæredis venit apud Wermenstr' 15° die post nativitatem dicti hæredis ad quem diem tenuit ibidem convivium, ubi dictus Petrus interfuit, et idem Warinus rogavit ipsum Petrum perhibere testimonium de die et anno nativitatis dicti hæredis cum 'idem hæres' ad plenam ætatem suam perveniret; et per hoc scit quod tempus est elapsum." Wiltes'.

*95. JOHANNES SOURDEVAL FILIUS ET HÆRES WALTERI DE SOURDEVAL.

Probatio ætatis capta 4° *die Junii.*

"Willielmus de Appelton' ætatis quinquaginta annorum, juratus et diligenter examinatus super ætate prædicti Johannis de Sourdeval, dicit quod idem Johannes fuit ætatis viginti unius anni die Purificationis Beatæ Mariæ ultimo præterito; et quod idem Johannes natus fuit apud Bothium in comitatu Ebor' eodem die et in ecclesia ejusdem villæ baptizatus in crastino sequenti viginti uno anno elapso." Ebor'.

[*Vide No.* 83 *hoc anno.*]

*96. RICARDUS DE DUMMER FILIUS ET HÆRES JOHANNIS DE DUMMER. *Probatio ætatis facta* 2° *die Novembris.*

* * * "Philippus de Biry de Watford' ætatis quinquaginta annorum Thomas Gerard ætatis quadraginta duorum annorum Johannes . . . . . ætatis quinquaginta et sex annorum et Walterus filius Hugonis de Watford' ætatis sexaginta et trium annorum, jurati et examinati super ætate Ricardi filii et hæredis Johannis de Dummer de Watford', dicunt quod prædictus Ricardus est filius et hæres prædicti Johannis de Dummer de Watford', et natus fuit apud Watford' in comitatu prædicto ad festum Sancti Lucæ Evangelistæ anno regni Regis Edwardi patris Regis nunc quartodecimo, et in ecclesia de Watford' baptizatus. Ricardus de Bringhurst ievavit prædictum Ricardum de Dummer de sacro fonte, et fuit ætatis viginti duorum annorum ad festum Sancti Lucæ Evangelistæ proximo præteritum, et hoc bene scit quia Oliverus quondam Lincolnienis Episcopus dedicavit ecclesiam de Watford' eodem anno quo prædictus Ricardus de Dummer natus fuit, et etiam quia Ricardus le Spenser de Watford' habuit quandam filiam, nomine Aliciam, natam eodem die quo dicta ecclesia dedicata fuit, et baptizata fuit in eadem aqua quæ benedicta fuit per dominum Episcopum Oliverum die dedicationis prædictæ. * Prædictus hæres maritatus fuit post mortem prædicti Johannis patris sui sine licentia domini Regis." Northampton'.

*97. *Super modo et causa captionis et detentionis terrarum in Veteri Windesores.*

"Dicunt [juratores] quod tempore quo Johannes de London' fuit Constabularius Castri de Wyndesore et habuit firmam de Veteri Wyndesore, Johannes Andreu qui tenuit tenementa prædicta obiit in Hibernia, et prædictus Constabularius intelligens prædictum Johannem esse tenentem domini Regis, cum non esset, tenementa illa seisivit in manum domini Regis. Et per seisinam illam adhuc remanent in manu domini Regis. Dicunt etiam quod prædictus Johannes Andreu tenementa prædicta tenuit in capite de Thoma Burnel, cujus statum Willielmus Asseeby tenet per factum ipsius Thomæ et non de domino Rege."

*98. ROGERUS DE KETLESTON' *utlagatus. De anno et die qui ad Regem pertinent.* Norfolc'.

No. 3.—Durham Records: Calendar of the Cursitor's Records: Chancery Enrolments.

3. Roll of Thomas de Hatfield, Bishop of Durham.

(Pontificate extended from 8 May 1345 to 8 May 1381.)

Membrane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pontificate.
1	Aske, Richard and John de, William Benet of Newsom, and Richard Gunnays.	Receive a grant of free warren for themselves and their heirs in their demesne lands in Herdewyk; but they are not to make use of the privilege during the lives of John and Margaret de Ogle without obtaining the license of the said John and Margaret. Richard de Aske also receives a grant of free warren in his demesne lands of Shirneton and Nesbit.	22
1 d'	Aske, Richard and John de - -	*See* Marton, William de (the) -	21
	Alverton, John de, Wright, to Alan de Shoirngton.	Recognisance - - - -	21
2 d'	Asshby, John de - - -	*See* Wessington, William de - -	24
4	Alayn, Robert, Master Cook of the Bishop's Hospital.	Receives a grant of a messuage in Alverton which had belonged to Ranulph de Smytheton, but had escheated to the Bishop.	23
	Alverton, messuage in - - -	*See* Alayn, Robert - - -	23
6	Ancroft manor - - - -	*See* Gray, Thomas - - -	22
	Allerdene manor - - - -		
6 d'	Annotson, William, of Wakirfeld, and John son of Conan de Wakirfeld to William del Orchard.	Recognisance - - - -	23
7	Annotson, William - - -	*See* Graystans, William de - -	30
7 d'	Auckland, janitor of the manor of -	*See* Wyles, John - - -	30
	Alman, William, clerk, and John de Elvet, to . . . . . lby, chaplain.	Recognisance - - - -	31
8	Albon, John - - - -	*See* Durham, the chaplains, prior and convent of.	31
8 d'	Allerton manor and gaol - -	*See* Pott, Thomas - - -	33
9 d'	Aseby, William de - - -	Receives a pardon in the matter of the death of John Macbare.	33
10	Auckland, North, messuage and land in.	*See* Sawsery, John del - -	33
	Alvertonshire, forester and warrener of.	*See* Notton, John de - - -	33
10 d'	Alverton, burgage in - - -	*See* Feucotes, Thomas de - -	33
	Auckland, place called "Le Wodhous" in the parish of.	*See* Popham, John de - - -	33
	Alman, Simon, to John de Rivet -	Recognisance - - - -	33
11	Auckland, Bishop, plot of land in -	*See* Yoman, Adam - - -	34
11 d'	Abirforth, John de - - -	*See* Brantyngham, William de -	34
12	Arowsmith, John, of Brauncepath, and William Boys of Brauncepath, to William de Bishopdale, Stephen de Muston, and Robert de Gaunelesston.	Recognisance - - - -	35
	Alverstonshire, office of bailiff errant of.	*See* Hatfield, John de - -	35
12 d'	Aspyre, Roger - - - -	*See* Hakthorpe, John de - -	35
	Alverton - - - - -	The office of janitor of the manor of, is granted by the Bishop to John de.	35
	Alwent, Henry, son and heir of Alan de.	*See* Carlele, William - - -	33
	Auckland Park - - - -	*See* Popham John de - - -	33
13	Aske, Richard de - - -	*See* Durham, the prior and convent of.	34
	Arlyf, messuage and land in - -		
	Alman, William - - - -		
	Aldynerige, messuage and lands in -		
	Alman, Simon - - - -		
14	Andreby, Richard de - - -	*See* Kyowe, William de - -	36
	Alverton, John de - - -	An outlaw at the suit of the Prior of Durham, receives a pardon.	36

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No. 3.—Durham Records: Calendar of Rolls of Bishop Hatfield—*cont.*

Membrane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pontificate.
14	Alverton, John de, of Bishop Auckland	An outlaw, at the suit of Thomas de Bernelby, Master of the Hospital of Shirburne, receives a pardon.	36
14 d'	Auckland Park - - - - -	*See* Burdeue, John de - - -	36
	Attesute, John - - - - -	*See* Burden, John de - - -	36
	Auckland, place called "Le Wodehous" near.	*See* Hornby, John de - - -	36
1	Barnard Castle, Richard de - -	*See* Merynton, John de - -	22
	Benet, William, of Newsom - -	*See* Aske, Richard - - -	22
	Boynton, John - - - - -	*See* Litster, Henry - - -	22
	Brytley, John de - - - -	*See* Fulthorpe, Roger de - -	23
	Blaykeston, William de - -		
	Ryshopton, Roger de - - -	*See* Newsom, Adam de - -	24.
1 d'	Benet, William, of Newsom - -	*See* Marton, Wm. de (bis) - -	21
	Bradley, Alice, widow of John de -	Releases to Hugh del Redhugh all her right and claim to the manor of Bradley-by-Medomsley, together with two cottages in the vill of Bradley, and a hundred acres of land, held by the said Hugh of the gift and feoffment of the said John.	21
	Burneton, John de, Burgess of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	Grants to Hugh del Redhugh the manor of Holynside, with remainder to Thomas son of Alice de Shynnam, and the heirs of his body, with remainder to John son of Alice de Shynnam, and the heirs of his body, with remainder to Thomas de Hexham and Katherine his wife, and the heirs of their bodies, with remainder to the said Katherine and her heirs for ever.	23
	Burneton, John de, Burgess of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	Releases to the parties abovenamed all his rights past, present, and future in the manor of Holynside.	23
2	Bedale, Robert de, of Ingelton, to John Selwyn.	Recognizance - - - - -	24
	Bedale, Robert de, of Ingelton, to Isabella daughter of Adam de Hyndeley.	Recognizance - - - - -	24
	Bewelere, William de, to Roger de Fulthorpe.	Recognizance - - - - -	24
	Barnard Castle, Richard de - -	*See* Shepirdson, Robert - -	21
	Brunnynshill, Hugh de - -	*See* Claxton, Thomas de - -	24
2 d'	Bishop, John - - - -	Receives a pardon in the matter of the death of Richard Spenser, whom he had killed in self-defence.	23
	Beryere, William - - - -	Receives a grant of the office of forester of the ward of Hamsterley for life.	24
	Boner, Robert - - - - -	Receives a pardon in the matter of the death of Robert de Bardon of Darlington.	24
	Bardon, Robert de - - - -	*See* Boner, Robert - - -	24
3	Bille, John de - - - - -	*See* Menevile, Thomas de - -	26
	Ryshopdale, John de - - -	*See* Eston, Robert de - -	26
	Bishopdale, John de - - - -	*See* Hexham, Thomas de - -	27
	Bamburgh, John de - - - -	*See* Wolviston, Richard de - -	27
	Blaykeston, William de, and John Dogle, to John son of John Maudayt.	Recognizance - - - - -	27
	Boner, John, of Shirburne, to Simon de Lanerton.	Recognizance - - - - -	27
3 d'	Barton, Henry de, and William Daynill.	Receive a grant of the custody of all the lands and tenements formerly belonging to John son of John son of John Chaunud', knight, in Wallesworth, during the minority of Margaret and Jane his daughters and heiresses, together with a grant of the marriage of the said heiresses, and in the event of their death the wardship and marriage of successive heirs until one shall attain full age.	26
	Barnard Castle, Richard de - -	*See* Moubray, John de - -	26

No. 3.—Durham Records: Calendar of Rolls of Bishop Hatfield—*cont.*

Membrane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pontificate.
5 d	Barnard Castle, Thomas and Lucy de, Middilton's burrage in "Neusate," in the town of.	*See* Middilton, Lucy de; *see* Middleton, Thomas de.	26
	Bras, Robert, miller - - -	Receives a pardon in the matter of the death of William Garnet, miller, as well as for a theft of corn and malt belonging to John de Carrowe at Ecclesclyf mill, and for breaking out of gaol with other prisoners.	27
	Brynchestre, Robert de - - -	*See* Elmedene, John - - -	27
4	Bryan, Thomas, of North Shirburne -	*See* Tebbe, John - - -	27
	Brafferton, Thomas, son of Thomas de } Brafferton, lands in - - - }	*See* Heworth, William de - -	27
	Beverley, William - - -	Is, in a record of gaol-delivery, declared not guilty of causing the death of Hugh del Butrie.	27
	Butrie, Hugh del - - -	*See* Beverley, William - -	27
	Bowes, William de - - -	Having the Bishop's license to travel beyond sea, gives warrant of attorney to Hugh de Westwick, Walter de Hawik, and John de Rivet.	27
	Brakenbury, Thomas de - -	*See* Walton, Robert de - -	27
4 d	Bishopton, free warren in - -	*See* Coigners, John de - -	28
	Blakeston, Richard Stanlawman of -	*See* Stanlawman - - -	28
	Beneyt, Thomas, parson of Siggeston -	*See* Shoteleyngton, Alan de - -	28
	Belgrave, John de - - -	The Bishop's head forester of Werdale grants, on the Bishop's behalf, a lease of three vaccaries called "Wersheved," "Middleblakdene," and "Esseblakdene," with their meadows, pastures, &c., to Dame Alice de Nerille, for the term of her life and one year beyond, and the Bishop confirms the grant.	28
	Barnard Castle, Richard de - -	Receives a grant of free warren in his demesne lands of Kyley.	28
5	Barnard Castle, Richard de - - }	*See* Moubray, John de - -	28
	Bothe . . . . . }	*See* Ingelby, Thomas de - -	28
5 d	Belgrave, John de, and Nicholas Scot	*See* Heron, John de - - -	29
	Barnard Castle, lands in - -	Are commissioned to find workmen and carriers for the Bishop's coalmines at Quickham and Gateshead, and have power to punish by imprisonment or otherwise if they see fit.	29
6	Barnard Castle, Richard de - -	*See* Pattonson, Agnes - - -	29
6 d	Burnynghill, Hugh de - - -	*See* Gray, Thomas - - -	23
	Beneyt, Thomas, burgess of Newcastle-on-Tyne.	*See* Clayton, Thomas de - -	27
	Barker, Walter, of Framwelgate in Durham, Thomas de Pityngton, William de Shurneton, and Walter de Coben, to Thomas Roter, janitor of Durham.	*See* Wolston, Richard de - -	28
	Barker, Walter, of Framwelgate, Thomas de Petyngton of Durham, and William de Shurneton of Durham, to the Bishop.	Recognizance - - - -	28
	Barnard Castle, John de - -	Recognizance - - - -	29
	Bedlingtonwatirville, town of - -	*See* Heron, John - - -	29
7	Barnard Castle, R. de - - -	*See* Coigners, Robert - - -	2
	Blakdene, William de, and John de Sadberg, to Thomas de Stontley, clerk.	*See* Ingelby, T. de - - -	30
	Bowes, Thomas de - - -	Recognizance - - - -	30
	Billyngham, Alan de, to Richard de Barnard Castle, clerk.	Recognizance to him by Henry . . . . starde.	30
	Barnard Castle, Richard de - -	Recognizance - - - -	22
	Burnynghill, Hugh de - - }	*See* Billyngham, Alan de - -	22
	Billy, John - - - }	*See* Clayton, Thomas de - -	22
7 d	Brantyngham, William de - - }	*See* Lomley, Thomas de - -	30
	Broughton, John de - - - }	Receives from the Bishop a grant of	30
	Bertram, Helen - - - -	the herbage of the Park of Wastrepp for life.	
	Barneton, William Robertson of -	*See* Robertson - - - -	31

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No. 3.—Durham Records: Calendar of Rolls of Bishop Hatfield—*cont.*

Membrane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pontificate.
7 d'	Bristall, William de, parson of the Church of Houghton.	*See* Oxenhall, Henry de	31
8	Barnard Castle, John de	*See* Sadbergh, John de	32
	Bishopdale, John de	*See* Hawyk, Walter de	32
	Billey, John de, Ralph de Maltby, Walter de Ethirlacres, and William de Coxhowe of Ludworth, to John de Bishopdale.	Recognisance	22
	Bishopdale, John de	*See* Billey, John de.	
	Billey, John de	*See* Meneville, Thomas de	32
	Boynton, John de	*See* Tekemond, Robert	32
9	Broughton, John de, of Thornlawe, Chaplain.	*See* Lomley, Thomas de	32
	Bowes, William del	*See* Fulthorpe, Roger de	32
9 d'	Bowes, William de, Knight	*See* Fulthorpe, Roger de	33
10	Bello Campo, Thomas de, Earl of Warwick.	*See* Ingelby, Thomas de	33
	Bland, Thomas de	Recognisance	33
	Belgrave, John de, to John de Henlee, parson of the Church of Sedgefield, and William de Elmedene.		
10 d'	Broughton, John de	*See* Neville, John de	33
	Bicheburne, Thomas de		
	Bricesson, John	*See* Cornhale, Cuthbert, son of Christina de.	33
11	Bishopton, Henry Walker of	*See* Walker	34
	Belgrave, John, son of Roger de	*See* Neville, John de	34
	Blaykeston, Hugh, servant of William de.	Receives a pardon in the matter of the death of Gilbert Ingram, of Sedgefield.	34
	Baseley, William de, of Sedgefield	Receives a pardon in the matter of the death of John Gretword, of Sedgefield.	34
	Bank, John de	*See* Mauleverer, Richard	34
	Bamburgh, John de	*See* Graystanes, William de	34
	Bermeton, Hugh de Coxhowe, of	*See* Coxhowe, Hugh de	34
	Brictinton, William	*See* Heron, John	34
11 d'	Bromhop, Robert, William, and Ranulph de.	*See* Heron, John	34
	Bruys, William, son of William	*See* Popham, John de	34
	Ratisford, John de		
	Bervuham, Thomas de	*See* Henlee, John de	34
	Birthy, Thomas de	*See* Fyldyng, John	34
	Belgrave, John de, to the Bishop	Recognisance	35
	Brantyngham, William de, Keeper of the hospital of St. Edmund the King, at Gateshead.	Receives, for the benefit of the said hospital, a grant, in free alms, to himself and to successive Keepers, of two cottages formerly belonging to Juliana de Jarowe, and one cottage formerly belonging to John de Abirforth, all lying within the soil of the said Hospital, which cottages escheated to the Bishop in accordance with the Record following upon a writ of "cessavit per biennium."	34
12	Bowes, William del, knight	Is appointed Sheriff and Escheator of the county of Durham and Sadberge.	35
	Bowes, William del, knight	*See* Heron, John	35
	Britby, Alice, widow of Thomas de	*See* Fyldyng, John	35
	Brancepeth, John Arowswith of, and William Boys of	*See* Arowsmith, John	35
	Boys, William, of Brancepeth		
	Bishopdale, William de		
	Betonson, John, of Evenwode	Receives a grant for life of the offices of Parker, of the Park of Bedburne and sub-forester of the Forest of Werdale.	35
	Bedburne, Parker, of the park of	*See* Betonson, John	35
	Billey, John de, John de Morley, and John de Sadbergh, to Ralph de Maltby.	Recognisance	35
12 d'	Birtley, Thomas de	*See* Mortymer de	35
	Bower, Alan	*See* Haktherpe, John de	35
	Belgrave, John de	Surrenders the office of chief Master Forester of the Bishopric of Durham in favour of John de Popham.	35
	Birthy, Alice, widow of Thomas	Receives from the Bishop a lease for 50 years, of a lead mine, in the Forest of Werdale.	35

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No. 3.—Durham Records: Calendar of Rolls of Bishop Hatfield—*cont.*

Membrane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pontificate.
18 d'	Brantyngham, Walter de, yeoman of the Bishop's Kitchen.	Receives from the Bishop a grant for life of a cottage in the vill of Crayk, called "Dowcot Place," which came into the Bishop's hands on the death of Geoffrey de Brandesby.	35
	Brandesby, Geoffrey de - - -	*See* Brantyngham, Walter de -	35
	Belgrave, John de - - -	In consideration of his fidelity as chief forester of the Bishopric is released from all actions, real and personal.	33
	Bothe', Roger del, and William de Muryngton.	Receive a pardon for having acquired, without the Bishop's license, the manor of Twysill, and a license to enfeoff Gerard Heron, of the said manor.	33
	Billeston, John de, Vicar of the Church of Norton.	Receives protection during his residence in the Bishop's household.	35
	Brantyngham, Walter de, yeoman of the Bishop's Kitchen.	Receives a grant of the office of Sub-forester of the Ward of Chester, forfeited by Richard de Quitechreke.	35
	Birtlee, Gilbert Eglon of - -	*See* Eglon - - - -	35
13	Baumburgh, John de - - -		
	Butterwyk, Roger de - - -		
	Billyngham, messuages and lands in Burdon, Great, messuages and land in.	*See* Durham, the Prior and Convent of.	34
	Barnard Castle, Richard de -		
	Baumburgh, John de - - -		
	"Bellasiehand" in Wolveston -	*See* Durham, the Prior and Convent of.	34
	Bylyngham, lands in - -		
	Baumburgh, John de - - -	*See* Durham, the Prior and Convent of.	36
	Belasys, John de - - -		
	Brantyngham, Ralph, William de Brantyngham, chaplain, and William de Kellawe, chaplain.	Receive a pardon for having acquired, without the Bishop's license, from William de Lambton, the manor of Lambton, and a license to enfeoff the said William de Lambton and Alice his wife, of the said manor, to be held by them for life, with remainder to Robert their son, and the heirs of his body, with remainder to William, brother of the said Robert and the heirs of his body, with remainder to Thomas, brother of the said William, brother of Robert, with remainder to John brother of the said Thomas, with remainder to Ralph, brother of the said John, and the heirs of his body, with reversion to the right heirs of the said William de Lambton.	36
	Brantyngham, William de, chaplain -	*See* Brantyngham, Ralph - -	36
13 d'	Betonsone, John, to William de Elmedene, junior.	Recognizance - - - -	36
14	Burne, John, of Coxhowe - -	*See* Kyowe, William de - - -	36
	Belasys, John de - - -	*See* Conyers, Robert; *see* Lomley, Robert de.	36
	Bernelby, Thomas de, Master of the Hospital of Shirburne.	*See* Alverton, John de - -	36
	Brunton, Cecilia and Agnes, daughters and co-heiresses of Thomas de,	Release to William Lambard, Thomas de Hartlepool, and Robert Couper, chaplain, all their claims to all lands, tenements, rents, &c., formerly belonging to their father in Brunton.	36
	Brunton, lands, tenements, and rents in.	*See* Brunton, Cecilia.	
	Beverlay, William de - - -	*See* Henley, John de - - -	36
	Betonsone, John, of Evenwode -	Receives a grant for life of the office of Parker of the Park of Evenwode.	36
	Byrtley, Gilbert Eglyn of, and Elizabeth his wife,		
	Byrtley Manor - - -	*See* Eglyn, Gilbert - - -	36
	Byrtley, Cecilia de -		

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No. 3.—Durham Records: Calendar of Rolls of Bishop Hatfield—*cont.*

Membrane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pontificate.
14	Broughton, William de	Receives from the Bishop a grant for life of the common oven at Sedgefield.	36
	Burdene, John de	Receives a grant for life of the custody of the Park of Auckland.	36
14 d'	Birtby, Alice, widow of Thomas	Receives a grant of the wardship and marriage of John, son and heir of Thomas de	3..
	Bradewode, Sub-forester of	*See* Sawserle, John del	36
	Burdon, John de, William Belers, Robert To . . . Robert Emerison, William and Richard de Fotherstanhaigh, William de Horley, junior, John de Horley, John Sh . . . Adam Batmanson, William Emerison, John Betonsone, William Broughton, William Forester, of Gateshead, Adam Yoman, John Makand, John Verte, William Braban, William Pixley, Nicholas Coke, of Newcastle, Alexander Colyer, John del Lee, Robert Shepirdsone, Adam de Esshendene, Walter de Brantyngham, William del Grene, Richard de Whitchirche, William de Collanwode, Thomas Yong, John Attegate, John Thomesone, of Feildrawe, and John Robynneson.	Receive a pardon for infractions of the forest laws in the Forest of Werdale.	36
	Belers, William Batmanson, Adam Betonsone, John Broughton, William Braban, William Brantyngham, Walter de	*See* Burdon, John de.	
	Bottall', Chantry, in the parish church of.	*See* Holgrave, David de	36
	Bather, John de	*See* Macy, John	36
	Bishop, the (*episcus*)	*See* Hatfield, Thomas de	
1	Cok, John, of Rhchester	*See* Ravensworth, Alan de	21
	Cosdor, Adam, of Durham, to the Bishop.	Recognizance	21
	Carrowe, John de, and John de Whitworth, to John	Recognizance	22
	Chauncelor, Thomas	*See* Newsom, Adam de	23
1 d'	Coxside, Thomas de, of Durham	*See* Forster, John	23
3	Clixton, Thomas, and Hugh de Brunnyghill, to John de Rivet.	Recognizance	24
	Carlbury, Ralph de Neville's lands in	*See* Fulthorpe, Roger de	23
2 d'	Chaundeler, John	Receives a grant of the office of parker of the park of Evenwood, for life.	23
	Copgrave, William de	Receives a pardon in the matter of the death of Richard Copin, of Essington.	24
	Copin, Richard	*See* Copgrave, William de	24
3	Carrowe, John de, to Roger de Fulthorpe,	Recognizance	26
	Coxside, Robert, son and heir of Thomas de.	*See* Lewyn, John	26
	Chilton, Hugh de	*See* Wolviston, Richard de	27
3 d'	Chanund', John, Margaret, and Jane	*See* Barton, Henry de	26
	Couper, John, of Hamsterley	Receives a pardon in the matter of the death of John de Kylyngham.	27
	Carrowe, John de	*See* Bras, Robert	27
4	Coigners, Robert	*See* Daddese, Jordan	27
	Croxdale manor	*See* Whalton, Robert de	27
	Chilton, Hugh de		
	Cleeby, Richard, son of Henry de	Receives a pardon in the matter of the death of Robert de Hayton.	28
4 d'	Coigners, John de, knight	Receives a grant of free warren in all his demesne lands of Sokburn, Bishopton, Harperley ie Blakhall, and Staynes.	28
	Coke, Philip	*See* Stanlawman, Richard	28
	Carrowe, Thomas de	*See* Whitworth, John de	28
	Coke, Nicholas	Is appointed keeper of the Bishop's coals of Gateshead and Whicham. He is to sell the coals and be answerable for the money.	28

No. 3.—Durham Records: Calendar of Rolls of Bishop Hatfield—*cont.*

Membrane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pontificate.
5	Cloths, woollen	The King's writ to the Bishop commanding proclamation to be made in the cities, boroughs, and market vills of the Palatinate concerning the length and breadth of woollen cloths, both of one colour and variegated.	28
		The proclamation itself follows [in French]. It recites further, that the Scots have abstracted English money, and recoined it, and set their own coins of inferior value in circulation in England. The Scotch four-penny piece is therefore to pass current at the value of only threepence half-penny English.	
	Coinage, Scotch and English	*See* above.	
	Carrowe, John and Thomas de	*See* Ingelby, Thomas de	29
	Claxton, William de	*See* Heron, John de	29
6	Coken, William, son of Thomas de, of Durham.	Grants to John de Killyngehale the reversion of lands, tenements, etc., in Durham, expectant on the death of Matilda, widow of the said Thomas.	29
	Coken, Matilda, widow of Thomas de	*See* Coken, William.	
	Cheesewik Manor	*See* Gray, Thomas	28
	Coupland, Jane, widow of John de		
	Coukesheved Manor		
6 d	Claxton, Thomas de, and Hugh de Burnynghill, to John de Elvet.	Recognisance	27
	Consby, William de, chaplain, and John de Whitworth, to the Prior of Durham.	Recognisance	28
	Coken, Walter de	*See* Barber, Walter	28
	Cleiom, Henry Testard of	*See* Testard	29
	Chaumberlayn, Richard, of Raby		
	Coigners, Robert, and Alice his wife	Receive a license to enfeoff Thomas de Norton, chaplain, and William de Scurby, of the manor of Panillion, and half the vill of Bedlkwaitrville. The said Thomas and William are to re-enfeoff the said Robert and Alice for life, with remainder to William, son and heir of Jordan de Daldene, knight, and the heirs male of his body, with remainder to Robert, brother of the said William son of Jordan, and the heirs male of his body, with reversion to the aforesaid Robert and Alice Coigners, and the heirs of their bodies, with remainder to . . son of Edmund de Killyngwill and Katharine, his wife, and the heirs male of their bodies, with remainder to Robert, son and heir of the said Robert Coigners, and the heirs male of his body, with remainder to John, brother of the said Robert, son of Robert, and the heirs male of his body, with remainder to William, brother of the said John, brother of the said Robert, son of Robert, and the heirs male of his body, with remainder to Thomas, brother of the said William, brother of the said John, and the heirs male of his body, with remainder to the right heirs of the said Alice for ever.	2.
	Coigners, Robert, son of Robert, John, William, and Thomas.	*See* Coigners, Robert	2.
7	Claxton, Thomas de, to John de Nevile, knight.	Recognisance	30

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No. 3.—Durham Records: Calendar of Rolls of Bishop Hatfield—*cont.*

Membrane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pontificate.
7	Cirest, Thomas, parson of the church of Redmarshill, and Richard de Richemond.	Receive a pardon for having acquired, without the Bishop's license, from Alan de Fulthorpe, the manor of Fulthorpe, and other lands and tenements held in capite of the Bishop. The Bishop grants them a license to enfeoff Jane, widow of the said Alan, of the said manor, etc., to her for life, with remainder to the heirs of the body of the said Alan with remainder to the right heirs of the said Alan. The said Richard de Richemond has custody of the said manor, etc., during the minority of Alan, son and heir of Alan de Fulthorpe, with the marriage of the said Alan, junior, and in the event of the death of the said Alan, junior, unmarried, the wardship and marriage of successive heirs, until the said Richard shall have received the profit of a marriage.	20
	Claxton, Thomas de, Hugh de Burnynghill, John Billy, and William de Kellawe del Park, to Alice, widow of John Spryng, knight	Recognisance - - - -	22
	Chambre, John del, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Thomas, his son, Thomas de Herynton, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and John Irengray, chaplain, to Raymond Pelegrim, canon of Lincoln, proctor and vicar-general, in England, of Cardinal Robert de Cevennes, the rector of the church of Bishop's Wearmouth.	Recognisance. An indenture follows declaring the said recognisance void upon payment to Robert de Cevennes, by the parties first named, of £94 marks per annum during five years, for which term the church of Bishop's Wearmouth had been leased.	30
	Cevennes, Cardinal, Robert de -	*See* Clambre, John del - -	20
7 d'	Carren, Nicholas de, keeper of the Bishop's privy seal.	*See* Ketchyn, William del - -	31
8	Carbowe, William de, of Ludworth -	*See* Billey, John de - - -	22
	Oxken, Richard de - - -	*See* Menevill, Thomas de - -	33
	Craven, John de, of Darlington, to John Yele, of York, draper.	*See* Yekemond, Robert - -	33
9	Claxton, William de - - -	Recognisance - - - -	33
9 d'	Clerkem, William Jonyson of - -	*See* Fulthorpe, Roger de - -	33
	Chaumberlayn, Thomas - -	*See* Jonyson - - -	33
	Cassshop, lands in - - -	*See* Popham, John de - -	32
10	Conyers, John, knight - - -	*See* Morton, William de - -	35
	Cokett, William, to John Conyers, knight.	Recognisance - - - -	35
	Conyers, John, knight - - -	*See* Cokett, William - - -	35
		See Walefel, Ralph - -	33
	Custom, William, to John Conyers, knight.	Recognisance - - -	33
	Conyers, John, knight - - -	*See* Custom, William - - -	33
		See Ward, John - -	33
	Coke, John Walker - - -	Receives a pardon for having, with his brother Adam, stolen cattle and other property belonging to William, son of Stephen de Ravensworth, Thomas de Derynton, of Ravensworth, Richard Sausiner, John de Welles, and Roger Hawe, Walker.	35
	Coke, Adam - - - -	*See* Coke, John - - -	33
	Clak } forester of the Bishop's Cotcliff } parks and woods of.	*See* Notton, John de - - -	35
10 d'	Claxton, Thomas de - - -	*See* Nevill, John de - -	33
	Carubbous manor - - -		
	Catrik, Roger de, the Bishop's clerk, notary public.	Receives from the Bishop a grant of a plot called "Lee Morhouses," enclosed from the Bishop's waste, near the vill of Kyuleswurth.	35
	Claxton, William de - - -	Receives a license to enfeoff William Lambard and John de Claxton, of the manor of Holom; and they are to re-enfeoff the said William de Claxton and Isabella, his wife, of the said manor to them and the heirs of their bodies, with remainder to the right heirs of the said William for ever.	33

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No. 3.—Durham Records: Calendar of Rolls of Bishop Hatfield—*cont.*

Membrane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pontificate.
10 d'	Claxton, Isabella de Claxton, John de	*See* Claxton, William de	33
	Cornhale, Cuthbert, son of Christina de.	Receives a pardon in the matter of the death of John Bricesson, of Cornhale.	33
	Carlebery, John de Houghton, of, junior.	*See* Houghton	33
11	Claxton, William de, knight	Receives a license to enfeoff William Lambard and John de Claxton, of the manor of Holom; and they receive the Bishop's license to re-enfeoff William de Claxton and Isabella, his wife, of the said manor, to them and the heirs of their bodies, with remainder to the right heirs of the said William.	33
	Claxton, Isabella de Claxton, John de	*See* Claxton, William de	33
	Coxhowe, Hugh de, of Bermeton.	Receives a pardon for not having appeared before the justices as respondent to William de Merton, of Darlington, under the statute of Labourers.	34
11 d'	Cleydon, William de	*See* Henlee, John de	34
	Currour, Robert, clerk	*See* Wham, Thomas del	32
12	Conyers, Robert, knight	*See* Heron, John	35
	Coulurd, Roger	*See* Esshe, Thomas de	35
	Colyne, John	Receives a grant of the office of Parker of the Park of Penwick.	33
	Carrowe, John de Carrowe, John, son of Thomas	*See* Lambard, Alan	35
	Carrowe, Thomas de, and John de Luffenam, chaplain.	Receive a pardon for having acquired, without the Bishop's license, to themselves and their heirs certain messuages, lands, and salt mines in Seton Carrowe from John de Carrowe, lord of Seton Carrowe; and receive a license to re-enfeoff the said John de Carrowe of the said messuages, etc., to be held by him for life, with remainder to John, son of Thomas de Carrowe, knight, and Isabella, his wife, and the heirs of their bodies, with remainder to the right heirs of the said John de Carrowe.	36
	Carrowe, John de Carrowe, John, son of Thomas de, and Isabella, his wife.	*See* Carrowe, Thomas de	36
	Chabyngton, Parker of the Park of	*See* Macy, John	35
12 d'	Chestre, John de	*See* Hakthorpe, John de	35
	Conyers, John, knight, to William de Elmedene, junior.	Recognisance	35
	Carlele, William, the Bishop's yeoman of the kitchen.	Receives a grant of the wardship and marriage of Henry, son and heir of Alan de Alwent.	35
	Cruyk, cottage, called "Dowcot-place," in.	*See* Brantyngham, Walter de	35
	Coke, Roger, of Chester	Receives a pardon for having, in self-defence, killed John Waryn, of Chester.	35
	Chester, Roger Coke of Chester, John Waryn of Carlele, Robert de Chester, sub-forester of the ward of	*See* Coke, Roger. Exemption from service on juries *See* Brantyngham, Walter de	32 35
	Chaunbre, John, of Cleshy Cleshy, John Chaunbre of	*See* Jackson, John	35
13	Curtays, Adam Cowhird, Roger	*See* Durham, the Prior and Convent of.	34
13 d'	Coke, Nicholas	*See* Skarburgh, John de	35
14	Coxhowe, Ralph Jopson of John Busse of William Milner of Conyers, John, knight Castell, Thomas del	*See* Kyowe, William de *See* Merley, Richard de	36 36

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No. 3.—Durham Records: Calendar of Rolls of Bishop Hatfield—*cont.*

Membrane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pontificate.
14	Conyers, Robert, knight, Robert and Marmaduke de Lomley, John de Scrutevile, John de Belasys and William Symson, of Kybleworth, to Isabella, widow of William de Clarton, knight.	Recognisance.	36
	Clarton, Isabella, widow of William de.	*See* Conyers, Robert - -	36
	Conyers, Robert, knight - -	*See* Lomley, Robert de - -	36
	Couper, Robert - - -	*See* Bruntoft, Cecilia - -	36
	Consistory, apparitor of the Bishop's -	*See* Rome, John de - - -	36
	Chestre, John de - - -	*See* Eglyn, Gilbert - - -	36
14 d'	Coke, Nicholas, of Newcastle - -	*See* Bardon, John de - - -	36
	Colyer, Alexander - - -		
	Collanwode, William de - -		
	Chestre, John de, of Chester-le-Street	*See* Fulthorpe, Roger de - -	36
	Chestre, John de, of Satley -		
1	Daldene, William de, to William . . .	Recognisance - - - -	23
1 d'	Dowedall, Robert de, and Isolda his wife.	*See* Fery, John - - -	23
2	Durham, John, Prior of - -	*See* Merynton, John - - -	23
		See Morden, William de - -	24
3	Dogle, John - - - - -	*See* Blaykeston, William de - -	27
3 d'	Daynill, William - - - -	*See* Barton, Henry de - -	26
	Durham Bridge, between Durham and Shincliffe.	Commission to inquire into an alleged misapplication of certain rents destined for the maintenance and repair of the bridge, which had become unsafe.	36
	Durham and Sadberge, gaol-delivery of, and shrievalty of.	*See* Umfranville, Robt. de - -	27
4	Daldene, Jordan son of William de -	Who has received the Bishop's license to travel beyond sea, gives a warrant of attorney to Robert Colgners, knight, Hugh de Westwick, clerk, John de Herdwyk, and William de Sourby.	27
	Daldene, Gilbert de - - -	Who has received the Bishop's license to travel beyond sea, gives a warrant of attorney to John de Herdewik and William de Sourby.	27
	Durham, the Prior and convent of, and office of Almoner of.	Receive from the Bishop a grant of a messuage in the bailiwick of Durham called "Lihftothous," which the Bishop had recovered against William del Pole and Katherine his wife by writ of *cesserit per biennium*.	27
4 d'	Darlington, three messuages in, and cottage and garden in Northgate in.	*See* Verly, John - - -	26
	Durham, keeper of the coals of the Bishop of.	*See* Coke, Nicholas - - -	23
	Dounyng, Robert, of Pencher - -	Receives a pardon in the matter of some offence committed against . . . . . Beawe of Pencher [roll torn, date, etc. partly lost].	2..
	Dagworth, Nicholas de, Constable of the Castle of Norham.	Is mentioned in an instrument which is very imperfect, but the effect of which apparently is that John Heron is appointed his successor.	?
5 d'	Dalton, John de - - - -	*See* Tychill, William - -	39
6	Duddowe Manor - - -	*See* Gray, Thomas - - -	22
	Darlington, land in - - -		
	Durham, rent in - - - -		
	Durham, lands and tenements in -	*See* Coken, William - - -	29
	Durham, gaol-delivery of - -	*See* Fulthorpe, Roger de - -	36
6 d'	Durham, Prior of - - -	*See* Consby, William de - -	28
	Durham, janitor of - - -	*See* Barker, Walter - - -	28
	Daldene, William and Robert de -	*See* Colgners, Robert - - -	2..
7 d'	Darlington, Roger de - - -	*See* Tudhowe, Thomas de - -	31
8	Durham, the Chaplains, Prior, and Convent of.	Present a petition to the Bishop and his Council for a process against John Albon, who was alleged to have been surreptitiously collated to the vicarage of	31

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No. 3.—Durham Records: Calendar of Rolls of Bishop Hatfield—*cont.*

Membrane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pontificate.
		Norham while the priorate of Durham was vacant. The petition is granted. It is decided that the presentation to the vicarage rests with the Sub-prior and monks during the vacancy of the priorate, and the collation of John Aiton is consequently annulled.	
9	Durham and Sadberge, Sheriff and Escheator of.	*See* Hindley, John de - - -	32
9 d'	Derby, Thomas de - - -	*See* Fulthorpe, Roger de - -	33
10	Darlington, Janitor of - - -	*See* Fauconer, Robert - -	33
	Derlyngton, Thomas de, of Ravensworth.	*See* Coke, John - - -	33
	Debynton, Robert, of Norton - -	*See* Fourman, William - -	33
10 d'	Dalton, John de - - - Darlington, burgages and land in	*See* Neville, John de - - -	33
	Draper, John son of William, of Durham, to Richard Stanlawman.	Recognisance - - - -	33
	Durham, the Prior of - - -	*See* Houghton, John de - -	33
11	Duideford, Robert - - -	*See* Maulevrer, Richard - -	34
	Durham, escdership and janitorship of	*See* Elmedene, William de -	34
	Durham, the Prior and Convent of -	Receive from the Bishop a grant and license to hold in free alms certain lands, etc., previously held by them of him *in capite*.	34
	Durham, the Prior of - - -	*See* Rasbe, Thomas de - -	34
11 d'	Durham, the Prior and Convent of -	Receive from the Bishop a grant in free alms of a messuage in Haliestand (Holy Island) for a special prayer daily at High Mass, and for a solemn mass yearly after the Bishop's death, in the church of Holy Island, in memory of him the said Thomas de Hatfield, Bishop of Durham.	34
	Durham, messuage and garden on the "Place," and plot or place in Owengate.	*See* Wham, Thomas del - -	32
12	Durham and Sadberge, Sheriff and Escheator of the county of.	*See* Bowes, William del - -	35
	Durham, the Prior of - - -	*See* Semer, William de - -	34
	Ditemale Church - - -	*See* Surtays, Alexander - -	35
12 d'	Dowcot Place, in the town of Crake	*See* Brantyngham, Walter de -	35
13	Durham, the Prior and Convent of -	Receive a license to acquire from John de Saamburgh, the statute of mortmain notwithstanding, a messuage, four tofts, and land in Wolveston formerly belonging to John de Wolveston, a messuage and land formerly belonging to Richard de Aske, a messuage and land formerly belonging to Robert de Masham, a messuage and land formerly belonging to Thomas son of Marjory and Marjory his wife, 26*s.* 8*d.* of rent formerly belonging to Walran de Lomley, a messuage and land and part of the plot called "Le Orcheard" formerly belonging to Geoffrey Huiet, all in Wolveston; a messuage and land formerly belonging to Adam Tyllyng, a messuage and land formerly belonging to John Skipwyth, four tofts and land formerly belonging to Roger de Butterwyk, the third part of a messuage and land formerly belonging to Geoffrey Huiet, a cottage and land formerly belonging to William Fynch, all in Billyngham; two messuages and land in Great Burdon, and the third part of a messuage and land in Aclyf formerly belonging to Thomas Tours, a messuage and land in Fery formerly belonging to Hugh son of Hawis, a messuage and land in the same town formerly belonging to John son of	34

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No. 3.—Durham Records: Calendar of Rolls of Bishop Hatfield—*cont.*

Membrane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pontificate.
		Symon, two messuages and land in Monk Hesildene, formerly belonging to William Hulot; land formerly belonging to Adam Curtays, and a messuage and land formerly belonging to William del Riddyng and Margaret his wife in Edmundbires; land in Durham belonging to William Aiman; a messuage and land formerly belonging to John de Hette, a messuage and land formerly belonging to John son of Isabel de Hette in Hette; 6*s.* of rent in Heberne formerly belonging to William Syre, a messuage and land in Sponyngmore, formerly belonging to John de Ogle and called "Le Morehous"; the manor of Rylly and land in Aldyngrige, and a messuage and four cottages in Elret formerly belonging to Richard de Barnard Castle; a messuage and land in Aldyngrige formerly belonging to Roger Cowhird; a garden and land in the old burg of Durham formerly belonging to Richard de Barnard Castle; a messuage and land in Heberne formerly belonging to William Lardener; three messuages and a croft in Durham formerly belonging to Simon Aiman; and two messuages and land in Wolveston formerly belonging to Richard de Wolveston, chaplain.	
13	Durham, William Aiman's land in Durham, Old Burg, Richard de Barnard Castle's land in. Durham, Simon Aiman's land in	*See* Durham, the Prior and Convent of.	34
	Durham, the Prior and Convent of -	Receive a license to acquire from John de Baumburgh, the statute of mortmain notwithstanding, a messuage and lands called "Dryngesland," "Beilasteland," "Sternsland," and "Le Orcheard" in Wolveston, formerly belonging to Geoffrey Huiet; the third part of a messuage and lands in Bylyngham formerly belonging to William de Herle; 30*s.* rent issuing from land called "Southwykland" in North Pyttyngton, and a messuage and land in Morsalawe formerly belonging to Alexander de Pyttyngton, in part satisfaction of an annuity of 100*s.* for a light before the altar of St. Nicholas and St. Giles, in Durham church, and for a chaplain to pray for the soul of John Fossur, formerly Prior.	34
	"Dryngesland" in Wolveston - -	*See* Durham, the Prior and Convent of.	34
	Durham, the Prior and Convent of -	Receive a license to acquire from William de Graystanes, John de Leihom, and John de Baumburgh, the manor of Henknoll, and to give it to John de Relsays and his heirs, in exchange for seven messuages, eight score acres of land, and eight acres of meadow in Wolveston.	36
	Durham City - - - -	Grant of tolls for the purpose of enclosing and paving.	34
13 d'	Durham, the Prior and Convent of -	Receive a license to acquire lands, tenements, and rents of the annual value of 200 marks, for the support of eight monks as chaplains, and of eight poor scholars in Durham College, Oxford, recently founded anew by the Bishop.	36

No. 3.—Durham Records: Calendar of Rolls of Bishop Hatfield—*cont.*

Membrane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pontificate.
13 d'	Durham College, Oxford (subsequently suppressed and refounded as Trinity College).	*See* Durham, the Prior and Convent of.	36
	Dryng, Peter, and John Legge to William de Elmedene, junior.	Recognisance - - - -	36
	Darlington, Provost of - - -	*See* Gref', John - - -	36
14	Durham, the Prior of - - -	*See* Alverton, John de - -	36
	Durham, moler and janitor of the castle of.	*See* Elmedene, Thomas de -	36
	Dunelm' - } (*passim*) - - -	*See* Durham.	
	Duresme - }		
	Darlinton' (*passim*) - - -	*See* Darlington.	
1	Estmerryngton, Thomas, son of John de, to - - - -	Recognisance - - - -	21
	Elmedene, William and Jane de -	*See* Nesbit, Thomas de - -	21
	Elmedene, William and Jane his wife	Receive a license to enfeoff Gilbert de Holum and Walter de Hunnunby of the manor of Trilleslene; and the said Gilbert and Walter receive a like license to grant the said manor to the said William and Jane, and the heirs of their bodies, with remainder to Thomas, brother of the said William, with remainder to the right heirs of the said William for ever.	21
2	Elvet, John de - - - -	*See* Claxton, Thomas de - -	24
2 d'	Evenwood, Parker of - - -	*See* Chaundeler, John - -	23
3	Eston Robert de - - -	Releases to John de Byshopdale of Durham, all his right and claim to a tenement adjacent to the Guildhall in Durham.	26
	Elvet, John de - - - -	*See* Parco, Richard de - -	27
	Elvet, John de, to Simon de Langton -	Recognisance - - - -	27
	Eure, Ralph de, Thomas Surtays, knight, John de Hedlum, John de Sadberg, and John Lewyn of Durham: to John de Orgle.	Recognisance - - - -	27
	Eure, Ralph de, to Thomas Surtays, John de Hedlum, John de Sadberg, and John Lewyn.	Recognisance - - - -	27
3 d'	Elvet, John de - - - -	*See* Umfromville, Robert de -	27
	Elmedene, John son of William de -	Releases to William de Elmedene his father, and Jane wife of the latter, all his right and claim to the manor of Trilleslene, which they held of the gift and feoffment of Gilbert de Holom and Walter de Hunmanby.	27
	Elmedene, William and Jane de -	*See* Elmedene, John, son of William de.	27
	Elmedene, John son of William de -	Releases to his father all his right and claim to certain lands, &c., (of which the names are illegible), held by the said William of the gift and feoffment of William de Hunmanby and Robert de Ynchestre.	27
4	Elvet, John de - - - -	*See* Bowes, William de - -	27
	Easyngton, messuage in - -	*See* Kerby, John de - -	28
5	Elmedene William de - - -	*See* Moubray, John - - -	28
	Elwyk, wilbert de - - -	*See* Heron, John - - -	29
	Eure, Ralph de - - - -	*See* Heron, John de - -	29
5 d'	Elvet, John de - - - -	*See* Gilkt, Roger - - -	29
6	Eesbe, Thomas son of William - }	*See* Gray, Thomas - - -	22
	Elvish, manor - - - - }		
	Elmedene, William de - - -	*See* Fulthorpe, Roger de - }	30
	Elvet, John de - - - -	*See* Ingelby, Thomas de - }	
	Elvet, Henry Littester of - - -	*See* Littester - - - -	27
	Eure, Ralph de - - - -	*See* Fulthorpe, Roger de -	27
	Ethirdakers, Walter de - - -	*See* Lomley, Thomas de - -	27
	Elvet, John de - - - -	*See* Claxton, Thomas de - -	27
7 d'	Elvet, John de - - - -	*See* Aluan, William - - -	31
8	Ethirdacres, Walter de - - -	*See* Biley, John de - - -	32
8 d'	Estbirdene, messuages and lands in -	*See* Mcneville, Thomas de - -	32
9	Elmedene, William de - - - }	*See* Grene, William del - -	32
	Elvet, John de - - - - }	*See* Ingelby, Thomas de - -	32
9 d'	Elmedene, William de - - -	*See* Orchard, William del - -	32
		See Fulthorpe, Roger de (bis) -	33
10	Eland, John de, chaplain - -	*See* Stanhope, Richard de - -	33

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No. 3.—Durham Records: Calendar of Rolls of Bishop Hatfield—*cont.*

Membrane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pontificate.
10	Elmedene, William de - - -	*See* Ingelby, Thomas de - -	33
		See Belgrave, John de - -	33
10 d	Elvet, John de - - - -	*See* Alman, Simon - - -	33
11	Elmedene, William de - - -	*See* Heron, John - - -	33
	Elmedene, William de - - -	Receives a grant for life of the offices of gaoler and janitor of Durham castle.	34
	Elmedene, William de, junior - -	*See* Hetheworth, Richard de -	34
	Esshe, Thomas de, to the Prior of Durham.	Recognizance - - - -	34
	Esshe, Thomas de, to Isabella de Skirnyngham.	Recognizance - - - -	34
	Etherdacres, Walter de - -	*See* Hawik, Walter de - -	34
	Elvet, John de - - - -		
11 d	Elmedene, William de - -	*See* Heron, John (bis) - -	34
	Elvet, John de - - - -		
	Elmedene, Thomas son of William de	*See* Todd, Alice - - -	34
	Elmedene, message and land in		
	Eggliscliff, John de - - -	*See* Wham, Thomas del - -	33
12	Esshe, Thomas de, lord of Esshe, to Roger Coubird.	Recognizance - - - -	35
	Evenwode, office of parker of the park of.	*See* Greyn, William del - -	35
	Eure, Ralph de, brother and heir of Robert de Eure.	Upon payment of a fine of 100 marks receives a pardon for having married during his minority without the bishop's license, for which offence the bishop had retained in his hands the manor of Wotton beyond the term of the said Ralph's minority.	35
	Eure, Robert de - - - -	*See* Eure, Ralph de - - -	35
12 d	Elmedene, William de, junior -	*See* Conyers, John - - -	35
	Evenwode park - - -	*See* Popham, John de - -	35
	Eglon, Gilbert, of Birtlee - -	Exemption from service on juries -	35
	Elmedene, William de - -	*See* Heron, John - - -	35
13	Edmundbires, William de - -	*See* Durham, the Prior and convent of.	34
	Elvet, messuage and cottages in		
13 d	Elmedene, William de, senior -	*See* Skarburgh, John de - -	35
	Elmedene, William de, junior -	*See* Dryng, Peter - - -	36
		See Luge, John de la - -	36
		See Betonsone, John - - -	36
		See Merlay, John de - -	36
		See Hunter, William - - -	36
		See Gref,' John - - -	36
		See Tebeone, William - -	36
14	Elmedene, William de - - -	*See* Kyowe, William de - -	36
	Eggliscliffe, John de - - -	*See* Killinghale, John de - -	36
	Edmundesbire manor - - -		
	Evenwode, parker of the park of -	*See* Betonsone, John - - -	36
	Elmedene, Thomas de, whose father William had assigned to him all his own interest in the offices of gaoler and janitor of the castle of Durham, with the bishop's consent.	Receives a grant of those offices for life, with a proviso that in case he should die before his father, the latter is to hold them for his life, according to the tenor of a previous grant.	36
	Eglyn, Gilbert, of Byrtley, and Elizabeth his wife.	Receive a license to convey to John de Chestre, John de Kastrik and William de Hirdley, chaplains, two parts of half the manor of Byrtley (excepting the third part of the said two parts), to be held by them and the heirs of the said William for ever. The said Gilbert and Elizabeth also receive a license to grant the said third part of the said two parts held by Cecilia de Byrtley in dower, and of the third part of half the said manor held in dower by Thomas de Stafford, and Alice his wife (which were to have reverted to themselves) in remainder to the said John, John and William, and the heirs of the said William	36
14 d	Emerison, Robert and William -	*See* Burdon, John de - -	34
	Eshendene, Adam de - - -		
	Elvet, John de - - - -	Receives a pardon for all offences committed by him as under-sheriff and sub-escheator of the county of Durham.	36

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No. 3.—Durham Records: Calendar of Rolls of Bishop Hatfield—*cont.*

Membrane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pontificate.
14 d'	Elmedene, William de Elmedene, William de, senior, and Jane his wife. Elmedene, Thomas de	*See* Fulthorpe, Roger de *See* Pelewe, John son of Robt. de	36 36
1	Fulthorpe, Roger de, William de Menevill, John de Brytley, Alan Lambard, William de Blaykeston, Richard de de Heaildine, and John Plummer of Newcastle-upon-Tyne to the Bishop.	Recognizance	23
1 d'	Forster, John, of Elvet Forester, John	*See* Marton, William de (bis) Grants to Thomas de Coxside of Durham an annuity of forty shillings issuing from his lands in Tudhowe.	21 23
	Fery, John, son and heir of Jane, daughter and heiress of Roger de.	Releases to Robert Dowdall and Isolda, wife of the latter, all right and claim to all lands, &c., in Fery, which are to come to him upon the death of his mother.	23
2	Fulthorpe, Roger de Forester, William, of Gateshead	*See* Bewlewe, William de Receives a grant for life of the office of keeper of the Bishop's park of Gateshead.	24 24
	Felton, William de Fulthorpe, Roger de	*See* Hilton, Robert de Receives a grant of the custody of all the lands and tenements in the vills of Oulneby, Carlbury, and Ingreton in the Bishop's hands by reason of the minority of Alexander, son and heir of Ralph, son of Ralph de Neville, to be held until the said Alexander shall be of full age.	24 23
2 d'	Fernacres, free warren in the demesne lands of.	*See* Umframville, Robert de	24
3	Fiesh, Margaret, daughter and heiress of John, of West Auckland.	*See* Todhowe, William de	26
	Fulthorpe, Roger de	Is appointed one of the justices of assize, &c., *pro hac vice* at Sadberge. In the following entry appears his commission to act as justice at the ensuing session.	25
3 d'	Fulthorpe, Roger de	*See* Moubray, John de	26
4	Fournyvall, William de	*See* Umframville, Robert de Who is about to follow the King beyond sea, has the Bishop's protection for one year.	27 27
4 d'	Fulthorpe, Roger de	Is appointed justice in place of John Moubray, deceased.	28
5	Fulthorpe, Roger de	*See* Moubray, John de *See* Ingelby, Thomas de	28 28
5 d'	Fildyng, John	Receives a pardon in the matter of the death of John de Halugh.	29
6	Fellyngton manor Faulets manor Fetherstanhalgh, John de, and Idones his wife.	*See* Gray, Thomas	22
	Fildyng, John	Receives a pardon in the matter of the death of John del Halugh.	29
	Fulthorpe, Roger de, William de Elmedene, John de Elvet, and Thomas de Hertilpole.	Are appointed justices for the gaol-delivery of Durham and Sadberge except in the case of prisoners accused of causing death.	30
	Fulthorpe, Roger de	*See* Ingelby, Thomas de	30
6 d'	Fulthorpe, Roger de, Ralph de Eure, Thomas de Heaham, and John de Hedlom, to John de Oggle.	Recognizance	27
	Fulthorpe, Roger de Franweigate in Durham. Walter Barker of. Fulthorpe manor Fulthorpe, Alan de, Jane his wife, and Alan his son.	*See* Laton, William de *See* Barker *See* Barker *See* Cirest, Thomas	28 28 29 30
7	Farnham, William de, and William de Franceys, vicar of the church of Middleham, to the Bishop.	Recognizance	30
7 d'	Franceys, William de Fleshewer, Thomas, of Tudhowe	*See* Farnham, William de *See* Tudhowe, Thomas de	30 31
9	Fulthorpe, Roger de	*See* Ingelby, Thomas de (bis)	32

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No. 3.—Durham Records: Calendar of Rolls of Bishop Hatfield—*cont.*

Membrane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pontificate.
9	Fulthorpe, Roger de, knight, John Heron, knight, William de Claxton, knight, and William del Bowes, knight, to the Bishop.	Recognizance - - - -	33
9 d'	Fulthorpe, Roger de, knight - -	*See* Perers, Alice de - - -	32
	Fulthorpe, Roger de, Hugh de Westwik, William de Elmedene, and John de Hyndeley.	Receive a commission to try John Legg of Durham, for an assault upon John Gibson.	33
	Fulthorpe, Roger de, Hugh de Westwik, Thomas Surtays, William de Elmedene, and John de Hedlam.	Receive a commission to try William de Bowes, knight, John de Hetton, chaplain, William Todd, Thomas de Derby, Thomas de Neusome, John Thomson of Pilerawe, and William Pikbask, for trespassing and hunting on the park of John de Neville at Raby.	33
10	Fulthorpe, Roger de - - -	*See* Ingelby, Thomas de - -	33
	Fauconer, Robert - -	Receives a grant of the office of janitor of the manor of Darlington.	33
	Fourman, William, of Hardwick -	Receives a pardon in the matter of the death of Robert Dobynson of Norton.	33
10 d'	Fencotes, Thomas de, the Bishop's receiver of Alverton.	Receives a grant of a burgage in Alverton, which escheated to the Bishop on the death of John Hogman, without heirs.	33
11	Fairefax, John - - - -	*See* Neville, John de - - -	34
	Fisshelake, parson of - - -	*See* Maudeverer, Richard - -	34
	Fenwik, office of parker of - -	*See* Tollerton, John de - -	34
11 d'	Fossour, John, son and heir of John -	*See* Popham, John de - -	34
	Forth, Robert del - - - -	*See* Henlee, John de - - -	34
	Fyldyng, John, of Langchesire, son and heir of Robert Fyldyng.	Releases to Thomas de Birthy of Durham, all his lands, tenements, and rents, formerly belonging to John de Popham. -	34
12	Fyldyng, John, of Langchesire, to Alice, widow of Thomas de Brethy.	Recognizance - - - -	35
	Fenwik, parker of the park of - -	*See* Colyne, John - - -	35
13	Fynch, William - - - -	*See* Durham, the Prior and Convent of.	34
	Fery, message and land in - -		
	Fossur, John, Prior of Durham -	*See* Durham, the Prior and Convent of.	34
14	Fery, Richard, son of Peter de -	*See* Stapilton, Peter de - -	36
	Fulthorpe, Roger de - - -	Is appointed chief justice for assizes, certificates, and attaints, in place of Thomas de Ingelby, deceased.	36
14 d'	Fetherstanhaigh, William and Richard de.	*See* Burdon, John de - -	36
	Forester, William, of Gateshead -		
	Feldraw, John Thomsone of - -		
	Fulthorpe, Roger de, John Heron, William de Elmedene, and Hugh de Westwyk.	Are commissioned to inquire whether John de Chestre of Chester-le-Street, and John de Chestre of Saltley, found by a previous inquisition to be the Bishop's "nativi," are bondemen or freemen.	36
1	Gateway, John de - - - -	*See* Merynton, John de - -	23
	Gunnays, Richard - - - -	*See* Aske, Richard - - -	22
1 d'	Gunnays, Richard de - - - -	*See* Marton, William de (bis) -	21
2	Gateshead, keepership of the park of	*See* Forester, William - -	24
3	Graystanes, William de - - -	*See* Wodriston, Richard de -	27
	Garnet, William - - - -	*See* Rims, Robert - - -	27
4 d'	Grendon, Gilbert - - - -	*See* Whitworth, John de - -	28
	Gateshead, keeper of the Bishop's coals at.	*See* Coke, Nicholas - -	28
5	Galon, Thomas - - - -	*See* Heron, John - - -	29
	Gray, Robert, of Newbiggryng - -	*See* Heron, John de - -	29
5 d'	Gray, Margaret, widow of Thomas, knight.	*See* Perers, Alice - - -	29
	Gilet, Roger - - - -	Gives power of attorney to John de Rivet and William Gilet during his absence beyond sea.	30
	Gilet, William - - - -	*See* Gilet, Roger.	
6	Gray, Thomas, knight - - -	Receives a license to enfeoff Thomas de Kellawe, chaplain, and Robert Gray of Wyprideue, of the manors of Heton, Ancroft, Rosse, Fellynton, and Duddowe, half the manor of Allerdene, two parts of the manor of Kyley, a third part of the third part of the manor of Chesewik, and a fourth part of	22

No. 3.—Durham Records: Calendar of Rolls of Bishop Hatfield—*cont.*

Membrane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pontificate.
		the manor of Westerupsetlyngton, twenty messuages and a hundred acres of land in Norham, seven messuages in Haliceland, the fishery of Hornecliffe Pole and half the fishery of Orde in the Tweed. The said Thomas de Kellawe and Robert Gray are to re-enfeoff Thomas Gray and Margaret, daughter of William de Presence, of all the aforesaid possessions to be held by the said Thomas and Margaret, and the heirs of the body of the said Thomas, with remainder to Jane, widow of John de Coupland, for life, with remainder to John Gray, son of Margaret, daughter of William de Presence and the heirs male of his body, with remainder to Thomas Gray, son of the said Margaret and the heirs male of his body, with remainder to Jane, daughter of the said Margaret, and the heirs of her body, with remainder to Elisabeth, daughter of the said Margaret, and the heirs of her body, so far as one half of all the aforesaid possessions is concerned, the other half to be in remainder to Agnes, daughter of the said Margaret, and the heirs of her body, with remainder of the whole to the survivor and the heirs of her body, with remainder to Robert Gray of Neubigging, and the heirs male of his body, with remainder to David Gray, and the heirs male of his body, with remainder to Thomas, son of William de Esshe, and the heirs male of his body, with remainder to Robert, son of Robert de Ogle, and the heirs male of his body, with remainder to the aforesaid Thomas Gray, knight, and his heirs for ever.	
		Thomas Gray further receives a license to enfeoff Richard de Barnard Castle, clerk, and the aforesaid Thomas de Kellawe of the manors of Elstob, Newland, Faulels, and Ladley, of the reversion of the manor of Urpath (held by John de Fethirstanhalgh, and Idonea his wife, during the life of the said Idonea), of two messuages and 300 acres of land in Rouley, Walsinghan, and Darlington, of half the manor of Coukesheved and of 6s. 8d. of rent in Durham. The said Richard de Barnard Castle and Thomas de Kellawe are to re-enfeoff Thomas Gray and Margaret his wife, according to the form of the preceding license.	
7	Graystans, William de -	Grants to William Annotson a lease, for four years, of lands and tenements in the vill of Westmorton formerly belonging to John de Menvile, Piers de Heley, John Taylour of Hilton, and John Hait of Killerby.	30
7 d	Grey, Robert, of Newbiggin - -	Are Heron, John - - - -	31
	Grey, Margaret, widow of Thomas, and Robert Grey, executrix and executor of the said Thomas Grey.	Are released by the Bishop from a certain recognizance given by the said Thomas for the farm of the Bishop's coal mines at Quickham and Gateshead.	31
		They also (in the next entry) release the Bishop from all actions, real and personal.	

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No. 3.—Durham Records: Calendar of Rolls of Bishop Hatfield—*cont.*

Membrane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pontificate.
7 d'	Grey, Robert - - - Gateshead, the Bishop's coal mines at.	*See* Grey, Margaret - - -	31
8 d'	Grene, William del - - -	Receives from the Bishop a grant of a messuage and seven acres of land in Esbirdene, which escheated to the Bishop because they had been acquired by William Gibbeson, his "nativus," without his license.	32
	Gibbeson, William - - -	*See* Grene, William del - -	32
9 d'	Gibson, John - - - -	*See* Fulthorpe, Roger de - -	33
10	Goldsmyth, John, of Hartlepool -	Receives a pardon in the matter of the death of John Sayning.	33
11	Gretword, John, of Sedgefield -	*See* Baseley, William de - -	33
	Graystanes, William de, chaplain, John de Lethom, chaplain, and John de Bamburgh, clerk.	Are released by the Bishop from all rents and services of the manor of Henknoll, for their lives, and from all arrears of rent.	34
11 d'	Gateshead, hospital of St Edmund the King at.	*See* Brantyngham, William de -	34
12	Gameleston, Robert de - - -	*See* Arrowsmith, John - -	35
	Greyn, William - - - -	Receives a grant for life of the office of parker of the park of Evenwode.	35
13	Graystanes, William de - -	*See* Durham, the Prior and Convent of.	36
13 d'	Gref', John, Provost of Darlington, to William de Elmedene, junior.	Recognizance - - - -	36
14	Gretham, Robert de, of Sadberge -	*See* Killinghale, John de - -	36
14 d'	Grene, William del - - - Gate, John ate - - - - Gateshewed (*passim*) - - -	*See* Burdon, John de - - - *See* Gateshead.	36
1	Hatfield, Thomas de, Bishop of Durham.	*See* Surtays, Thomas; *see* Ravensworth, Alan de; *see* Coteler, Adam.	21
	Holum, Gilbert de - - - Hunnunby, Walter de - - - Hedlom, John de - - - - Herdewyk (Hardwick), demesne lands in.	*See* Elmedene, William de - - *See* Percebrig, John de - - *See* Aske, Richard - - -	21 21 22
	Hatfield, Thomas de (Bishop of Durham). Hesildene . . . . de - - Hertilpol, Thomas de - - - Hagthorpe, Master John de -	*See* Fulthorpe, Roger de - -	23
		See Newson, Adam de - -	23
		Receives from the Bishop a grant of a vacant place, twenty-four feet in breadth, upon the "Place" of Durham.	23
1 d'	Herdewyk (Hardwick) Manor -	*See* Marton, William de (bis) -	21
	Hilton, Robert de, knight, Thomas Surtays, knight, and William de Kilhwe of Chevire,	Receive a pardon for having acquired in fee and entered upon the lands of William de Kellawe of Lomley without the license of the Bishop, of whom the said lands were held in capite. They further receive permission to grant the said lands to Isabella widow of William de Kellawe of Lomley for her life, with remainder to the right heirs of the said William.	21
	Holynside Manor - - - Hexham, Thomas de, and Katherine his wife.	*See* Burneton, John de (bis) -	23
2	Hunter, Thomas - - - -	*See* Merrynton, John de - -	23
	Hyndeley, Isabella daughter of Adam de.	*See* Bedale, Robert de - -	24
	Hatfield, Thomas de, Bishop of Durham.	*See* Kellawe, Thomas de - -	24
	Heighere, Robert, yeoman of the Bishop's kitchen.	Receives from the Bishop a grant of ten acres of land in "Le Frankesfeld" by Woodhouse, which reverted to the Bishop on the death of John Pollard, "le Pier" (the tiler), who held them for life.	24
	Hilton, Robert de - - -	Receives a grant of the custody of all the lands in Medmesley and Hamsterley, of which William de Felton died seised, during the minority of William de Hilton and Thomas de Swinbourne, cousins and heirs of the said William de Felton.	24

No. 3.—Durham Records: Calendar of Rolls of Bishop Hatfield—*cont.*

Membrane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pontificate.
2	Hamsterley - - -	*See* Hilton, Robert de.	24
	Hamsterley, Robert Shephirdson of -	*See* Shephirdson - - -	24
	Hatfield, John de - - -	Receives a grant of the custody of all the lands formerly belonging to Thomas de Ogle in the town of Thikley, during the minority of Katherine, daughter and heiress of the said Thomas, and, should she die under age, until an heir shall reach full age.	23
2 d'	Hamsterley, Forester of the ward of -	*See* Beryere, William - - -	24
	Hebbeson, John, of Wearmouth -	Receives a pardon in the matter of the death of Robert Jordanneon of Bishop's Wearmouth.	24
	Haverynton, Henry de, knight -	Receives a grant of the custody of all the lands and tenements formerly in the possession of John son of Richard Merson of Middilheryarton, during the minority of John the son and heir of the said John, and if the said John son of John shall die under age, until an heir shall reach full age.	24
	Heryngton, Middle - - -	*See* Haverynton, Henry de - -	24
3	Hexham, Thomas de, John de Bishopdale, and William Jalker to William de Meneville.	Recognizance - - - -	27
	Hewyk, Walter de, to Simon de Langton.	Recognizance - - - -	27
	Hedium, John de - - -	*See* Eure, Ralph de (bis) - -	27
3 d'	Hyndeley, John de, of Hedlam -	*See* Middilton, Lucy de; *see* Middilton, Thomas de.	26
	Hedlam, John de Hyndeley of -		
	Hamsterley, John Couper of - -	*See* Couper - - -	27
	Houdene, officer of Founder of the Manor of.	*See* Middilham, John de - -	27
	Holum, Gilbert de - - -	*See* Elmedene, John - - -	27
	Hummanby, Walter de - -		
	Hummanby, William de - -	*See* Elmedene, John - - -	27
4	Heworth, William de - - -	Receives a grant of the custody of all the lands and tenements formerly belonging to Thomas son of Thomas de Brafferton, in Brafferton, during the minority of Thomas his son and heir.	27
	Hawik, Walter de - - -	*See* Bowes, William de - -	27
	Herdwik, John de - - -	*See* Daldene, Jordan; *see* Daldene, Gilbert de.	27
	Henley, John de - - - -	*See* Whalton, Robert de - -	27
	Hopehous, Thomas del - - -	*See* Scot, Oswald - - -	28
	Hayton, Robert de - - -	*See* Clesby, Richard - - -	28
	Houdenshire, lordship of - -	*See* Rous, John - - -	28
4 d'	Harpeley le Blakhall, free warren in -	*See* Colerers, John de - -	28
	Houden, messuage in - - - -	*See* Shotelyngton, Alan de - -	28
	Hadyngton, Richard de, vicar of Darlington.	*See* Verty, John - - -	28
	Heron, John - - - -	*See* Dagworth, Nicholas de.	
5	Hawik, Walter de - - - -	*See* Mowbray, John - - -	28
	Heron, John, Thomas Galon, Walter de Swynhowe, and Gilbert de Elwyk.	Are appointed justices of assize for the county of Norham.	29
	Heron, John de, Robert de Hazirreston, Robert Gray of Newbiggyng, Walter de Swynlowe, and . . . . Botho.	Are commissioned to assess, collect, and raise in all the parishes of the palatinate the subsidy some time previously granted to the King. The collection, is to be made in the manner adopted by Thomas Surtays, William de Claxton, Ralph de Eure, and others, *i.e.*, the parishioners of parishes of greater value are to be aiding and contributory to the parishioners of parishes of less value.	29
	Hazirreston, Robert de - -	*See* Heron, John de - - -	29
5 d'	Heryngton (East and Middle), William de Tychill's lands in.	*See* Tychill - - - -	29
	Halnaik, John de - - -	*See* Fildyng, John de - -	29
	Hamsterly, messuage and land in -	*See* Macy, John - - -	29
	Heton Manor - - - -		
	Halieland (Holy Island), messuages in -	*See* Gray, Thomas - - -	22
	Hornedlife Pole fishery - -		

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No. 3.—Durham Records: Calendar of Rolls of Bishop Hatfield—*cont.*

Membrane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Certificate.
6	Halugh, John del - - -	*See* Fildyng, John - - -	29
	Hartlepool, Thomas de - - -	*See* Fulthorpe, Roger de; *see* Ingelby, Thomas de.	30
6 d'	Heaham, Thomas de - - - Hedlowe, John de - - -	*See* Fulthorpe, Roger de - -	27
	Herdwik, John de, to John de Neville, knight, Lord of Raby.	Recognizance - - - -	27
	Hatfield, Thomas de, Bishop of Durham.	*See* Barker, Walter - - -	29
	Heron, John, knight, to John de Barnard Castle.	Recognizance - - - -	29
	Heron, John, knight, to John de Henle, clerk.	Recognizance - - - -	29
	Henle, John de, clerk - - -	*See* Heron, John - - -	29
7	Heron, Gerard - - - -	Receives from the Bishop a grant of two parts of the manor of Skremerston during the minority of Robert son and heir of William de Swynhowe, together with the marriage of the said Robert.	30
	Herryngton, Thomas de - - -	*See* Chambre, John del - -	30
	Heley, Piers de - - - - Hilton, John Taylour - - - Halt, John, of Killerby - - -	*See* Graystans, William de - -	30
	Hatfield, Thomas de, Bishop of Durham.	*See* Farnham, William de - - *See* Merley, John de - -	30 31
7 d'	Hadham, Thomas de - - -	Has a license to enfeoff John de Hadham, clerk, and William de Seham, chaplain, of a messuage and land in Seton by Seham, so that they may re-enfeoff the said Thomas and Isabella his wife of the said land and messuage to be held by them and the heirs of their bodies, with remainder to the right heirs of the said Thomas.	30
	Hadham, John de - - - Hadham, Isabella de - - -	*See* Hadham, Thomas de - -	30
	Houghton, William de Bristall, parson of the church of.	*See* Oxenhall, Henry de - -	31
	Hetheworth, Richard de - -		
	Hatfield, Thomas de, Bishop of Durham.	*See* Wessyngton, William de -	31
	Heron, John, knight, Robert Grey of Neubiggyng, and Walter de Swynhowe, to the Bishop.	Recognizance. Conditions (somewhat illegible) in next entry.	31
	Hatfield, T. de, Bishop of Durham -	*See* Heron, John.	
	Hatfield, Thomas de, Bishop of Durham's coal mines at Quickham and Gateshead.	*See* Gray, Margaret - - -	31
8	Hatfield, Thomas de, Bishop of Durham, the King's letter to.	*See* King, the - - - -	31
	Hilton, William de, Hetheworth, John de, to the Bishop	Recognizance - - - -	32
	Hatfield, Thomas de, Bishop of Durham.	*See* Hilton, William de -	32
	Hawyk, Walter de, and John Sadberge, to John de Bishopslale.	Recognizance - - - -	32
	Hall, John del - - - -	*See* Yekemond, Robert - -	32
9	Hyndley, John de - - -	Is appointed Sheriff and Escheator of the county of Durham and Sadberge.	32
	Hyndley, John de - - -	*See* Ingelby, Thomas de - -	32
	Hetheworth, Richard de, to William de Hawthorne, chaplain.	Recognizance - - - -	32
	Hawthorne, William de - -	*See* Hetheworth, Richard de -	32
	Henley, John de - - - -		
	Hill, William del - - - -	*See* Lumley, Thomas de - -	32
	Hatfield, Thomas de, Bishop of Durham.	*See* Fulthorpe, Roger de -	33
	Heron, John - - - - -		
9 d'	Hall, Thomas del, of Sedgefield, to John de Stokton, clerk.	Recognizance - - - -	32
	Hyndeley, John de - - -	*See* Fulthorpe, Roger de - -	33
	Hatfield, Nicholas de - - -	Receives a grant for life of the keepership of the park of Walsingham.	33
	Haluzhton, Hurworth-on-Tees } lands and messuages in.	*See* Ingelby, Thomas de - -	32
	Hedlam, John de - - -	*See* Fulthorpe, Roger de - -	33
	Helton, John de, chaplain - -		

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No. 3.—Durham Records: Calendar of Rolls of Bishop Hatfield—*cont.*

Membrane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pontificate.
9 d'	Hartlepool, William, servant of John de.	*See* Slynggisby, William de - -	33
	Hatfield, Thomas de, Bishop of Durham.	*See* Popham, John de - - -	32
10	Hyndeley, John de - - - Harwode, Nicholas de - - Henlee, John de, parson of the church of Sedgfield.	*See* Inrelby, Thomas de - - *See* Belgrave, John de - -	33 33
	Hunwick, messuage and land in -	*See* Sawsery, John del - -	33
	Hawn, Roger, Walker - - -	*See* Coke, John - - -	33
10 d'	Horman, John - - -	*See* Feucotes, Thomas de - -	33
	Hedlom, John de - - - Heley Manor - - - Herford, Elias de - -	*See* Neville, John de - -	33
	Haddan, John, son and heir of Thomas de.	*See* Popham, John de - - -	33
	Holom Manor - - -	*See* Claxton, William de - -	33
	Heworth, John Nicson of - -	*See* Nicson - - - -	34
	Houghton, John de, of Carlebery, junior, and John de Somerhous, chaplain, to the Prior of Durham.	Recognizance - - - -	33
11	Heron, John, and William de Elmedene.	Are appointed additional justices of assize.	34
	Hetheworth, Richard de, John de Stokton, clerk, and William de Swalweis, to William de Elmedene, junior.	Recognizance - - - -	34
	Holom Manor - - - -	*See* Claxton, William de - -	33
	Henknoll Manor - - -	*See* Graystanes, William de - -	34
	Hill, Thomas Johnson del - -	*See* Waleys, William - - -	34
	Hawik, Walter de, and Walter de Kirbedacres to John de Elvet.	Recognizance - - - -	34
	Heron, John, William de Elmedene and John de Elvet.	Are comissioned to try Adam de Huton, chaplain for an assault upon William Brigthson.	34
	Huton, Adam de, chaplain - -	*See* Heron John.	
11 d'	Hatfield, Thomas de, Bishop of Durham.	*See* Stockton, John de - -	34
	Heron, John, William de Elmedene, and John de Elvet.	Are commissioned to try Robert William and Ranulph de Brouhop for an assault upon Alice wife of John de	34
	Hexham, Hugh, son and heir of Thomas de.	*See* Popham, John de - - -	34
	Hatfield, Thomas de, Bishop of Durham.	*See* Durham, the Prior and Convent of.	34
	Halieland, } church and messuage (Holy Island) } in - - -		
	Henlee, John de - - - -	Receives a license to enfeoff John de Batisford, William de Wyntryngham and Thomas del Ok, clerks, of the manor of Nesbyt, for them to re-enfeoff the said John de Henlee, William de Langchestre, and William del Hill, clerks, Robert del Fosth, Thomas de Bernuham, William de Cleydon, and Thomas de Stratton of the said Manor, to them, their heirs and assigns, for ever.	34
	Hill, William del - - -	*See* Henlee, John de - -	34
	Hatfield, Thomas de, Bishop of Durham.	*See* Belgrave, John de - -	35
	Hawthorne, William de - -	*See* Wham, Thomas del - -	32
12	Heron, John, knight, Robert Conyers, knight, and William del Bowes, knight, to Richard Stanlawman.	Recognizance - - - -	35
	Hatfield, John de, the Bishop's Yeoman of the Pantry.	Receives a grant for life of the office of Bailiff Errant within the liberty of Aivertonshire.	35
	Henle, John de, parson of the church of Sedgefield.	Receives a license to acquire lands, tenements, and rents to the value of 10*l.* per annum in order that he may assign them to two chaplains of the Church of Sedgefield to be held by them and their successors for services in behalf of the said Bishop and John de Henle, etc.	35
	Hatfield, Thomas de, Bishop of Durham.	*See* Henle, John de - - -	35
12 d'	Henlee, John de - - - -	*See* Mortymer . . . . de -	35

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No. 3.—Durham Records: Calendar of Rolls of Bishop Hatfield—*cont.*

Membrane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pontificate.
12 d'	Hakthorpe, John de, senior, clerk, John de Chestre, Roger Aspyre, Alan Bower, William Skot of Pelton, and Richard de . . . . . to John de Henice, parson of the church of Sedgefield.	Recognizance - - - -	35
	Henice, John de, parson of Sedgefield	*See* Hakthorpe, John de - -	35
	Heron, Gerard - - -	*See* Bothe, Roger del - -	35
	Heron, John, Seneschal of Durham, to William de Elmedene, junior.	Recognizance - - - -	35
13	Huict, Geoffrey - - - -		
	Hawis, Hughson of - - -		
	Hazeldean, Monk, messuages and land in.	*See* Durham, the Prior and Convent of.	34
	Hette, John de - - - -		
	Hette, John son of Isabel de -		
	Hette, messuage and land in -		
	Heberne, rent in - - -		
	Huict, Geoffrey - - - -	*See* Durham, the Prior and Convent of.	36
	Herle, William de - - -		
	Heuknoth, Manor - - -	*See* Durham, the Prior and Convent of.	36
13 d'	Hunter, William, to William de Elmedene, junior.	Recognizance - - - -	36
14	Hatfield, Thomas de, Bishop of Durham.	*See* Stapilton, Peter de - -	36
	Hartlepool, Thomas de - - -	*See* Bruntoft, Cecilia - -	36
	Henley, John de, Hugh de Westwyk, William de Beverlay, and John atte Lee, clerks.	Receive from the Bishop a grant of certain portions of the Chapel of Loudon for the purposes of a chantry of twelve chaplains to pray for the souls of the Bishop, his predecessors and successors.	36
	Hatfield, Thomas de, Bishop of Durham.	*See* Henley, John de - - -	36
	Hindley, William de - - -	*See* Eglyn, Gilbert - -	36
14 d'	Hornby, John de - - -	Receive from the Bishop a new grant of a place called Le Wodehouse, near Auckland, which had been previously granted to him by John de Popham on the terms on which it had been held by Roger Tykell.	36
	Heron, John - - - -	*See* Fulthorpe, Roger de - -	36
	Holgrave, David de, and Elena, his wife.	Receive a license to give fifteen messuages and land in Wyndeleston for a chaplain to pray for the souls of their ancestors in the parish church of Bottall.	36
	Hertepol', &c. (passim) - - -	*See* Hartlepool.	
2	Ingelton, Robert de Redale of - -	*See* Redale - - - -	24
	Ingelton, Ralph de Neville's lands in -	*See* Fulthorpe, Roger de - -	23
	Jordanson, Robert - - -	*See* Hebbeson, John - -	24
3	Jalker, William - - - -	*See* Hexham, Thomas de - -	27
3d' and 5	Ingelby, Thomas de - - - -	*See* Mowbray, John - - -	26
5	Ingelby, Thomas de, Alan de Shotelyngton, Roger de Fulthorpe, and Richard de Barnard Castle.	Are commissioned to try John and Thomas de Carrowe for having entered and hunted upon the Bishop's free warren at Stockton, and carried off from Preston John son and heir of Alice daughter of Thomas de Seton, when the wardship and marriage of the said John belonged to the Bishop.	28
6	Ingelby, Thomas de, Roger de Fulthorpe, William de Elmedene, Richard de Parco, John de Elvett, and Thomas de Hertipole.	Are appointed Justices to inquire into offences against the Statutes of Winchester, Northampton, and Westminster made for the preservation of the peace.	30
7	Ingelby, T. de, A. de Shotelyngton, R. de Barnard Castle, and H. Westwyk.	Are commissioned to inquire who entered the Bishop's free warrens and chaces and carried off certain hares, partridges, etc.	30
	Irengray, John - - - -	*See* Chambre, John del - -	30
7 d'	Jehan, John - - - -	*See* Kechyn, William del - -	31
9	Ingelby, Thomas de, Roger de Fulthorpe, Hugh de Westwick, William de Elmedene, John de Hyndley, Ralph de Meneville, and John de Elvet.	Commission of the Peace - -	32

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No. 3.—Durham Records: Calendar of Rolls of Bishop Hatfield—*cont.*

Membrane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pontificate.
9	Ingelby, Thomas de, Roger de Fulthorpe, and Thomas Surtas.	Commission of Gaol Delivery	32
9 d'	Jonyson, William, of Clotlem	Receives a pardon for all thefts of wooden and iron plough-gear committed by him.	32
	Ingelby, Thomas de, Knight	Is pardoned for having acquired to himself and his wife Katherine and his heirs for ever, without having previously obtained the Bishop's license, certain lands and messuages in Haughton, Sadberge, and Hurworth-on-Tees.	32
10	Ingelby, Thomas de, Roger de Fulthorpe, William de Elmedene, and John de Hyndeley.	Receive a Commission to try Thomas de Bello Campo, Earl of Warwick, Thomas de Bland, Nicholas de Harwode, clerk, and John de . . . for carrying off certain horses and cows belonging to Hugh de Westwik, clerk, and committing an assault upon his servants.	33
	Joliff, William	*See* Preston, William de	33
11	Ingram, John, of Sedgefield	*See* Blaykeston, Hugh, servant of William de.	34
	Johnson, Thomas, del Hill	*See* Waleys, William	34
11 d'	Jarowe, Juliana de	*See* Brantyngham, William de	34
12 d'	Jakson, John	Receives a pardon in the matter of the death of John Chambre of Clesby.	35
14	Ingelby, Robert de Jopson, Ralph of Coxhowe Ingelby, Thomas de	*See* Kyowe, William de *See* Fulthorpe, Roger de	36 36
1	Kellawe, William de, of Chestre Kellawe, William de, of Lomley, and Isabella his widow.	*See* Hilton, Robert de	21
2	Kellawe, Thomas de, of Norham, to the Bishop.	Recognizance	24
2 d'	Kyllowe, John de	*See* Wessyngton, William de	24
3 d'	Ketteryng, Peter de, the Bishop's "valetius."	Receives from the Bishop a grant of a messuage and 18 acres of land in Wyrsyde.	26
	Kylyngham, John de	*See* Couper, John, of Hamsterley	27
4	Kerby, John de, the Bishop's palfreyman.	Receives a grant of a messuage in Esryngton.	28
6	Kellawe, Thomas de, chaplain Kyley, manor of Killynghale, John de	*See* Gray, Thomas	22
6 d'	Killyngworth, Edmund de, and Katharine his wife.	*See* Coken, William *See* Colmers, Robert	29 [illegible]
7	Kyngeston, J. de	*See* Neville, Ralph de	22
	Kellawe, John de, of Seton Carrowe, to John de Neville, lord of Raby, knight.	Recognizance	22
	Kellawe, William de, del Park	*See* Claxton, Thomas de	22
	Killerby, John Halt of	*See* Graystane, William de	30
7 d'	Kirkeby, John de	*See* Wessyngton, William de	31
	Kechyn, William del, of Overheworth Kechyn, Ranulph del, of Nethirheworth.	At the request of Nicholas de Carren, keeper of the Bishop's privy seal, receive the Bishop's pardon in the matter of the death of John Jehan.	31
8	King, the, to the Bishop	Letter forbidding the latter to exfort, in accordance with a letter from the Pope, procurations from the clergy, and sums of money from the people. (In Latin.)	31
	King, the, to the Bishop	An entry similar to the above, but in French.	
9 d'	Kellawe, Robert son of William de, of Lomley.	Receives a pardon for having acquired, without the Bishop's license, certain lands in Lomley and elsewhere, previously held by Isabella his mother, for her life, Thomas Surtays, knight, and Alexander his son also receive a pardon for having similarly acquired the said lands from the said Robert.	33

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No. 3.—Durham Records: Calendar of Rolls of Bishop Hatfield—*cont.*

Membrane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pontificate.
10 d'	Kellawe, William de, chapiain -	*See* Neville, John de - - -	33
	Kellawe, Great, manor of, land and messuage in.	*See* Popham, John de - -	33
	Kellawe, John, son and heir of John de.	*See* Catrik, Roger de - -	34
	Kynilesworth, plot called "Les Morhouses" near.	*See* Kellawe, Ralph - - -	36
13	Kellawe, William de - - -	Recognizance - - - -	36
14	Krowe, William de, Robert de Ingelby, Richard de Andreby, Ralph Jepson of Coxhowe, John Busse of Coxhowe, and William Milner of Coxhowe, to William de Elmedene and John Conyers, knight.	*See* Merley, Richard de - -	36
	Kendale, John de - - -	*See* Conyers, Robert; *see* Lomley, Robert de.	36
	Kybiesworth, William Symson of -	Receive a pardon for having acquired to them and their heirs for ever, without the Bishop's license, the manor of Edmundsleee from Thomas de Umfraville, and two messuages and land in Sadberge from Robert de Gretham of Sadberge.	36
	Kilinghale, John de, and John de Egglescliffe, junior	Receives a grant of the wardship and marriage of —— ——, son and heir of William Usher, and (in the event of the said heir's death during minority) of the wardship and marriage of successive heirs until one shall attain full age.	36
	Kerby, John de - - - -	*See* Eglyn, Gilbert - - -	36
	Katrick, John de - - -	*See* Yong', John - - -	36
14 d'	Kichyn, Richard del, of Norham	Recognizance - - - -	22
1	Lister, Henry, of Elvet, to John Boynton.	*See* Fulthorpe, Roger de - -	23
	Lambard, Alan - - - -	*See* Neville, Ralph de - -	21
1 d'	Lomley, Marmaduke de, and Robert his son and heir.	*See* Bedale, Robert de - -	24
2	Lewyn, John - - - -	Receives from the Bishop a grant of four acres of land in "Framwelgate," and other parcels of land formerly in the tenure of John de Reine.	24
	Lewyn, John, of Durham - -	Exemption from service on juries -	24
	Lewyn, John, of Durham, the Bishop's mason.	Receives a grant of the wardship and marriage of Robert son and heir of Thomas Coxside of Durham, and in the event of the death of said Robert during his minority, a grant of the wardship and marriage of successive heirs until one shall attain full age.	26
3	Lewyn, John of Durham, mason -	Recognizance - - - -	26
	Laton, William de, to William de Merley, senior.	*See* Wolviston, Richard de - -	27
	Lithom, John de - - -	*See* Hawyk, Walter de; *see* Elvet, John de; *see* Boner, John.	27
	Laneton, Simon de - - -	*See* Eure, Ralph de (bis) - -	27
	Lewyn, John, of Durham -	*See* Durham, the prior and convent of.	27
4	"Lithfothoun," in the bailiwick of Durham.	*See* Rous, John - - - -	28
	London Manor - - - -	Releases, to Thomas son of Gilbert of Lambeton, all his right and claim to the blood and issue of the latter as a "nativus."	28
4 d'	Lambeton, William, son of Robert de, lord of the town of Lambeton.	*See* Lambeton, William - -	28
	Lambeton, Thomas, son of Gilbert of -	Commission to inquire into infringements of it by servants, workmen, and artisans.	28
5	Labourers, Statute of - - -	Commission to inquire into infringements of it by dealers in provisions, innkeepers, vintners, &c.	28
	Labourers, Statute of - - -	*See*, in connexion with this subject, Cloths, woollen.	28

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No. 3.—Durham Records : Calendar of Rolls of Bishop Hatfield—*cont.*

Membrane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pontificate.
5	Lomley, Robert de	*See* Moubray, John	28
5 d'	Laton, Isabella, daughter and heiress of William de, knicht.	*See* Perers, Alice	29
6	Ladley Manor	*See* Gray, Thomas	22
6 d'	Littester, Henry, of Elvet, to Alan de Shotelynton, clerk.	Recognizance	27
	Lomley, Thomas de, and Walter de Ethirdakers, to John de Ogyle.	Recognizance	27
	Laton, William de, to Roger de Fulthorpe.	Recognizance	28
7	Lomley, Marmaduke and Robert de	*See* Neville, Robert de	32
	Lomley, Thomas de, to John de Sadbergh.	Recognizance	30
	Lomley, Thomas de, to John de Sadbergh.	Recognizance	31
7 d'	Lomley, Thomas de and Katharine his wife.	Receive a license to enfeoff William de Brantyngham, chaplain, and John de Broughton, chaplain, of the manor of Morden, so that the said William and John may re-enfeoff the said Thomas and Katharine of the said manor to them and the heirs of their bodies for ever, with remainder to the right heirs of the said Katharine.	30
8	Ludworth, William de Coxhowe of	*See* Billey, John de	22
		See Meneville, Thomas de	32
9	Lomley, Thomas de, and John de Broughton of Thornlawe, chaplain, to John de Henley, clerk, and William del Hill, chaplain.	Recognizance	32
9 d'	Laton, William and Elizabeth de	*See* Perers, Alice de	32
	Leg, John, of Durham	*See* Fulthorpe, Roger de	33
	Lomley, Robert son of William de Kellawe of, Lomley, lands in.	*See* Kellawe	33
10	Leventhorpe, John de, chaplain	*See* Stanhope, Richard de	33
10 d'	Lambard, William	*See* Claxton, William de	33
11	Lambard, William	*See* Claxton, William de	33
	Lethom, John de	*See* Graystanes, William de	34
11 d'	Langchestre, William de	*See* Henlee, John de	34
	Langchestre, John Fyldyng of	*See* Fyldyng	34
12	Langchestre, John Fyldyng of	*See* Fyldyng	35
	Lambard, Alan, and John de Seton of Hartlepool.	Receive a grant of the custody of two thirds of all lands, &c., in Seton Carrowe, formerly belonging to John de Carrowe, during the minority of John son of Thomas Carrowe, cousin and heir of the said John.	35
	Lufferam, John de	*See* Carrowe, Thomas de	36
12 d'	Langton, Thomas, son and heir of Simon de.	*See* Popham, John de	35
13	Lomley, William de Lardener, William Lethom John de	*See* Durham, the Prior and Convent of.	34
		See Durham, the Prior and Convent of.	36
	Lambton, William de, and Alice his wife, and their family. Lambton manor.	*See* Brantyncham, Ralph	36
13 d'	Legge, John	*See* Dryng, Peter	36
	Luge, John de la, to William de Elmedene, junior.	Recognizance	36
14	Lomley, Robert de Lomley, Marmaduke de	*See* Conyers, Robert	36
	Lomley, Robert de Lomley Marmaduke. to Robert Conyers, knight, John Scruteville, John de Belasis, and William Symson of Kybleworth.	Recognizance	36
	Lambard, William	*See* Brunton, Cecilia	36
	Lee, John atte	*See* Henley, John de	36
	London, chapel		
14 d'	Luge, John del	*See* Burdon, John de	36
	Lampton, William de	Exemption from service on juries	36
1	Moreton (East), manor	*See* Nesbit, Thomas de	21
	Merynton, John de, Richard de Parco, senior, and John de Gateway, to Richard de Barnard Castle.	Recognizance	22

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No. 3.—Durham Records: Calendar of Rolls of Bishop Hatfield—*cont.*

Membrane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pontificate.
1	Menevill, William de - - -	*See* Fulthorpe, Roger de - -	23
	Mordon, William de, to - - -	Recognisance - - - -	23
	Menevill, William de, sheriff of Durham.	*See* Newton, Adam de -	23
1 d'	Marton, William de, vicar of the church of Heildene, and John Forster of Elvet.	Being entitled to the reversion of the manor of Herdewyk-on-sea upon the death of John de Ogrie, and Margaret his wife, grant the said reversion to Richard de Aske, John de Aske, William Benet of Newton, and Richard de Gunnays, their heirs and assigns for ever.	21
	Marton, William de, vicar of the church of Heildene, and John Forster of Elvet.	Receive a pardon for having acquired from John de Ogrie and Margaret his wife, without the Bishop's license, the manor of Herdewyk-on-sea, held of the Bishop in capite. John and Margaret de Ogrie, Richard and John de Aske, and William Benett of Newton also receive a pardon for the acquisition by the said John and Margaret from the said William de Marton and John Forster, of a life interest in the said manor without the Bishop's license. Richard and John de Aske, William Benett, and Richard Gunnays also receive a pardon for the acquisition of the reversion of the said manor without the Bishop's license, and the settlement is confirmed.	21
2	Merryngton, John, son of Richard de, John de Wodom, Richard de Redworth, and Thomas Hunter, to John, Prior of Durham.	Recognisance - - - -	23
	Medmesley, William de Felton's lands in.	*See* Hilton, Robert de - -	24
	Mordon, William de, to John, Prior of Durham.	Recognisance - - - -	24
2 d'	Merton, John son of Richard de, of Middilherryngton, and John his son.	*See* Haverryngton, John de - -	24
	Menevill, William de, escheator of Durham.	*See* Neville, Alexander de -	26
	Menevill, Thomas de, and John de Bilie, to John de Ogrie.	Recognisance - - - -	26
	Merley, William de - - -	*See* Laton, William de - -	26
	Menevill, William de - - -	*See* Hexham, Thomas de - -	27
	Maudayr, John, son of John - -	*See* Blaykeston, William de -	27
3 d'	Middilton, Lucy, relict of Thomas de	Releases to John de Hyndeley of Hedlam, his heirs and assigns, all her right and claim to a burgage in "Newgate," in the town of Barnard Castle as well as to a toft with croft and six acres of land in Westwyk.	26
	Middilton, Thomas, son and heir of Thomas de, of Westwyk.	Releases to John de Hyndeley of Hedlam the above-mentioned burgage, etc., but the land in Westwyk is said to consist of seven acres.	26
	Moubray, John, Thomas de Ingelby, Alan de Shotelington, Roger de Fulthorpe, Richard de Barnard Castle, and William de Menevill.	Are commissioned to enquire into an alleged mis-application of certain rents destined for the maintenance and repair of Durham Bridge.	26
	Menevill, William de - -	*See* Moubray, John - -	26
	Middilham, John de, "vallettus" of the Bishop's chamber.	Receives a grant of the office of pounder of all the demesne lands of the manor of Houdene.	27
4	Marchegall, William -	Receives a pardon for having stolen 51 sheep, which belonged to John de Whistan, and 4 sheep which belonged to Gilbert, son of Henry de Ray (value 1s. each.)	27
4 d'	Mowbray, John - - - -	*See* Fulthorpe, Roger de - -	28
6	Moubray, John, Thomas de Ingelby, Alan de Shotelyngton, Roger de Fulthorpe, Robert de Umfranville, Richard de Barnard Castle, Robert de Lomley, William de Elmedene, and Walter de Hawyk.	Are commissioned to enquire concerning infringements of the Statute of Labourers by servants, workmen, artizans, dealers in provisions, etc.	26

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No. 3.—Durham Records : Calendar of Rolls of Bishop Hatfield—*cont.*

Membrane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pontificate.
6	Macy, John - - - -	Receives from the Bishop a grant of a messuage and two acres of land in Haunsterly, formerly belonging to Philip de Preston, a felon.	29
7	Menville, John de - -	*See* Graystans, William de - -	30
	Middleham, William de Franceys, vicar of the church of.	*See* Farnham, William de - -	30
	Merley, John de - -	To the Bishop. Recognizance -	31
7 d	Merley, William de, junior -		
	Mordon manor - - - -	*See* Lomley, Thomas de - -	30
	Merley, Robert de - - -	*See* Valley, John de - -	31
8	Meneville, Thomas de, to John de Billey, Ralph de Maltby, Walter de Ethirdacres, and William de Coxhowe of Ludworth.	Recognizance - - - -	32
	Maltby, Ralph de - -	*See* Meneville, Thomas de - -	32
		See Billey, John de - - -	32
9	Meneville, Ralph de - - -	*See* Ingleby, Thomas de - -	32
9 d	Merington, Robert, son of Richard de, to John Verti of Auckland.	Recognizance - - -	32
	Macham, John - - - -	*See* Asseby, William de - -	33
10	Morton, William de, to John Conyers, knight.	Recognizance - - - -	33
	Maddison, William - - -	*See* Westwik, Alan de - -	33
	Middleham, John de - - -	Receives a grant of a messuage and land in Redworth which escheated to the Bishop on the death of Alan Trewe of Redworth without heirs.	33
	Middleham, John de - - -	Receives a grant of messuage and land in Redworth, which escheated to the Bishop by reason of a felony committed by John Storour of Redworth.	33
	Morehouses, Les, near Kynilsworth -	*See* Catrik, Roger de -	33
11	Maulevérer, Richard, parson of the church of Fisshelake, Henry son of William de Percy, Robert Maulevérer, William de Westeley, Robert Daldeford, chaplain, Robert de Midhope, and John de Bank.	In consideration of a fine of 20*l.* made by Isabella widow of Richard Tempest, knight, receive a pardon for having acquired, without license, from Richard Tempest, knight, the manor of Trefford. The said Richard Tempest and Isabella are also pardoned for having acquired without license from the said Richard Maulevérer and others, the said manor to themselves, and the heirs of their bodies, with remainder to the right heirs of the said Richard Tempest.	34
	Maulevérer, Robert - -	*See* Maulevérer, Richard - -	34
	Midhope, Robert - -		
	Morton, William de - - -	*See* Coxhowe, Hugh de - -	34
12	Muston, Stephen de - - -	*See* Arrowsmith, John - -	35
	Macy, John, junior - - -	Receives a grant of the office of parker of the park of Chabyngton for life.	35
	Moulton, Thomas de - - -	*See* Surtays, Alexander - -	35
	Merley, John de - - -	*See* Billey, John de - - -	35
	Maltby, Ralph de - - -		
12 d	Mortymer . . . . . de, and Thomas de Birtley, to John de Henlee, parson of the Church of Sedgefield.	Recognizance - - - -	35
	Merryngton, William de - - -	*See* Bothe, Roger del - - -	35
13	Marsham, Robert de - -		
	Marjory, Thomas, son of, and Marjory his wife.	*See* Durham, &c., Prior and Convent of.	34
	Monk - Hazeldean, messuages, and land in.		
	Morehous, Le, &c., in Sponygrmore -		
13 d	Merlay, John de, to William de Elmedene, junior.	Recognizance - - - -	36
14	Milner, William, of Coxhowe - -	*See* Kyowe, William de - -	36
	Merley, Richard de, to Thomas del Castell and John de Kendale	Recognizance - - - -	36
	Midlam, John de - - -	Receives a grant for life of the office of "Mesnor" of the manor of Midlam.	36
	Midlam, Manor, Mesnor of - -	*See* Midlam, John de - -	36
	Morgan, John - - - -	Receives a pardon in the matter of the death of Isabella	36
14 d	Merley, William de, junior - -		
	Merley, John de - - -	*See* Burdon, John de - - -	36
	Makand, John - - - -		

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No. 3.—Durham Records: Calendar of Rolls of Bishop Hatfield—*cont.*

Membrane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pontificate.
1 d'	Morley, William de, junior - -	Receives a grant for life of the offices of parker of the park of Walsingham and Westrop, and forester of Rushsideward, in the forest of Werdale.	36
	Macy, John - - - -	Receives a grant for life of the office of apparitor in Northumberland, formerly held by John de Bather.	36
1	Nesbit, Thomas de - - -	Releases to William de Rimedene, and Jane his wife, all his right and claim to the manors of East Moreton and Trillesdene.	21
	Nesbit, Demesne lands of - - Newsom, William Benet of - - Newsom, Adam de, Thomas Chauncelor, Roger de Byshopton, Gilbert de Tours, and Thomas de Hertilpol, to William de Meneville, Sheriff of Durham.	*See* Aske, Richard - - -	23 23
1 d'	Newsom, William Benet of - -	*See* Marton, William de - -	21
	Neville, Ralph de, Lord of Raby -	Receives a grant of the custody of all the lands of Marmaduke de Lomley, knight, in the county of Durham, and the wapentake of Sadberge, during the minority of Robert, son and heir of the said Marmaduke, and so on from heir to heir until one shall arrive at full age.	21
2	Neville, John de, Lord of Raby -	Receives a grant of the manor of Wynlaxton, on condition of rendering certain services to the Bishop in time of peace, and serving against the Scots on the marches of Scotland in time of war.	23
	Neville, Alexander, son of Ralph, son of Ralph de.	*See* Fulthorpe, Roger de - -	23
3	Neville, Alexander de, Archdeacon of Durham, to William de Meneville, Escheator of the Bishop of Durham.	Recognisance - - - -	26
4 d'	Neville, Dame Alice de - -	*See* Belgrave, John de - -	28
	Norham Castle, Constable of - -	*See* Dagworth, Nicholas de - -	?
5	Norham, appointment of Justices for the county of.	*See* Heron, John - - -	29
	Neubiggyng, Robert Gray of - -	*See* Heron, John de - - -	29
	Neubiggyng, Agnes, daughter of William Pattonson of.		
	Neubiggyng, John de, Dean of Lanchester.	*See* Pattonson - - - -	29
	Neubiggyng, Hugh de - - -	*See* Pattonson, Agnes - - -	29
5 d'	Newsom, Alan de - - -		
6	Norham, land in - - - -	*See* Gray, Thomas - - -	22
	Neubiggyng, Robert Gray of - - Neuhaid Manor - - -		
	Northampton, statute of - -	*See* Ingelby, Thomas de - -	30
	Neville, John de, Lord of Raby -	*See* Herdwik, John de - - -	27
6 d'	Norton, Thomas de, Chaplain - -	*See* Cosgrove, Robert - - -	2..
7	Neville, John de, Knight - -	*See* Claxton, Thomas de - -	30
	Neville, Ralph de, Lord of Raby -	Receives a grant of the wardship and marriage of Robert, son and heir of Marmaduke de Lomley, and of successive heirs, until one shall attain full age.	22
	Neville, Ralph de - - -	Has the Bishop's receipt for 40 marks paid by the hands of J. de Kyngeston the Bishop's receiver for the above-mentioned wardship.	22
	Neville, John de, Lord of Raby, knight.	*See* Kellawe, John de - - -	22
7 d'	Nunwel, William de, of Darlington -	Receives a general pardon - -	21
8	Norham Vicarage - - -	*See* Durham, the Chaplain, Prior, and Convent of.	31
9 d'	Neuscome, Thomas de - - - Neville, John de - - -	*See* Fulthorpe, Roger de - -	33
10	Norton, Robert Dobynson of - -	*See* Fourman, William - -	33

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No. 3.—Durham Records: Calendar of Rolls of Bishop Hatfield—*cont.*

Membrane.	Name.	Subject	Year of Pontificate.
10	Notton, John de, barber, yeoman of the Bishop's chamber.	Receives a grant for life of the office of forester of the Bishop's parks and woods of Clak, Cotcliff, and all others in Alvertonshire, and a grant for life of the office of warrener of all the Bishop's warrens in Alvertonshire.	33
10 d'	Neville, John de, knight, Lord of Raby.	Receives a license to erect a castle on his manor of Raby.	33
	Neville, John de - - - -	Receives a pardon for having acquired without the Bishop's license (1) from John de Broughton, Stephen de Swyne, and William de Kellawe, chaplains, half the manor of Birtley, and certain reversions appertaining to it after the death of Eleanor, wife of John de Seton, and the heirs of her body; (2), from the same, the third part of the manor of Great Kellawe, and a messuage and land in Great Kellawe; (3), from John de Hedlom, and John de Dalton half the manor of Shirmeton to be held to the said John de Neville, and Thomas de Clarton, and the heirs of the said John de Neville; (4), from John de Broughton, chaplain, and Thomas de Bicheburne, the manor of Heley; (5), from John de Strecelyn, knight, the manor of Cambhous for the term of the life of John de Strecelyn; (6), from Elias de Herford, a burgage and land in Darlington; (7), from William de Okerby and Alice his wife, a burgage in Darlington, the whole to be held to the said John de Neville and his heirs for ever, except where otherwise stated.	33
	Nicson, John, of Heworth - -	Receives a pardon in the matter of the death of John de Shipley.	34
11	Norton, William Taillifour of - -	*See* Walker, Henry -	34
	Neville, John de, Lord of Raby, and John Fairefax, clerk.	Receive a pardon for having, without the Bishop's license, acquired to themselves and their heirs, from John, son of Roger de Belgrave, the manor of Ozenhall.	34
	Neville, John de, Lord of Raby -	Receives a license to hold a market weekly on Tuesdays, and a fair annually on the eve of the translation of St. Thomas the Martyr, and two following days in his vill of Stayndrop.	34
11 d'	Nesbyt manor - - - -	*See* Henlee, John de - - -	34
12	Norton, Richard de - - -	*See* Surtays, Alexander - -	35
12 d'	Norton, Vicar of - - - -	*See* Billeston, John de - -	35
1	Ogyle, John and Margaret de - -	*See* Aske, Richard - - -	22
1 d'	Ogyle, John and Margaret de - -	*See* Marton, William de (bis)	21
	Ogyle, John and Margaret de - -	*See* Vaus, John de - -	23
2	Oulneby, Ralph de Neville's lands in -	*See* Faithorpe, Roger de - -	22
2 d'	Ogle, Thomas and Katharine de -	*See* Hatfeld, John de - -	23
3	Ogle, John de - - - -	*See* Meneville, Thomas de - -	26
	Ogle, [John Dogle] - - -	*See* Blaykeston, William de - -	27
	Ogyle, John de - - - -	*See* Rure, Ralph de - -	27
3 d'	Ouldham, Adam de - - -	*See* Page, John - - -	26
6	Orde fishery - - - -	*See* Gray, Thomas - - -	22
	Orgle, Robert, son of Robert de		
6 d'	Ogyle, John de - - - -	*See* Faithorpe, Roger de - -	22
		See Lomley, Thomas de - -	27
	Orchard, William del - - -	*See* Annotson, William - -	28
7 d'	Ozenhall, Henry de, to William de Bristall, parson of the Church of Houghton.	Recognizance - - - -	31
d'	Orchard, William del, clerk, and John de Stokton, clerk, to William de Elmedene.	Recognizance - - - -	32
10 d'	Okerby, William de and Alice his wife.	*See* Neville, John de - - -	33

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No. 3.—Durham Records: Calendar of Rolls of Bishop Hatfield—*cont.*

Membrane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pontificate.
11	Ozenhall Manor - - - -	*See* Neville, John de - - -	34
11 d'	Ok, Thomas del - - -	*See* Henlee, John de - - -	34
	Orchard, William del - - -		
	Owengate (Durham), plot or place in.	*See* Wham, Thomas del - -	33
13	Ogle, John de - - - -	*See* Durham, the Prior and Convent of.	34
	Orchcard, Le, in Wolveston - -	*See* Durham, the Prior and Convent of.	34
1	Percebrig, John de - - -	Releases to John de Hedlom all right and claim to certain land in the vill of Hedlom.	21
	Parco, Richard de - - -	*See* Merynston, John de - -	22
	Plummer, John, of Newcastle-on-Tyne.	*See* Fulthorpe, Roger de - -	33
2	Pymond, William - - -	*See* Sadler, Robert - -	33
	Pollard, John, le Pier - - -	*See* Heighacre, Robert - -	34
3	Parco, Richard de, senior, to John de Rivet.	Recognizance - - - -	27
3 d'	Paco, John - - - -	Receives a pardon in the matter of the death of Adam de Quitham.	26
4	Pole, William del, and Katharine his wife.	*See* Durham, the Prior and Convent of.	27
4 d'	Percy, Henry de - - - -	*See* Whitworth, John de - -	28
	Pencher, Robert Dounyng of - - Beawe of - -	*See* Dounyng - - - -	27
5 d'	Perers, Alice - - - -	Receives a grant of the wardship and marriage of Isabella daughter and heiress of William de Laton, knight, and in the event of her dying before attaining her majority the wardship and marriage of successive heirs until one shall attain full age.	29
	Perers, Alice - - - -	Receives a grant of the marriage of Margaret widow of Thomas Gray, knight, the said Margaret having married again without the Bishop's license.	29
	Pattonson, Agnes, daughter of William, of Neubiggyng.	Grants to Hugh de Westwyk all the lands, tenements, &c., in Barnard Castle and Whitynton which descended to her upon the death of John de Newbiggyng, formerly Dean of Lanchester, after the death of Hugh de Newbiggyng her brother.	29
	Pattonson, Agnes, daughter of William, of Neubiggyng.	Gives power of attorney to Alan de Newsom to give Hugh de Westwyk seisin of her lands in Barnard Castle and Whitynston.	29
6	Preston, Philip de - - -	*See* Macy, John - - -	29
	Pressene, Margaret daughter of William de.	*See* Gray, Thomas - - -	22
	Parco, Richard de - - -	*See* Ingelby, Thomas de - -	30
6 d'	Pityngton, Thomas de - - -	*See* Barker, Walter - -	28
		See Barker, Walter - -	29
	Pavilion Manor - - -	*See* Colgners, Robert - -	2[illegible]
7	Park, Thomas de Kellawe del -	*See* Clarton, Thomas del - -	22
	Pelegrim, Raymond - - -	*See* Chambre, John del - -	30
7 d'	Fulter, Robert - - -	*See* Tudhowe, Thomas de - -	31
	Fulter, John - - - -	*See* Robertson, William - -	31
8	Pope, The - - - -	*See* King, The - - -	31
8 d'	Pott, Thomas - - - -	Receives a grant of the offices of Janitor and Pounder of the Manor of Allerton, together with the custody of Allerton Gaol.	32
9 d'	Perers, Alice de - - - -	Having granted to Roger de Fulthorpe, knight, the wardship and marriage of Elizabeth daughter and heiress of William de Laton, previously granted to her by the Bishop, her grant to the said Roger is confirmed by the Bishop.	32
	Pikbusk, William - - -	*See* Fulthorpe, Roger de - -	33
	Popham, John de - - -	Receives a grant of all the Bishop's estate in the lands formerly belonging to Thomas Chaumberleyn in Cashop.	33

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No. 3.—Durham Records: Calendar of Rolls of Bishop Hatfield—*cont.*

Membrane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pontificate.
10	Preston, William de, of Elvet - -	Receives a pardon in the matter of the death of William Joliff of Elvet, Arrowsmith.	33
10 d'	Popham, John de - -	Receives from the Bishop a grant of a place called "Le Wodhous," in the parish of Auckland.	33
	Popham, John de - - -	Receives a grant of the wardship and marriage of John son and heir of John de Kellawe, and of successive heirs until one shall attain full age.	33
	Popham, John de - - -	Receives a grant of the wardship and marriage of John son and heir of Thomas de Haddam, and of successive heirs, until one shall attain full age.	33
11	Percy, Henry, son of William de -	*See* Mauleverer, Richard - -	
11 d'	Popham, John de - - -	Receives a grant of the wardship and marriage of John son and heir of John Fossour, and, in the event of the said John's death during minority, of the wardship and marriage of successive heirs until one shall attain full age.	
	Popham, John de - - -	Receives a grant of the wardship and marriage of William son and heir of William Bruys.	34
	Popham, John de - - -	Receives a grant of the wardship and marriage of Hugh son and heir of Thomas de Hexham, and, in the event of the said Hugh's death during minority, the wardship and marriage of successive heirs until one shall attain full age.	34
	Popham, John de - - -	*See* Fyldyng, John - - -	34
	Punfrait, Alice Todd, formerly wife of John de.	*See* Todd - - - -	34
12	Plays, William, the Bishop's Esquire -	Receives a grant of the wardship and marriage of successive heirs of Thomas de Seynt Quyntyn, knight, until one shall attain full age.	36
	Pountays Bridge - - -	*See* Surtays, Alexander - -	35
12 d'	Popham, John de - - -	*See* Bekrawe, John de - -	35
	Popham, John de - - -	Receives a grant of the wardship and marriage of Thomas son and heir of Simon de Langton, and in the event of the said Thomas's death during minority, of successive heirs until one shall attain full age.	35
	Popham, John de - - -	Receives a grant of the office of Chief Forester of Werdale together with the supervision of the parks of Evenwode and Auckland.	35
13	Pythyngton, North, lands in - -	*See* Durham, the Prior and Convent of.	34
14	Pythyngton, Alexander de - -		
	Popham, John de, the Bishop's nephew	Receives a grant of the wardship and marriage of Thomas son and heir of Alexander Surteys, and (in the event of the said heir's death during minority) of successive heirs until one shall attain full age.	36
14 d'	Pixlay, William - - - -	*See* Burdon John de - - -	36
	Popham, John de - - -	*See* Hornby, John de - -	36
	Polawe, John, son of Robert de -	Releases to William de Elmedene, senior, Jane his wife, and Thomas de Elmedene, the manor of Polawe.	36
	Polawe Manor - - - -	*See* Polawe, John son of Robert de.	
4 d'	Quickham - - - -	*See* Whicham - - - -	28
5 d'	Quickham, the Bishop's coal mines at	*See* Bekrawe, John de - -	29
7 d'	Quickham, the Bishop's coal mines at	*See* Grey, Margaret - - -	31
12 d'	Quitechirche, Richard de - -	*See* Brantyngham, Walter de -	33
1	Ravensworth, Alan de, John Coke of Ebchester, and Thomas de Tudhowe of Gateshead to the Bishop.	Recognisance - - - -	21
1 d'	Redburh, Hugh del - - -	*See* Bradley, Alice - - -	21
	Reby, Ralph de Neville, Lord of -	*See* Neville - - - -	21

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No. 3.—Durham Records: Calendar of Rolls of Bishop Hatfield—*cont.*

Membrane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pontificate.
1	Redhugh, Hugh del - - -	*See* Burneton, John de (bis) - -	23
2	Redworth, Richard de - - -	*See* Merrington, John - -	23
	Raby, John de Neville, Lord of -	*See* Neville - - -	23
	Reline, John de - - - -	*See* Lewyn, John - - -	24
4	Ray, Henry de - - - -	*See* Marchepail, William - -	27
	Rous, John, citizen of London -	Receives a grant of the custody of the manor of London [written in error for Houdon?], and is to receive 4*d.* per diem out of the rents and issues of the lordship of Houdenshire.	28
	Redworth, messuage and land in -	*See* Stokton, John de - - -	28
4 *d*	Ryley, free warren in - - -	*See* Barnard Castle, Richard de -	23
6	Rosse manor - - - -	*See* Gray, Thomas - - -	22
	Rouley, land in - - - -		
6 *d*	Raby, John de Neville, lord of -	*See* Herdwik, John de - -	27
	Roter, Thomas, janitor of Durham -	*See* Barker, Walter - - -	28
	Raby, Richard Chaumbrleyn of -	*See* Testard, Henry - - -	29
7	Richemond, Richard de - -	*See* Cirezi, Thomas - - -	30
	Redmarshill, parson of the church of	*See* Neville - - - -	22
	Raby, Ralph de Neville, lord of -	*See* Kellawe, John de - -	22
	Raby, John de Neville, lord of -	Recognizance - - - -	31
7 *d*	Robertson, William, of Barneston, to John Pulter of Durham.		
	Robertson, William, of Barneton -	*See* Standhupright, William - -	31
	Robertson, William - - -	*See* Stuvt, Rowr - - -	31
9 *d*	Raby Park - - - - -	*See* Fulthorpe, Roger de - -	33
10	Richemond, Juliana widow of John de Ravensworth, William, son of Stephen de.	*See* Sawsery, John del - -	33
	Ravensworth, Thomas de Derlyngton of.	*See* Coke, John - - -	33
	Redworth, Alan Trewe of - -		
	Redworth, messuages and lands in -	*See* Middleham, John de - -	33
10 *d*	Raby Castle, Bishop's license for the erection of.	*See* Neville, John de - - -	33
11	Raby, John de Neville, lord of -	*See* Neville - - - -	34
13	Raddyng, William del, and Margaret his wife.	*See* Durham, the Prior and Convent of.	34
	Rylly Manor - - - - -		
14	Rome, John de - - - -	Receives a grant for life of the office of chief Apparitor of the Bishop's Consistory.	36
14 *d*	Robynneson, John - - -	*See* Bardon, John de - - -	36
1	Surtays, Thomas, to Thomas Hatfield, the Bishop.	Recognizance - - - -	21
	Shirneton, demesne lands of - -	*See* Aske, Richard - - -	22
1 *d*	Surtays, Thomas - - - -	*See* Hilton, Robert de - -	21
	Sholyngton, Alan de - - -	*See* Alverton, John de - -	21
	Shynnam, Thomas and John, sons of Allen de.	*See* Burneton, John de (bis) -	23
2	Sadler, Robert of Durham, to William Pymond of Durham.	Recognizance - - - -	23
	Swinbourne, Thomas de - -	*See* Hilton, Robert de - -	24
	Shephirdson, Robert, of Hamsterley, to Richard de Barnard Castle.	Recognizance - - - -	24
2 *d*	Spenser, Richard - - -	*See* Bishop, John - - -	23
	Smyth, John - - - -	*See* Taylour, William - - -	24
3	Sadberge, assises at - - -	*See* Fulthorpe, Roger de - -	26
	Shirburne, John Romer of - -	*See* Boner, John, - - -	27
	Surtays, Thomas, knight - -	*See* Eure, Ralph de (bis) - -	27
	Sadberg, John de - - -		
3 *d*	Shinchiffe Bridge - - -	*See* Mowbray, John de - -	26
	Sholelynston, Alan de - -		
	Sadberge and Durham, office of the sheriff of.	*See* Umfravill, Robert - -	27
	Sadberge and Durham, gaol delivery of.	*See* Umframville, Robert de - -	27
	Surtays, Thomas - - -		
4	Sourby, John de - - - -	*See* Daldene, Jordan; *see* Daldene, Gilbert de.	27
	Scot, Oswald - - - -	Receives a pardon in the matter of the death of Thomas del Hopehous.	28
	Smytheton, Ranulph de - -	*See* Alayn, Ranulph - - -	28
	Stokton, John de, the Bishop's servant	Receives a grant of a messuage and land in Redworth.	28
4 *d*	Sokburn - - - - -	*See* Colgners, John de - -	28
	Starnes, free warren in - -		
	Stanlawman, Richard, of Blaykeston	Receives a pardon in the matter of the death of Philip Coke.	28

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No. 3.—Durham Records: Calendar of Rolls of Bishop Hatfield—*cont.*

Membrane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pontificate.
4 d	Shotelynaton, Alan de, seneschal of Durham.	Receives from the Bishop a grant of the reversion of a messuage in Houden, held by Thomas Benegt, parson of Sigyston, for life.	28
	Shephed, William a hermit	Receives a grant in pure alms of a piece of waste land (80 feet long and 40 feet broad), on which he is to build a messuage, and for which he is to pay a penny per annum during his life.	28
5	Shotelynaton, Alan de Swynhowe, Walter de Stockton, the Bishop's free warren in	*See* Ingelby, Thomas de *See* Mowbray, John *See* Heron, John	28 28 29
	Seton, John, son of Alice daughter of Thomas de.	*See* Carrowe, John and Thos. de	29
	Swynhowe, Walter de Surtays, Thomas Subeldy, collection of	*See* Heron, John de	29
5 d	Scot, Nicholas	*See* Belgrave, John de	29
6 d	Shotelynaton, Alan de, clerk	*See* Littester, Henry *See* Barker, Walter *See* Barker, Walter	27 28 29
	Shurneton, William de		
	Scurby, William de	*See* Colgnern, Robert	2
7	Shotelyngton, A. de Sadberg, John de Stoatley, Thomas de	*See* Ingelby, T. de *See* Blakdene, William de	30 30
	Seton Carrowe, John de Kellawe of Spryng, Alice widow of John, knight Skrymerston Manor	*See* Kellawe *See* Claxton, Thomas de	22 22
	Swynhowe, William de, and Robert his son.	*See* Heron, Gerard	30
	Sadbergh, John de	*See* Lomley, Thomas de *See* Lomley, Thomas de	30 31
7 d	Seham, William de Seton-by-Seham, messuage and land in.	*See* Hadham, Thomas de	30
	Standhupright, William, to William Robertson of Barmeton.	Recognizance	31
	Swynhowe, Walter de Surtays, Thomas Snowi, Roger son of William	*See* Heron, John *See* Wessington, William de Receives a pardon in the matter of the death of William Robirtson.	31 31 31
8	Sadberge, John de, to John de Barnard Castle.	Recognizance	32
	Sadberge, John Surtas, Thomas Stokton, John de, clerk	*See* Hawyk, Walter de *See* Ingelby, Thomas de *See* Orchard, William del	32 32 32
9 9 d	Sedgefield, Thomas del Hall of	*See* Hall, Thomas del	32
	Stokton, John de, clerk Sadberge, lands and messuages in Surtays, Thomas	*See* Ingelby, Thomas de *See* Fulthorpe, Roger de; *see* Kellawe, Robert son of William de.	32 33
	Slyngesby, William de	Receives a pardon in the matter of the death of William servant of John de Hartlepool.	33
10	Stanhope, Richard de, of Newcastle-on-Tyne.	Receives a license to enfeoff John de Leventhorpe and John de Eland, chaplains of his lands, tenements, etc., in Great and Little Usworth. The said John and John are to re-enfeoff the said Richard and Alice his wife of the said lands, etc., to them and the heirs of their bodies, with remainder to the right heirs of the said Richard.	33
	Sedgefield, John de Henley, parson of the church of.	*See* Belgrave, John de	33
	Sawery, John del	Receives a grant of a messuage and land in North Auckland and a messuage and land in Hunwick, which escheated to the Bishop because Juliana widow of John de Richmond was a bastard.	33
	Sansmer, Richard Sayning, John Storour, John, of Redworth	*See* Coke, John *See* Goldsmyth, John *See* Middleham, John de	33 33 33
10 d	Sayne, Stephen de Seton, Eleanor wife of John de Streuelyn, John de Shurneton Manor	*See* Neville, John de	33

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No. 3.—Durham Records : Calendar of Rolls of Bishop Hatfield—*cont.*

Membrane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pontificate.
10 d'	Stanlawmas, Richard - - -	*See* Draper, John - - -	33
	Shipley, John de - - -	*See* Nicson, John - - -	34
	Somerhous, John de - - -	*See* Houghton, John de - -	33
11	Sedgefield, Gilbert Ingram of - -	*See* Blaykeston, Hugh, servant of William de.	34
	Sedgefield, William de Baseley of -	*See* Baseley - - - -	34
	Sedgefield, John Gretwood of -		
	Stokton, John de - - -	*See* Hotheworth, Richard de -	34
	Swalwell, William de - - -		
	Stayndrop, market and fair - -	*See* Neville, John de - - -	34
11 d'	Stokton, John de, to the Bishop -	Recognizance - - - -	34
	Stratton, Thomas de - - -	*See* Henlee, John de - - -	34
12	Stanlawman, Richard - - -	*See* Heron, John - - -	35
	Semer, William de, of Seham, to, the Prior of Durham.	Recognizance - - - -	35
	Seham, William de Semer of - -	*See* Semer.	
	Seyntqwyntyn, Thomas de, knight -	*See* Plays, William - - -	35
	Seton, John de, of Hartlepool -		
	Seton Carrowe, John de Carrowe's lands in.	*See* Lambard, Alan - - -	35
	Seton-Carrowe, messuages, lands, and salt mines in.	*See* Carrowe, Thomas de - -	36
	Surtays, Alexander - - -	Receives a license to grant to Thomas de Monkton and Richard de Norton, chaplains, ten marks of rent for the augmentation of the sustentation of the said chaplains and their successors in the church of Ditensale, and for services for the souls of Thomas Surtays, knight, and his ancestors and heirs, subject to the deduction of one mark for the repair of Fountayn Bridge.	35
	Surtays, Thomas - - - -	*See* Surtays, Alexander - -	35
	Sadberch, John de - - -	*See* Billey, John de - - -	35
12 d'	Sedgefield, John de Henlee, parson of	*See* Mortimer . . . . . de ; *see* Hakthorpe, John de.	35
13	Skipwyth, John - - - -	*See* Durham, the Prior and Convent of.	34
	Symon, John, son of - - -		
	Syre, William - - - -		
	Spounymore, "Le Morehous" in -		
	"Stereseland," in Wolveston - -	*See* Durham, the Prior and Convent of.	34
	"Southwykland" in North Pryttyngton.		
13 d'	Skarburth, John de, of Durham, to William de Elmedene, senior, Nicholas Coke, and Thomas de Tuddowe of Durham.	Recognizance - - - -	35
14	Stapilton, Peter de, clerk, William Wrieffel, and Richard son of Peter de Fery, to the Bishop.	Recognizance - - - -	36
	Scrutevile, John de - - -	*See* Convers, Robert ; *see* Lomley, Robert de.	36
	Symson, William, of Kyblesworth -		
	Shirburne, Thomas de Bernelby, Master of the Hospital of.	*See* Alverton, John de - -	36
	Sadberge, two messuages and land in	*See* Killinghale, John de - -	36
	Sadberge, Thomas de Gretham of -		
	Surteys, Thomas, son of Alexander de	*See* Popham, John de - -	36
	Stafford, Thomas de and Alice his wife.	*See* Eglyu, Gilbert - - -	36
	Sedgefield, common oven - -	*See* Broughton, William de - -	36
	Sawcrie, John del - - -	Receives a grant for life of the office of sub-forester of Bradewode.	36
14 d'	Shephirdsone, Robert - - -	*See* Burdon, John de - - -	36
	Saltley, John de Chestre of - -	*See* Fulthorpe, Roger de - -	36
	Segefelde (*passim*) - - -	*See* Sedgefield.	
1	Trilleedene Manor - - -	*See* Nesbit, Thomas de - -	21
	Tudhowe, Thomas de - - -	*See* Ravensworth, Alan de - -	21
	Trilleedene Manor - - -	*See* Elmedene, William de - -	21
	Tours, Gilbert de - - - -	*See* Newsom, Adam de - -	23
1 d'	Tudhowe, John Forester's lands in -	*See* Forester - - - -	23
2 d'	Thirkley, Thomas de Ogle's lands in -	*See* Hatfield, John de - -	23
	Taylleur, William, of Bisshopton -	Receives a pardon in the matter of the death of John Smyth of the same place, whom he had killed in self-defence.	34

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No. 3.—Durham Records: Calendar of Rolls of Bishop Hatfield—*cont.*

Membrane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pontificate.
3	Todowe, William de - - -	Receives a grant of the wardship and marriage of Margaret daughter and heiress of Robert Fisshe of West Auckland, and, in the event of her death during her minority, a grant of the wardship and marriage of successive heirs until one shall attain full age.	26
3 d'	Tees, river, salmon fishery in - -	Commission to investigate charges of taking salmon and samlets during the fence months.	26
	Trilleadene Manor - - -	*See* Elmedene, John - - -	27
4	Tibbe, John, of Durham - -	Receives a pardon in the matter of the death of Thomas Bryan of North Shirburne.	27
3 d'	Tychill, William, son and heir of Gilbert de, of Heryngton.	Grants to John de Dalton an annuity of 1*l.*, payable out of the lands in East Heryngton and Middle Heryngton, which he has granted to John son of John de Heryngton by another deed.	29
	The same - - - - - -	Releases to John de Dalton all his right and claim to the above-mentioned annuity.	29
6 d'	Testard, Henry, of Cletlom, to Richard Chaumbrleyn of Raby.	Recognizance - - - -	29
7	Tayllour, John, of Hilton - -	*See* Graystanes, William de - -	30
7 d'	Tudhowe, Thomas de, Fleashewer, of Durham, Robert Pulser of Durham, and Roger de Darlington to the Bishop.	Recognizance - - - -	31
9	Thornlawe, John de Broughton of, chaplain.	*See* Lomley, Thomas de - -	33
9 d'	Todd, William - - - - -}	*See* Fulthorpe, Roger de - -	33
	Thomson, John, of Filerawe - -}		
10	Trewe, Alan, of Redworth - -	*See* Middleham, John de - -	33
11	Taillour, William, of Norton - -	*See* Walker, Henry - -	34
	Tollerton, John de - - -	Receives from the Bishop a grant for life of the office of Parker of the Park of Ferwik.	34
	Tempest, Richard, knight - -}		
	Tempest, Isabella - - -}	*See* Maulevrer, Richard - -	34
	Trafford Manor - - - -}		
11 d'	Todd, Alice, formerly wife of John de Punfrait, smith.	Releases to Thomas son of William de Elmedene a messuage and land in Elmedene.	34
12	Tod, William - - - - -	*See* Yonge, Thomas - - -	33
12 d'	Twysill Manor - - - - -	*See* Bothe, Roger del - - -	35
13	Tyllyng, Adam - - - -}	*See* Durham, the Prior and Convent of.	34
	Tours, Thomas - - - -}		
13 d'	Tudhowe, Thomas de, of Durham -	*See* Skarburgh, John de - -	35
	Tebeone, William, of Walsingham, to William de Elmedene, junior.	Recognizance - - - -	36
14 d'	Thomsone, John, of Feildraw - -	*See* Burden, John de - - -	36
	Tykhill, Roger - - - -	*See* Hornby, John de - - -	36
1 d'	Vaus, John de, son and heir of Nicholas de.	Releases to John de Ogle all right and claim to the lands descending to him upon the death of his mother Alice.	23
2 d'	Umframville, Robert de, knight -	Receives a grant of free warren in all his demesne lands of Fernacres in the county of Durham.	24
3 d'	Umframville, Robert de, knight -	Receives a grant of the office of Sheriff of Durham and Sadberge.	27
	Umframville, Robert de, Thomas Surtays, Roger de Fulthorpe, and John de Elvet.	Are appointed Justices for the gaol delivery of Durham and Sadberge. The commission, however, does not extend to the case of five prisoners charged with manslaughter.	27
4 d'	Verty, John, yeoman of the Bishop's kitchen.	Receives from the Bishop a grant of three messuages in the vill of Darlington and of a cottage and garden in Northgate in the same vill, all of which had escheated to the Bishop upon the death of Richard de Hadyngton, vicar of the church of Darlington, without heirs.	28
5	Umframville, Robert de - -	*See* Mowbray, John - - -	28

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No. 3.—Durham Records: Calendar of Rolls of Bishop Hatfield—*cont.*

Membrane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pontificate.
7 d'	Valley, John de, to Robert de Merley	Recognizance	21
9 d'	Verti, John, of Auckland	*See* Merington, Robert, son of Richard de.	32
10	Usewerth, Great and Little, lands, &c. in.	*See* Stanhope, Richard de	33
14	Umfraville, Thomas de	*See* Killinghale, John de	26
	Ussher, William	*See* Kerby, John de	36
	Verte, John	*See* Burdon, John de	36
1	Whiteworth, John de	*See* Carowe, John de	22
1 d'	Wright, John, of Alverton	*See* Alverton	21
2	Wodom, John de	*See* Herrynton, John	23
2 d'	Wessyngton, William de	Receives a license to enfeoff John de Ashby, and John de Kyllowe of twenty marcates of land and rent in Wessyngton. The said John de Ashby and John de Kyllowe also receive the Bishop's license to re-enfeoff the said William de Wessyngton and Alice his wife, and the heirs of their bodies, of the said land and rent, with remainder to the right heirs of the said William for ever.	24
3	Wolviston, Richard de, to William de Graystanes, John de Lithom, Hugh de Chilton, and John de Bamburgh.	Recognizance	27
3 d'	Walleworth, lands in.	*See* Barton, Henry de	26
	Westeyk, Thomas and Lucy de Middilton's toft and land in.	*See* Middleton, Lucy de; *see* Middleton, Thomas de.	26
	Wyzsyde, messuage and land in	*See* Kotering, Peter de	26
4	Westwick, Hugh de	*See* Bowes, William de; *see* Baldene, Jordan.	27
	Whalton, Robert de	Receives a license to enfeoff Thomas de Brakenbury and Hugh de Chilton of the Manor of Crouxdale and 3s serve of land in Querrygadene, so that they may re-enfeoff the said Robert and Jane his wife, John de Henley, and Roger de Whaleby of the said manor and lands, to be held to them and the heirs of the said John and Roger for ever.	27
	Whaleby, Roger de	*See* Whalton, Robert de	27
	Whiston, John de	*See* Marchegall, William	27
4 d'	Whitworth, John de	Being about to accompany Henry de Percy, the King's cousin, beyond sea, gives a warrant of attorney to Thomas de Carrowe and Gilbert de Grendon.	28
	Whicham, Keeper of the Bishop's coals at.	*See* Coke, Nicholas	28
	Werdale, Forest of	*See* Belgrave, John de	28
5 d'	Westwyk, Hugh de Whityngton, lands in	*See* Pattonson, Agnes	29
6	Wypirdene Robert Gray of Westerupsetlyngton Manor Walsingham, land in	*See* Gray, Thomas	22
	Winchester } Statutes of Westminster }	*See* Ingelby, Thomas de	30
6 d'	Wolston, Richard de, chaplain, to Thomas Bewyt, burgess of Newcastle-on-Tyne.	Recognizance	28
	Wakirfeld, William Annotson of Wakirfeld, John, son of Conan de	*See* Annotson, William	28
	Whitworth, John de	*See* Cornby, William de	28
7	Westwyk, H.	*See* Ingelby, T. de	30
	Wearmouth, Bishop's, Cardinal de Cervenes, rector of the church of.	*See* Chambre, John del	30
	Westmorton, lands and tenements in	*See* Graystans, William de	30
7 d'	Wyles, John	Receives a grant of the office of Janitor of the Manor of Auckland for life.	30
	Wastropp, Park of	*See* Bertram, Helen	30
	Wessyngton, William de knight, Thomas Surtays, Richard de Hetheworth, and John de Kirkeby to the bishop.	Recognizance	31
	Westwyk, Hugh de	*See* Yekemond, Robert	33

No. 3.—Durham Records: Calendar of Rolls of Bishop Hatfield—*cont.*

Membrane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pontificate.
9	Westwik, Hugh de	*See* Ingelby, Thomas de	33
9 d'	Westwik, Hugh de	*See* Fulthorpe, Roger de	33
	Walsingham, Keepership of the Park of.	*See* Hatfeld, Nicholas de	33
	Westwik, Hugh de	*See* Fulthorpe, Roger de	33
10	Warwick, Thomas de Bello Campo, Earl of.	*See* Inrelby, Thomas de	33
	Westwik, Hugh de		
	Welefed, Ralph, to John Conyers, knight.	Recognizance	33
	Ward, John, to John Conyers, knight.	Recognizance	33
	Westwik, Alan de	Receives a pardon in the matter of the death of William Maddison.	33
	Writes, John de	*See* Coke, John	33
10 d'	Wodhous, Le, in Auckland parish	*See* Popham, John de	33
11	Walker, Henry, of Hushopton	Receives a pardon in the matter of the death of William Taillifour of Norton.	34
	Westeby, William de	*See* Mauleverer, Richard	34
	Waleys, William	Receives a pardon for having broken into and robbed the house of Thomas Johnson del Hill of Ufferton.	34
11 d'	Wyntrynghan, William de	*See* Henlee, John de	34
	Wham, Thomas del, chaplain	Grants to William de Hawthorne and John de Egriscliffe, chaplains, and their assigns, a messuage and garden on the Place of Durham and a place or plot in Owengate, which the said Thomas held of the gift and feoffment of William del Orchard, clerk.	32
		He gives Robert Curreur, clerk, power of attorney to deliver seisin of the above.	33
12	Werdale, Sub-forester of the forest of.	*See* Betonson, John	35
	Wotton Manor	*See* Eure, Ralph de	35
12 d'	Werdale, Lead mine in the forest of	*See* Birthy Alice, widow of Thomas	35
	Waryn, John, of Chester	*See* Coke, Roger	35
	Werdale, Chief Forester of	*See* Popham, John de	35
13	Wolveston, messuage and land in	*See* Durham, the Prior and Convent of.	34
	Wolveston, John de		
	Wolveston, Richard de		
	Wolveston, lands in	*See* Durham, the Prior and Convent of.	34
		See Durham, the Prior and Convent of.	36
14	Welefed, William	*See* Stapilton, Peter de	36
	Westwyk, Hugh de	*See* Henley, John de	36
14 d'	Williamsone, John Yong', son of Adam	*See* Yong', John	36
	Whitchirche, Richard de	*See* Burdon, John de	36
	Werdale Forest		
	"Wodehous" Le, near Auckland	*See* Hornby, John de	36
	Westwyk, Hugh de	*See* Fulthorpe, Roger de	36
	Walsingham		
	Westrop		
	Werdale, Forester of Russhsideward in.	*See* Morley, William de	36
	Wyndeleston, messuages and land in	*See* Holgrave, David de	36
8	Yekemond, Robert, Richard de Coben, John del Hall, and John de Boynton to Hugh de Westwyk.	Recognizance	32
9	Yele, John, of York, Draper	*See* Craven, John de	32
11	Yoman, Adam	Receives from the Bishop a grant of a plot of waste land newly enclosed in Bishop Auckland.	34
12	Yongge, Thomas	Receives a pardon in the matter of the death of William Tod.	35
14 d'	Yong', John, son of Adam Williamsone of Norham.	Receives a pardon in the matter of the death of Richard del Kichyn of Norham.	36
	Yoman, Adam	*See* Burdon, John de.	36
	Yong', Thomas		

Prepared and examined by
(Signed) L. Owen Pike.

No. 3.—Durham Records—*continued.*

4. Roll of John Fordham, Bishop of Durham.

(Pontificate extended from Sept. 9, 1381 to April 3, 1388.)

Membrane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pontificate.
	Aukeland, &c. (*passim*) - -	*See* Auckland - - - -	
1	Auckland, John Pollard of - -	*See* Hadhame, John de - -	1
2	Alverton, John de, to John de Fordham, Lord Bishop of Durham.	Recognizance - - - -	2
3	Auckland, park of - - -	*See* Fulthorp, William de, knight -	1
2 d'	Auckland, Hailmote at - -	*See* Midelton', John de - -	2
4 d'	Aslagby, John de - - -	*See* Reed, William - - -	3
5 d'			
4 d'	Auckland, North - - -	*See* Coweton', Alan de - -	3
7 d'	Auckland, West - - -		
	Alverton, manor of - - -	*See* Dike, John del - - -	2
	Auckland, West, land, &c. in - -	*See* Betonnesson', John - -	4
8	Armurer, Thomas, of Brancepath, and John de Hergraton'.	Pleslees of Thomas Atkynson' of Eldon, to prosecute Robert Jackson' of Eldon on a writ of mahim.	5
	Atkynson, Thomas, of Eldon - -	*See* Armurer, Thomas - -	5
	Aspour, Roger - - -	*See* Lewyn, John - - -	5
8 d'	Aslakby, John de, of Aslakby, to Ralph de Eure, knight.	Recognizance (cancelled) - -	5
	Aslakby, John de Aslakby of - -	*See* Aslakby, John de - -	5
	Arwesmyth, William - - -	Pardoned for the death of Robert Firbrand of Cokefeld.	
	Applynden', manor of - - -	*See* Carleton', John de - -	5
	Aspour, Roger - - -	*See* Lewyn, John - - -	4
9	Axsheles, lands, &c. in - - -	*See* Eure, Ralph de - - -	6
	Ask, John de, the elder - - -	Has license to grant to John de Ask the younger, and Juliana his wife, the reversion of the manor of Hardwick, which Margaret de Ogle holds for her life.	6
9	Ask, John de, the younger, and Juliana his wife.	*See* Ask, John de, the elder - -	6
	Aspore, Robert, son of William, of Langchester,	Pardoned for stealing money and goods and chattels of William Eyvaux, of Langchester.	6
	The same - - - -	John Bacon, and William del Cotes, become bail for good behaviour of the said Robert, son of William Aspore.	6
	Aspore, William - - -		
	Aspore, Roger - - -		
	Aspore, Roger - - - -	*See* Lewyn, John - - -	6
9 d'	Aspore, Robert, son of William, of Lanchester.	*See* Eyvaux, William - - -	6
	Auckland, wardenship of the park of		
10	Acle, William Power of - -	*See* Hall', William of - -	6
	Appilby, John de, chaplain - -	*See* Power, William - - -	7
	Annesley, Thomas de - - -		
	Acly, land in - - - -	*See* Graystanes, William de, chaplain.	7
10 d'	Alvertongate, in Durham, messuage in.		
	Aspur, Stephen - - - -		
1	Bittley, Gilbert Egglyn of - -		
	Butteflour, William - - -	*See* Egglyn, Gilbert - - -	1
	Butteflour, Robert - - -		
	Bradfurton', Thomas, son of Thomas de		
	Bille, John de - - - -	*See* Tours, John del - - -	1
	Brittley, Gilbert Egiyn of - -	*See* Heron, John, knight - -	1
	Billy, John de - - - -	Has grant of the office of coroner of the ward of Darlington - -	1
	Betonson', John, of Evenwod - -	Has confirmation of the grant of the office of parker of the Bishop's Park of Evenwod.	1
1 d'	Bowes, William de - - -	*See* Nevill', John de - - -	1
2	Blakeden, William de - - -	*See* Eure, Ralph de - - -	2
	Blaykeston', Gilbert de - - -	*See* Dyryg, Peter - - -	2
	Blaykeston', William de, and Richard de Filongley.	Directed to take inquisition touching the lands of William de Derun, deceased, in the manor or barony of Evenwod, and the moor of Morley.	2
2 d'	Billy, John de, to John Ferour of Conecliff.	Recognizance - - - -	2
	Blacden', William de, to William de Rimeden' the younger.	Recognizance - - - -	2
	Birtley, Gilbert Egiyn of - -	*See* Egiyn, Gilbert - - -	2

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No. 3.—Durham Records: Calendar of Roll of Bishop Fordham—*cont.*

Membrane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pontificate.
2 d'	Billy, John de, John del Botery, and Thomas Marcshall', to John de Elvett.	Recognizance - - - -	2
	Botery, John del - - - -	*See* Billy, John de - - -	2
	Billy, John de - - - -	*See* Whitworth', John de - -	2
3	Baron, Roger, Alan de Ravensworth, William Hunthrys of Crawcrake, Robert Neucomme, and John Forester, to John de Fordham, Lord Bishop of Durham.	Recognizance - - - -	2
	Braunceath, robbery in the forest of.	*See* Patenson', John - - -	2
	Billyngham, William del Toune of - } Billyngham, John Wedowe of - }	*See* Toune, William del - -	2
4 & 5	Bilton', Cassandra, widow of William Daynill' of.	*See* Kilkenny, Katherine, widow of William de, the younger.	3
4 & 5	Bishoprike, Isabella de, widow of John de Boynton', of Durham.	*See* Gray, Thomas - - -	3
4 & 5	Boynton', John de, of Durham, Isabella de Bishoprike, widow of.	*See* Gray, Thomas - - -	3
4 & 5	Bishoprike, Richard del, of Durham	*See* Gray, Thomas - - -	3
4 d'	Blakden', William de - - - } Billye, John - - - - }	*See* Eure, Ralph de, knight - -	4
	Bland, Thomas, Alan Lambard, and John Hedlame.	Appointed Commissioners of array for the wapentake of Sadberg.	4
	Blaykeston', William - - -	*See* Laton', Robert de, knight -	4
	Bowes, William de, knight, Walter de Hawick, Robert de Karlelo, John de Sadberg, and Robert Skelton'.	Appointed Commissioners of array for the ward of Esyngton'.	4
	Billyngham, Alan de - - -	*See* Elmeden', William de - -	4
4 & 3	Barkere, Geoffrey, of Conneclif -	Pardoned for the death of Gilbert de Mountfort.	3
4 d' & 5 d'	Brunhop', John de - - -	*See* Lounesdale, John de - -	3
4 d' & 3 d'	Blande, Thomas - - - -	*See* Eure, Ralph de - - -	3
4 d' & 3 d'	Bedlyngtonshire, mines in -	*See* Haunsard, Thomas - -	3
4 d' & 3 d'	Broune, John de - - - -	*See* Coweton, Alan de - -	3
6	Beryngton, John de, Prior of Fencal -	*See* Clere, John, of Chester - -	3
	Bynchestre, Robert de - - -	Has license to enfeoff Richard de Chesterfeld, parson of the church of Braunceath', and William de Sutton, parson of the church of Whitwell in Scaresdale, of the manors of Binchestre and Hunwyk, that they may grant the same to the said Robert and Katherine his wife, with remainder to Joan the daughter of the said Robert.	3
	Braunceath', Richard de Chesterfeld } parson of the church of. }	*See* Bynchestre, Robert de - -	3
	Binchestre, manor of - - - }		
6 d'	Blaiden, William de - - - } Blakden, William de - - - } Billy, John - - - }	*See* Eure, Ralph de - -	4
	Bland, Thomas, Alan Lambard, and John Hedlame.	Appointed Commissioners of Array for the wapentake of Sadberg.	4
	Blaykeston', William - - -	*See* Laton', Robert de, knight -	4
	Bowes, William de, knight, Walter de Hawik, William de Lambeton', John Clixton, John de Sadberg, and Robert Skelton.	Appointed Commissioners of array for the ward of Esyngton'.	4
			Pontificate of Walter Skirlaw 1
	Bowes, William de, knight - -	*See* Lumley, Ralph de, knight; *also* Eure, Ralph de, knight.	1
6 d'	Bowes, William de, knight, William de Fulthorp knight, Thomas Bland, Alan Lambord, John Hedlame, John Ferour of Connescliff, and Henry Pillok.	Appointed Commissioners of array for the wapentake of Sadberg.	1
	Bland, Thomas - - - -	*See* Bowes, William de, knight -	1
	Bowes, William de, knight, William de Elmeden', Gilbert Elrol, Walter Hawyk, John de Clayton, Thomas Mennill', and Robert Heslrigg'.	Appointed Commissioners of array for the ward of Esyngton - -	1
	Blaykeston', William de - -	*See* Fulthorp, William de, knight -	1

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No. 3.—Durham Records: Calendar of Roll of Bishop Fordham—*cont.*

Membrane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pontificate.
			Pontificate of John Fordam.
7	Bowes, William - - - -	*See* Heroun, Gerard - - -	4
	Blacden', William de - - -	Execution against his goods and chattels for recognisance to William de Elmeden' the younger. -	
7 & 7 d'	Brafferton', messuage and land in -	*See* Wyke, John - - -	4
7 d'	Birteley, Gilbert Eglin of - -)		
	Birteley, Alice, widow of William de -)	*See* Eglin, Gilbert - - -	4
	Bromyngholm, demesne of - -)		
	Barkere, Robert, of Newcastle -	*See* Hexham, Thomas de - -	4
	Barker, Robert - - - -	*See* Frankesman, Thomas - -	4
	Betonneson', John, Parker of Evenwood.	Has grant of the custody of lands, &c., in West Auckland, and Littryngton', late belonging to Thomas Parkyneon, deceased, and in the Bishop's hands by reason of the minority of Alexander his son and heir.	4
8	Blakeden', William - - - -	*See* Bure, Ralph de, knight - -	5
	Brancepath', Thomas Armurer of -	*See* Armurer, Thomas - -	5
8	Beaufwe, Ralph - - - -)		
	Blaykeston', William de - - -)	*See* Wurnale, John de - -	5
	Burdon', John - - - - -)		
	Blaykes . . Robert de - - -)	*See* Stanlawe, Richard - -	5
	Burgh', John de - - - - -)		
	Blaykeston', William de, of the county of Durham.	*See* Laton', Robert de, knight -	5
8 d'	Beaurepair - - - -	*See* Dryng, Peter - - -	5
	Bowes, William de, knight - -	Appointed the Bishop's sheriff and rachendor in the county of Durham and Sadberg.	5
	Bland, Thomas de, to John de Fulthorp'.	Recognizance (cancelled) - -	5
	Bowes, William de, knight, to John Bishop of Durham.	Recognizance (cancelled) - -	5
	Birteley, Alice, widow of William de -	Permitted to appoint as her attornies in the Bishop's Courts, Gilbert Eglyn of Birteley, and William Corbrigge; she residing in distant parts.	5
	Birteley, Gilbert Eglyn of - -	*See* Birteley, Alice, widow of William de.	
	Battisforth, John de - - -	*See* Egliscliffe, John de - -	5
	Brantyngham, William de, vicar of the church of Kellowe.	*See* Elmeden', William de - -	5
	Brantyngham, Ralph de - -	*See* Elmeden', William de - -	
9	Berryngton, John de, monk of Durham	*See* Whitworth, John de - -	6
	Billy, John de - - - -	*See* Fetherstanhalgh', Richard de -	6
	Blacden, William de - - -)		
	Bland, Thomas - - - - -)	*See* Bure, Ralph de - - -	6
	Bradley, lands, &c. in - - -)		
	Bolume, Thomas Smyth', of - -	*See* Yole, Thomas - - -	6
	Burgh', John - - - -	Pardoned for entering into the manor of Fulthorp' and lands, &c., late of Alan de Fulthorp', after the death of Richard de Richemund, father of the said John, without the Bishop's license; *also* has leave to grant the said manor, &c., to Alan de Fulthorp'.	6
	Bacon, John - - - -	*See* Aspore, Robert, son of William -	6
9 d'	Broun, Robert, of Hawethorn -	*See* Fulthorp', Roger de - -	6
	Ryshopton', William de -	*See* Elmeden', Thomas de - -	6
	Burdon, John - - - -	*See* Hall, William of - - -	6
10	Bryght, William, son of John -	*See* Power, William - - -	7
	Blakwell, John de Middelton' of -)		
	Bolom, Thomas Graystanes of -)	*See* Middelton', John de - -	7
	Berryngton', John de, monk - -	Makes tender of payment to John [Fordham] Lord Bishop of Durham, but no one is present to receive it.	7
	Bowes, William de, knight, John de Claxton', Robert Meneil', and Thomas Gower, to the Lord Bishop of Durham.	Recognizance - - - -	7
	Bynet, Thomas, of Castelford - -)		
	Botahy, William, knight - - -)	*See* Vavasour, William - -	7

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No. 3.—Durham Records: Calendar of Roll of Bishop Fordham—*cont.*

Membrane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pontificate.
10	Brandon, West, manor of Barbour, Edmund Rider Bishopdale, John de Bernardi, Richard de Castro Baumburgh, John de Barnby, William de Brome, land in le Bus, John Burdon', land in Billingham, land in	*See* Rodeclough, Agnes widow of "dominus" Hugh.	7
		See Graystanes, William de, chaplain.	7
10 d'	Brakenbury Close, a close called Burmynghill', Hugh de Bowes, William de, knight	*See* Nevill', John "dominus" de *See* Whitworth, John de Has license to grant to John de Helton chaplain, and John de Carleton' chaplain, the manor of Luttryngton', that they may re-grant the same to the said William, with remainder to Thomas his son. The said William and Matilda his wife have also license to grant the manor of Chilton' to the said John de Helton' and John de Carleton', that they may re-grant the same to the said William and Matilda, with remainders to their son William, and Nicholas son of the said William.	7 7 7
	The same, Matilda his wife, and their sons Thomas, William, and Nicholas.	*See* Bowes, William de, knight	7
1	Carlisle, Robert de Casson, Thomas, Thomas Mareschall' of Stanhop', and Thomas Lax of Darlington, to Thomas de Stokele, clerk. Chanceler, Thomas, to Thomas Gower of Elton. Claxton', Thomas de, to William de Elmeden' the younger. Conesclyff, John Fervour of Chilton, John de, of Little Chilton Chilton, John de, to Hugh de Westwyk, clerk. Conyers, Robert, knight, and William Hadham, to William Playa. Chilton, William de Claxton', Isabella widow of William de, knight. Chester, ward of Cumberland, county of Colden, Robert de Conslif, John Fervur of Crawcroke, William Huntbrys of Coxside, Thomas de, Alice his wife, and Robert their son. Colynson, Richard, of Little Stayuton	*See* Hadhame, John de Recognisance Recognisance Recognisance (cancelled) *See* Graystok, Ralph Baron of Recognisance (cancelled) Recognisance *See* Short, John *See* Hilton', William de, knight *See* Eglyn, Gilbert *See* Hedleigh', John de *See* Fethirstonhaligh', Richard de *See* Bilby, John de *See* Baron, Roger *See* Forester, John, chaplain Pardoned for the robbery of a horse belonging to Thomas de Thorp, and one belonging to Roger Ilwedir, at Langueuten, and the outlawry against him for same.	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2
3 4 4 d'	Chilton', William de Claxton', Thomas de Currour, Robert, clerk Corbrigge, Hugh de, clerk Chaton, Thomas de Chestre, John de Chester, ward of	*See* Short, John *See* Gray, Thomas *See* Skelton', Robert de *See* Eure, Ralph de, knight *See* Hilton', William de, knight	½ 3 3 4 4
4 d' & 5	Coneselif, Geoffrey Barkere of	*See* Barkere, Geoffrey	3
4 d' & 5 d'	Cowetou', Alan de, John del Broune and Michael del Chambre.	Appointed to inquire concerning the use of illegal weights and measures in North Auckland and West Auckland, and in Northrawe and Southrawe in North Auckland.	3
4 d' & 5 d'	Chambre, Michael del Chestre, William de Chester, ward of Carlisle, Robert de	*See* Cowetou, Alan de Appointed Coroner of the Ward of Chester. *See* Chestre, William de *See* Bowes, William de, knight	3 3 3

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No. 3.—Durham Records: Calendar of Roll of Bishop Fordham—*cont.*

Membrane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pontificate.
5 d'	Conescliff, Hugh de - - -	*See* Lunden, Thomas de - -	3
6	Currour, Robert, clerk - - -	*See* Elvett, Gilbert de; *also* Skelton, Robert de.	3
	Clere, John, of Chester - -	Pardoned, at the request of John de Berynton, Prior of Foreal, for the robbery of 2.36*l.* from the Treasury of the Bishop's predecessor Thomas, in the Castle of Durham, in the 24th year of his pontificate.	3
	Chester, John Clere of - - -	*See* Clere, John, of Chester - -	3
	Chesterfeld, Richard de, parson of the church of Brauncespath'.	*See* Byncheste, Robert de - -	3
	Corbrigge, Hugh de - - -	*See* Skelton', Robert de - -	3
6 d'	Claydon, Thomas de - - -	*See* Eure, Ralph de, knight - -	3
	Claxton', John de - - -	*See* Bowes, William de, knight -	4
	Chestr', John de - - -}	*See* Hilton, William de, knight -	4
	Chester, ward of - - -}		
			Pontificate of Walter Skirlaw.
	The same - - - -}	*See* Lumley, Ralph de, knight -	1
	Chestr', William de - - -}		
	Conneclyff, John Ferour of - -	*See* Bowes, William de knight -	1
	Claxton', Thomas de - - -}		
	Chamberlayn, Richard - -}	*See* Eure, Ralph de, knight - -	1
	Clayton, John de - -	*See* Bowes, William de, knight -	1
			Pontificate of John Fordham.
7	Collier, Roger, of Gateshead - -	*See* Elmeden', Thomas de - -	3
	Custon', John, of Durham - -	*See* Hexham, John de - - -	4
8	Custon', John - - - -	*See* Tuddowe, Thomas - - -	5
	Claxton', Thomas de - - -	*See* Eure, Ralph de, knight - -	5
	Carter, Matthew, of Durham - -	*See* Darcy, Margaret widow of John	5
	Cokyn, Master John, clerk - -	*See* Nicholas late servant of - -	5
	Cokyn, Walter - - - -	*See* Lewyn, John - - -	5
8 d'	Cokefeld, Robert Firbrand - -	*See* Arwesmyth' William - -	5
	Carleton', John de, chaplain - -	Pardoned for acquiring the manor of Applynden from John Heron, knight, and entering into the same, without the Bishop's license; he also has license to grant the said manor to Gerard Heron, knight, and Elizabeth his wife.	5
	Corbrigge, William - - -	*See* Birtelay, Alice widow of William de.	5
	Conyers, Robert, knight, and Walter Hawyk.	Become bail for William Chaumberleyn to answer John Fourbour before the Council in an action for trespass.	5
	Chaumberleyn, William - -	*See* Conyers, Robert, knight - -	
	Cokyn, Walter - - -	*See* Lewyn, John - - -	4
9	Cotes, William del - - -	*See* Aspore, Robert son of William -	6
	Chaumore, Simon de la, to John de Henley, parson of the church of Segrefeld.	Recognizance - - - -	6
	Cuntslate, land so called - -	*See* Sconcle, Richard de - -	6
9 d'	Cowehird, Roger - - - -	*See* Elmeden', Thomas de - -	6
	Chevyngton', John de - -	At the request of the Earl of Northumberland, pardoned for stealing cattle and other property from Richard Sausten', Thomas de Darlington, William son of Stephen de Lancaley, John Darcy, knight, and John the son of John Darcy, knight.	6
	Coke, Robert - - - -	*See* Sumpter, William - -	
10	Custon', John, of Durham, to Thomas de Elmeden'.	Recognizance - - - -	
	Clayeroft, John - - - -	Has grant of the custody of the lands, &c. in Sadburg, and marriage of John Willison' a minor, heir of John Williason' of Sadeburg, deceased.	
	Cotom, lands, &c., in - - -	*See* Power William - - -	

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No. 3.—Durham Records: Calendar of Roll of Bishop Fordham—*cont.*

Membrane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pontificate.
10	Claxton', Thomas de - - -	Has grant of the custody of the lands, &c., of John Darcy, knight, and Margaret his wife, during the minority of Robert their son and heir. The said Thomas de Claxton', William de Wessyngton', knight, John de Claxton' and John de Notingham are pardoned for having ravished the said Robert and married him without license, and the said Robert is pardoned for being so married.	7
	Claxton', John de - - -	*See* Claxton', Thomas de; *also* Bowes, William de, knight.	7
	Catlynson', John - - -	*See* Wessyngton', William de, knight	7
	Cokesfold, manor of - - -	*See* Vavasour, William - -	7
	Cokerynton, Southkirke in, Geoffrey, vicar of the church of.	*See* Vavasour, William - -	7
	Castelford, Thomas Rysel of -		
	Cockerynton', John de Yarborgh of		
	Cressy, John de - - - -	*See* Vavasour, William -	7
	Constable, John, knight - -		
	Coumberworth, Robert de - -		
	Cressy, Hugh de, of Oulecotes -		
	Carrowe, John de - - -	*See* Elmeden', Thomas de - -	7
	Couthon, William de, chaplain -		
	Castro Bernardi, Richard de - -		
	Clayport in Durham, messuage near and messuages in - - -	*See* Graystanes, William de, chaplain	7
	Coteler, John - - - -		
	Clayporth, messuage in - - -		
	Coxside, Robert de - - -		
	Cyrnebikes, Adam - - -		
	Cawod, John de - - - -	*See* Graystanes, William de, chaplain.	7
10 d'	Cowhird, Roger - - -		
	Cokon, land in - - - -		
	Coxside, Thomas de - - -		
	Coxside, waste land in - - -	*See* Nevill', John "dominus" de -	7
	Colpichill', land in - - -	*See* Nevill', John "dominus" de -	7
	Clebourne, John de - - -	Has general pardon - -	7
	Carleton', John de, chaplain -	*See* Bowes, William de, knight -	7
	Chilton', manor of - - -	*See* Whitworth, John de; *also* Porter, Thomas.	7
	Carrowe, John de, of Seton' - -		
	Carrowe, Seton', lands, &c. in -		
	Dunelm', Duresme, &c. (*passim*) -	*See* Durham.	
1	Darlington, Thomas Lax of - -	*See* Casson', Thomas - -	1
	Durham, Robert Prior of - -	*See* Graystok, Ralph Baron of -	1
	Dryng, Peter - - - -	*See* Short, John - - -	1
	Durham, Roger Fleasherer of -	*See* Tours, John del; *also* Hilton, William de, knight.	1
	Durham, John de Fordham, Lord Bishop of.		
	Darcy, John, of Herverton, knight -	*See* Kellawe, Robert de - -	1
	Darlington, ward of - - -	*See* Billy, John de - - -	1
1 d'	Durham, county of - - -	*See* Nevill', John de; *also* Fulthorp, Roger de.	1
2	Daynill', William - - - -	*See* Elmeden, William de - -	2
	Durham, John de Fordham Lord Bishop of.	*See* Fethirstonhaugh', Richard de; *also* Alverton, John de; *also* Dryng, Peter.	2
	Dryng, Peter, and Gilbert de Blaykeston', to John de Fordham Lord Bishop of Durham.	Recognizance - - - -	2
	Denan, William de, deceased - -	*See* Blakeden, William de - -	2
2 d'	Durham, John del Hall' of - -	*See* Laton', Robert de, knight -	2
	Durham, John son of Alan Smyth', cousin and heir of Isolda widow of Gilbert de Elvett, clerk of.	*See* Smyth', John son of Alan -	2
	Durham, John Marescall' of - -		
	Durham, messuages in the North bailey of - - - -	*See* Smyth', John, son of Alan -	2
			"Sede vacante." 5 Ric. II.
3	Durham, John de Nevill', custos of the temporalities of the bishoprick of.	*See* Nevill', John de - - -	5 Ric. II.
	Durham, the knights, freemen, and other tenants of the bishoprick of.	Commanded by the King to be attendant and respondent to John de Fordham, canon of Lincoln, who had been appointed Bishop of Durham.	
	Durham, John de Fordham Lord Bishop of.	*See* Baron, Roger - - -	2

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No. 3.—Durham Records: Calendar of Roll of Bishop Fordham—*cont.*

Membrane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pontificate.
3	Durham, messuages and rents in Durham, church of St. Nicholas in Durham, trial at Durham, Thomas late Bishop of Darcy, John of Herverton, knight Dryng, Peter Durham, Roger Fleshewer of Durham, John Mareschall of	*See* Forester, John, chaplain *See* Paterson', John *See* Fulthorp, William de, knight *See* Kellawe, Robert de *See* Short, John *See* Short, John; *also* Smith, John son of Alan.	2 2 1 2
3 d'	Durham, Robert Prior of Durham, John Legr of Durham and Sadberg	*See* Kirkeby, Thomas de *See* Legr, John Commissions for justices of pleas of the crown and gaol-delivery; no names of persons mentioned.	2 2 1
4 & 5	Dayrill', of Bilton, Cassandra widow of William.	*See* Katherine widow of William de the younger.	3
4	Durham, John de Boynton of	*See* Gray, Thomas	3
4 & 5	Durham, Richard del Bishoprike of	*See* Gray, Thomas	3
4 d'	Darlington ward of Darcy, John, knight Durham, William de, draper of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	*See* Eure, Ralph de, knight *See* Hilton', William de, knight *See* Fournace, William de	4 4 3
4 d' & 5 d'	Disher, Adam	*See* Malkynesson', John	3
4 d' & 5 d'	Durham, county of	*See* Eure, Ralph de	3
6	Durham, the Bishop's treasury in the castle of.	*See* Clerc, John, of Chester	3
	Durham, Shirborne nigh	*See* Waltham, John de; *also* Nevill', John de.	3
6 d'	Durham, Richard de Moreton of Darlington, ward of Darcy, John, knight	*See* Eure, Ralph de *See* Eure, Ralph de, knight *See* Hilton, William de, knight	3 3 4
	Darlington, ward of	*See* Eure, Ralph de, knight	Pontificate of Walter Skirlaw. 1 Pontificate of John Fordham.
7	Durham, office of gaoler and gatekeeper of the castle of. Durham, Sunderland nigh Dagworth, Nicholas, knight Durham, John Custeon' of Durham, the Prior of	*See* Elmeden', Thomas de *See* Killynghale, John de *See* Heroun, Gerard *See* Hexham, John de *See* Hexham, John de; *also*, Wright, Gilbert.	4 4 4 4 4
	Durham, the Lord Bishop of	*See* Lambton', William de; *also* Hilton', William de, knight.	4
7 d'	Dike, John del	Confirmed in the office of porter ("janitor") of the manor of Alverton, granted to him for life by the Bishop's predecessor Thomas.	2
	Durham, William de Elmeden', Chancellor of.	*See* Elmeden', William de	4
	Durham and Sadberg, John de Hexham Under-sheriff of.	*See* Elmeden, William de	4
8	Durham, farm of the town of Durham, enclosure of the town of Durham, John Rymson, fleshewer of Durham, Gilbert de Huton' of the county of. Darcy, John, knight, Margaret widow of, John Watson Smyth of Durham, and Matthew Carter of Durham.	*See* Tuddowe, Thomas *See* Eure, Ralph de, knight *See* Rymson, John *See* Wirsale, John de Become bail for Gilbert Waterman to answer William de Elmeden' the elder concerning a debt.	5 5 5 5 5
	Durham, John Watson Smyth of Durham, Matthew Carter of Dalton', John de, and John Tuddowe, to Huch de Westwyk, clerk.	*See* Darcy, Margaret widow of John *See* Darcy, Margaret widow of John Recognizance (cancelled)	5 5 5
	Durham, J., the Lord Bishop of Durham, William de Blaykeston' of the county of.	*See* Lewyn, John *See* Laton, Robert de, knight	5 5
8 d'	Dryng, Peter, mason Durham Durham and Sadberg, the county of	Granted twenty acres of the Exchequer land lying between Durham and Beaurepair. *See* Dryng, Peter *See* Bowes, William de, knight	5 5 5

No. 3.—Durham Records: Calendar of Roll of Bishop Fordham—*cont.*

Membrane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pontificate.
8 d'	Durham, John Lord Bishop of -	*See* Hawyk, Walter; *also* Bowes, William de, knight; *also* Lewyn, John.	4 & 5
	Durham, borough of - - -	*See* Lewyn, John - - -	4
9	Durham, John Lord Bishop of -	*See* Hawyk, Walter de - - -	6
9 d'	Durham, the Prior and Convent of -	*See* Elvet, Gilbert de - - -	6
	Durham, John de Fordham Lord Bishop of.	*See* Hilton, William de, knight; *also* Elmedew', Thomas de; *also* Ravenesworth', Alan de.	6
	Darlington, Thomas de - - -	*See* Chevyngton', John de - - -	6
	Darcy, John, knight - - -	*See* Chevyngton', John de - - -	6
	Darcy, John son of John, knight -		
10	Durham, office of clerk of the Chancery of.	*See* Jarum, William - - -	7
	Durham, John Custon' of - - -	*See* Custon', John - - -	7
	Darlington, Coroner of the Ward of -	*See* Middelton', John de - - -	7
	Durham, the Lord Bishop of - -	*See* Gourley, William de; *also* Berynton, John de, monk; *also* Wessyngton, William de, knight; *also* Bowes, William de, knight.	7
	Darcy, John, knight, and Margaret his wife, and Robert their son and heir.	*See* Claxton, Thomas de - -	7
	Durham, the Prior and Convent of -	*See* Graystanes, William de, chaplain.	7
	Durham, rents, messuages, &c., in -	*See* Graystanes, William de, chaplain.	7
	Durham, Clayport in - - -	*See* Graystanes, William de, chaplain.	1
	Durham, Sadlergate in - - -		
	Durham, Alvertongate in - - -		
	Durham, the baileys of - - -		
	Durham, "Le Flesshewerrawe" in -		
	Durham, Alan de - - -		
10 d'	Durham, old borough of - - -		
	Durham, church of - - -		
	Dryng, Peter - - -	*See* Sadbergh, John de - -	7
1	Eglyn, Gilbert, of Birtley, William de Lambeton, William Bulteflour, and Robert Bulteflour, to Nicholas de Skelton'.	Recognizance - - - -	1
	Elton, Thomas Gower of - -	*See* Chauncelor, Thomas - -	1
	Elmeden', William de, the younger -	*See* Claxton', Thomas de - -	1
	Eglyn, Gilbert, of Britley - -	*See* Heron, John, knight - -	1
	Elvett, John de - - - -	*See* Short, John - - -	1
	Evenwod, John Betonson of - - -	*See* Betonson, John - - -	1
	Evenwod, park of - - -		
	Eglyn, Gilbert - - -	Has grant of the office of coroner of the ward of Chester.	1
1 d'	Elvet, John de - - - -	*See* Nevill', John de, *also* Fulthorp, Robert de.	1
2	Elmeden, William de - - -	Directed to bring into the Chancery of Durham all fines and other muniments of the time of Thomas, late Bishop of Durham, in the custody of the said William. By virtue of which warrant there was delivered into the said Chancery the foot of a fine made in the eighth year of the Pontificate of the Bishop Thomas between William de Kilkenal the elder, plaintiff, and William Daynill', deforciant of the manors of Stotfauld and Stanley.	1
	Eure, Ralph de, Hugh de Westwyk, John de Mordon, William de Blakeden, and Thomas de Hartlepool.	Appointed justices to inquire concerning offences in the forest of Werdale and the parks of Stanhope and Wolsyngham.	2
	Evenwod, manor or barony of - -	*See* Blakeden, William de - -	2
2 d'	Eure, Ralph de - - -	Appointed justices to inquire into the allegations of John Hobbesden of Wermouth, a reputed bondsman of the church of St. Cuthbert of Durham, that he is a free man, and that his ancestors were free men.	2
	Elmeden, William de - - -		
	Elmeden', William de, he younger -	*See* Blacden', William de, *also* Skelton', Robert de.	2
	Elvet, John de - - - -	*See* Laton', Robert de, knight, *also* Eglyn, Gilbert, *also* Billy, John de.	

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No. 3.—Durham Records: Calendar of Roll of Bishop Fordham—*cont.*

Membrane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pontificate.
2 d'	Eglyn, Gilbert, of Birtley, Richard de Morley, and Thomas de Rede of Lynce to John de Elvett.	Recognisance (cancelled) -	2
	Elvett, John son of Alan Smyth', cousin and heir of Isolda widow of Gilbert de.	*See* Smyth', John, son of Alan -	2
	Evenwod, park of - - - -	*See* Fulthorp, William de, knight -	1
	Elvet, John de - - - -	*See* Short, John, *also* Legg, John -	2
3 d'	Eure, Ralph de - - - -	Appointed Justice of Assize and of Pleas of the Crown, in the place of John Heron, associated with Roger de Fulthorp, Hugh de Westwyk, and John de Preston.	
	The same - - - - -	*See* Fulthorp, Roger de - -	2
	Elmeden, William de, the elder -	*See* Midelton', John de -	2
	Elmeden, William de, the younger -	*See* Midelton', John de, *also* Lomley, Ralph de.	2
	Evenwod, barony of - - -	*See* Fulthorp', Roger de - -	2
4 & 5	Eggiscly f, vill of - - -	*See* Kilkenny, Katherine widow of William de, the younger, *also* Kilkenny, Richard de, the younger.	3
4 d'	Elmeden' William, the younger -	*See* Wyndelesdon', John de, *also* Skelton', Roger de.	3
	Eure, Ralph de, knight, Thomas de Claxton', William de Blakden', and John Billyn.	Appointed commissioners of array for the ward of Darlington.	4
	Eayngton', ward of - - - -	*See* Bowes, William de, knight -	4
	Elmeden', William de, Alan de Billyngham, and John Lewyn.	Appointed commissioners of array for the city of Durham.	4
4 d' & 5 d'	Eure, Ralph de, Robert de Laton', Thomas Hlande, John de Tours, and John de Tresdale.	Appointed justices of the peace for the counties of Durham and Sadberg.	2
	Elvett, Gilbert de - - -	Grants to William de Elmeden the younger, and Robert Currour, clerk, lands, rents, &c., in the town and territory of Tylliesden.	3
	Elmeden, William de, the younger -	*See* Elvett, Gilbert de, *also* Skelton', Robert de.	
	Ebchestre, free warren in - -	*See* Waltham, John de - -	3
	Ebchestre, messuage in - -	*See* Nevill', John de - - -	3
6 d'	Eure, Ralph de, - - - - Elmeden', William de, and William de Blacdon'.	Appointed justices to try whether Richard de Moreton' of Durham was a bondman of the Bishop or not. An inquisition taken by certain commissioners being to that effect, against which the said Richard had petitioned. Inquisition, taken by the said Ralph, William, and William, says that the said Richard is a free man.	3
	Eure, Ralph de, knight, Thomas de Claydon', William de Blakden', and John Billy.	Appointed commissioners of array for the ward of Darlington.	4
	Eayngton', ward of - - -	*See* Bowes, William de, knight -	4 Pontificate of Walter Skirlaw.
	Eggiyn, Gilbert - - - -	*See* Lumley, Ralph de, knight.	
	Eure, Ralph de, knight, William de Bowes, knight, Thomas de Claxton', Richard Chaumberlayn, William de Morleyn, William Fetherstanhalgh', John Tesdale, and John de Middilton'.	Appointed commissioners of array for the ward of Darlington.	1
	Elmeden', William de - - -	*See* Bowes, William de, knight -	1
	Elvet, William - - - -		
	Eayngton, ward of - - -		
	Elvet, Gilbert de - - -	*See* Fulthorp', William de, knight -	1 Pontificate of John Fordham.
	Elmeden', Thomas de - - -		
	Elmeden, Thomas de - - -	Pardoned for the escape from prison of John Mason of Gateshead, John Wright of Sneton', Roger Collier of Gateshead, and Robert Tailiour living at Sesley, indicted for various felonies and trespasses: of John Northman, clerk, Thomas	4

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No. 3.—Durham Records: Calendar of Roll of Bishop Fordham—*cont.*

Membrane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pontificate.
		Marshal, clerk, and John Taylour of Ravenesheime, clerk, convicted of various felonies and trespasses: and of William de Preston', chaplain, imprisoned on suspicion; Thomas Gernayman, Thomas Gervaux, and William Sumpter. He is also confirmed in his office of gaoler and gate keeper of the castle of Durham.	
7	Ezeswlyf, John de, the younger -	*See* Killynghale, John de - -	4
	Elandeshire - - -	*See* Heroun, Gerard - -	4
	Elmeden', William de, the younger -	*See* Lomley, Ralph de, *alias* Blacden', William de.	4
7 d'	Eglin, Gilbert, of Birtley, and Elizabeth his wife.	Pardoned for acquiring from Alice widow of William de Birtley, her estate in lands, &c., called Tribley and Woddesside, and in the demesne of Bromynsholm, and land there, and entering thereupon without license first obtained.	4
	Esterherlis, land, called the - -	*See* Notyngham, John de - -	4
	Elmeden, William de, chancellor of Durham.	Memorandum that he had delivered to John de Hexham, the undersheriff of Durham and Sadberg, nine writs from the King's exchequer for execution.	
	Eure, Ralph de, knight - - -	Has grant of land in the waste of the forest near Were, in the place called Serselykerre, a piece of waste called the Stokinrig, and four acres of waste at Fotteſrawe, for making a fish pond, with liberties, &c., at a rent of 6*s.* 8*d.* yearly; saving mines of coal, stone, iron, and other metals.	4
	Evenwood, John Betounesson, parker of.	*See* Betonnesson', John - -	
	Emerson', Robert - - -	*See* Fetherestanhalgh, William de -	4
8	Eure, Ralph de - - -	*See* Tuddowe, Thomas - -	5
	Eure, Ralph de, knight, Thomas de Claxton, Walter Hawyk, William Blakeden', John Sadbury, and John Lowyn.	Commissioned to inquire concerning the sums of money levied upon goods for sale, to be applied to the enclosure of the vill of Durham, and to audit and send in to the Bishop's chancery the accounts of the collectors of such money.	5
	The same Ralph, Thomas, Walter, William, John and John.	Commissioned to inquire concerning the sums of money collected for the repair of the bridge of Shynkelf, and to audit and send into the Bishop's chancery the accounts of the collectors of such money.	5
	Elynson, John, fleshewer of Durham, to John Greynesby of York.	Recognizance - - - - -	5
	Ebor (*passim*) - - - -	*See* York - - - - -	5
	Eldon', Thomas Atkynson of - }	*See* Armurer, Thomas - -	5
	Eldon', Robert Jackson' of - }		
8d'	Eure, Ralph de - - -	*See* Ashkby, John de - -	5
	Eglyn, Gilbert, of Birtley - -	*See* Birtley, Alice widow of William de.	5
	Eglaclyfe, John de, the elder, chaplain.	Has confirmation of grant made to him by John de Battlesith of a chamber within the rectory house of Eglaclyfe for the term of his life.	5
	Eglaclyfe, rectory house of - -	*See* Eglaclyfe, John de - -	5
	Elmeden', William de, the younger -	*See* Pillok, Henry - -	5
	The same, and John de Kyrkby -	Become bail for William de Brantyngham, vicar of the church of Kellowe to answer Ralph de Brantyngham before the justices on a writ of account.	5
	Elmeden', William de - -	*See* Tuddowe, John de - -	5
9	Evenwode, lands, &c., in the barony of	*See* Hawyk, Walter de - -	6
	Eure, Ralph de, knight - -	*See* Skelton', Robert de - -	6
	Eure, Ralph de, William de Elmeden', and William de Blacden.	Assigned to inquire what waste had been done by Agnes Salvan and Thomas Bland, who had the custody of the lands, &c., of Thomas de Essh' in Esh' and Heryngton;	6

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No. 3.—Durham Records: Calendar of Roll of Bishop Fordham—*cont.*

Membrane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pontificate.
		also by Hugh Herle and Thomas de Illerton, who had the custody of the lands, &c., of Hugh del Redhaugh, knight, in Holynside, Axsheles, and Bradley, and to return inquisitions thereon.	
9	Elmeden', William de - - - Essh', Thomas de - - - Essh', lands, &c. in - - -	*See* Eure, Ralph de - - -	6
	Eghton', the vill of, hermitage near.	*See* Lamb, Robert - - -	6
	Elmeden', Thomas de - - - Elmeden', Avice wife of Thomas de, Alice wife of John de Whitworth', Isabella wife of Thomas Porter of Seton', and Joan de Karrowe, next of kin and heirs of John de Karrowe, deceased.	*See* Whitworth, John de - - - To have seisin of the lands, &c., of the said John de Karrowe.	6 6
	Eghton', land in - - - -	*See* Lounley, Ralph de, knight -	6
9 d'	Eure, Ralph de - - - - Elmeden', William de - - -	*See* Fulthorp, Roger de - -	6
	Elvet, Gilbert, de - - -	Deed enrolled, whereby the Prior and Convent of Durham grant him a "place" of land of their waste and soil in the borough of Elvet, with leave to build a wall thereon, at a rent of twopence annually.	6
	Elvet, land in the borough of - -	*See* Elvet, Gilbert de - - -	6
	Elmeden', Thomas de, Thomas Mennill', Roger Crowchird, and William de Ryshopton'.	Become bail for the good behaviour of Richard Tod of Shaldefordi.	6
	Egxiselyf, rent, &c., in - - -	*See* Hoton, Gilbert de - -	6
	Elmeden', Thomas de, Gilbert de Elvet, Reginald Porter, chaplain, and Richard Monour, to John de Fordham, Lord Bishop of Durham.	Recognizance - - -	6
	Elvet, Gilbert de - - - -	*See* Elmeden', Thomas de - -	6
10	Elmeden', Thomas de - - -	*See* Custson, John - - -	7
	Elandshire, offices of justice, steward, sheriff, and escheator in.	*See* Heron, Gerard - - -	7
	Elmeden', Thomas de - - -	*See* Whitworth', John de - -	7
	Erchom, William de, knight - -	*See* Vavasour, William - -	7
	Elmeden', Thomas de, and Avice his wife, one of the heirs of John de Carrowe of Seton'.	Have pardon for all alienations made by John de Carrowe and his ancestors in Seton Carrowe and elsewhere.	7
	Estmerynton', land, &c., in - - Estmynton', land, &c., in - -	*See* Graystanes, William de, chaplain	
10 & 10d'	Edmandbires, land, &c., in - - Elmee, messuages in - - -		
	Eyngton', office of coroner of the ward of.	*See* Skelton', Robert de - -	
	Eure, Ralph de, knight - - -	*See* Whitworth', John de - -	
1	Fulthorp, Roger de, knight' - - Ferrour, John, of Conesclyff - - Fethirstanhalugh, William de - - Fleschewer, Roger, of Durham - - Fordham, John de, Lord Bishop of Durham.	*See* Hilton, William de, knight - *See* Graystok, Ralph Baron of - *See* Morley, William de - - *See* Sherf, John - - - *See* Hilton, William de, knight ; -	
1 d'	Fulthorp, Roger de, John Heron, and Hugh de Westwyk.	Appointed Justices of Oyer and Terminer for the counties of Durham and Sadberg.	
	The same - - - - -	*See* Preston, John de, *also* Nevill', John de.	
	The same, John Heron, John de Preston, Robert de Laton', and John de Elvet.	Appointed Justices of Pleas of the Crown for the counties of Durham and Sadberg.	
2	Fethirstonhalugh', Richard de, Fethirstonhalugh', William de, Robert de Colden, and Gilbert de Hoton, to John de Fordham, Lord Bishop of Durham.	Recognizance - - - -	
	Fordham, John de, Lord Bishop of Durham.	*See* Fethirstonhalugh', Richard de, *also* Alverton', John de, *also* Dryng, Peter	2
	Fliongley, Richard de - -	*See* Blakeden, William de - -	
2 d'	Ferour, John, of Conscliff - -	*See* Billy, John de - - -	

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No. 3.—Durham Records: Calendar of Roll of Bishop Fordham—*cont.*

Membrane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pontificate.
			"Sede vacante."
3	Fordham, John de, canon of Lincoln -	*See* Nevill', John de, *also* Durham, the knights, freemen, &c. of the Bishoprick of, *also* Baron, Roger.	3 Ric. II.
	Fery, Richard, son of Peter de - -	*See* Weisfel, William - - -	6 Ric. II.
	Forester, John - - - -	*See* Barun, Roger - - -	2
	Forester, John, chaplain - -	Has license to grant to John Fullour, chaplain, messuages and rents in Durham, and rent out of the manor of Kimblesworth, for the performance of services in the church of St. Nicholas, Durham, for the souls of Thomas de Coxside, Alice his wife, and Robert their son. License to the said John Fullour to receive the same for such purposes.	2
	Fullour, John, chaplain - - -	*See* Forester, John - - -	3
	Fulthorp, William de, knight - -	Has confirmation of the office of Chief Forester of Werdale with the survey of the parks of Evenwod and Auckland, which had been granted by the Bishop's predecessor Thomas to John de Popham his nephew for life, and by him granted to the said William de Fulthorp.	1
	Fleshewer, Roger, of Durham - -	*See* Short, John - - - -	2
3 d	Fulthorp', Roger de - - -	*See* Eure, Ralph de - - - -	2
	The same, Ralph de Eure, William de Fulthorp', and Thomas de Hartlepool.	Appointed to inquire by whose default the river Skyren had overflowed and inundated the country.	2
	Fulthorp', Roger de, William de Fulthorp, Ralph de Eure and Robert de Laton'.	Appointed justices of Oyer and Terminer of the complaint of Walter de Hawyk against the Bishop's officers for preventing persons using the highways for the purpose of going to and from the said Walter's coal mine at Morley within the barony of Evenwod	2
	Fulthorp' William de - - -	*See* Fulthorp, Roger de - -	2
4 d' & 5	Fournace, William de, to William de Durham, draper of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	Recognizance - - - - -	3
4 d' & 5 d'	Farnacres, manor of - - -	*See* Umfreville, Robert son of Thomas de.	3
5 d'	Fossour, John - - - -	Pardoned for acquiring the third part of the vill of Great Kelloue from John de Nevill Lord of Raby without obtaining the Bishop's license (repented on m. 6).	3
6	Fencal, John de Berynton, Prior of -	*See* Clerc, John, of Chester - -	3 Pontificate of Walter Skirlaw.
6 d'	Fulthorp, William de, knight - -)	*See* Bowes, William de, knight -	1
	Ferrour, John, of Conneclyff - -)	*See* Eure, Ralph de, knight - -	1
	Fethirstanhalgh', William - -	Appointed commissioners of Array for the ward of Stokton.	1
	Fulthorp', William de, knight, Gilbert de Elvet, William de Blaykeston', Thomas de Elmeden', and Gilbert Huton'		1 Pontificate of John Fordham.
7	Fulthorp" Roger de - - -	*See* Hilton, William de, knight -	4
7 d'	Frankesman, Thomas, servant of John Milner of Milnebourne.	Pardoned for the death of Robert Barker.	4
	Fetherestanhalgh, William de, and Robert Emerson.	Granted the custody of the park of Stanhope for life.	4
	Fulthorp, Roger de, of Hardwick -	*See* Mordon', John de - - -	4
8	Fulthorp', John de, of the county of York.	*See* Wurudale, John de - -	5

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No. 3.—Durham Records: Calendar of Roll of Bishop Fordham—*cont.*

Membrane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pontificate.
	Frankleyn, park of	*See* Stubbes, William	8
	Fulthorp', manor of	*See* Laton', Robert de, knight	5
	Fulthorp', Alan de		
8 d'	Franklein, the Bishop's park of	*See* Swaynesby, John de	5
	Fulthorp', John de	*See* Bland, Thomas de	5
	Fitzrand, Robert, of Cokefeld	*See* Arweswyth', William	5
	Fourbecur, John	*See* Conyers, Robert, knight	5
9	Fetherstanhalgh', Richard de, John de Fauderley, John de Hilly, and Thomas Tebson, to John de Kendale, clerk.	Recognizance	6
	Fauderley, John de	*See* Fetherstanhalgh, Richard de.	
	Fulthorp', manor of		
	Fulthorp', Alan de	*See* Burgh', John	6
	Forgithwait, John Thomeson' Huddeson of.	*See* Thomeson' Huddeadon', John	6
	Forithwait, Thomas Plays of		
	Foxden', lands, &c., in	*See* Karrove, John de, deceased	6
9 d'	Fulthorp', Keper de, Ralph de Eure, William de Elmeden', John de Preston (?) and William	Appointed commissioners of Oyer and Terminer to try Robert Broun of Hawethorn, and other disturbers of the peace who had infringed upon the Bishop's rights to wreck of sea, whales, sturgeons, and other fish at Hawethorn.	6
	Foxden, rent in	*See* Hoton, Gilbert de	6
	Fordham, John de, Lord Bishop of Durham.	*See* Hilton', William de, knight, *also* Elmeden', Thomas de, *also* Ravenesworth', Alan de.	6
10	Fordham, John de, Lord Bishop of Durham.	*See* Berrygton, John de	7
	Ferrour, John, of the North bailey, and Hugh de Fayceby.	Become bail for the prosecution of an appeal of mahim by Alexander Utley against Thomas de Hett and William de Hamerton'.	7
	Fayceby, Hugh de	*See* Ferrour, John	
	Flesshewerwe, le, in Durham		
	Framwelgate, messuage in		
	Fery, land, &c., in	*See* Graystanes, William de, chaplain	7
	Fenrothir, Robert de		
10 d'	Farnham, Master William de		
1	Gower, Thomas, of Ritou	*See* Chauncelor, Thomas	1
	Graystok, Ralph Baron of, John Ferrour of Consecliff, and John de Chilton, of Little Chilton, to John Prior of Durham.	Recognizance	1
3	Gilbert, son of Geoffrey		
4 & 5	Gray, Thomas, of Whitby, cousin and heir of Isabella de Bishoprike widow of John de Boynton', of Durham.	*See* Patenson', John Deed enrolled whereby he released to Thomas de Claxton', all right and claim to lands, &c., late of Richard del Bishoprike of Durham.	2 3
4 d' & 5 d'	Gretham, Master Thomas de, parson of the church of Riton',	Has permission to have an aqueduct by a pipe underground from the spring near the church to the rectory.	3
5 d'			
6	Great K-llowe, vill of	*See* Fossour, John	3
	Garmondesway, free warren in	*See* Waltham, John de	3
	Gatesheved (passim)	*See* Gateshead	
	Gateshead, John Mason of		
	Gateshead, Roger Coller of		
	Gornaymau, Thomas	*See* Elmeden', Thomas de	4
	Gervaux, Thomas		
8	Graynesby, John, of York	*See* Elynson, John	5
	Gretham, lands, &c., in	*See* Wursale, John de	5
9 d'	Gateshead	*See* Lamb, Robert	6
	Gateshead, lands, &c., in	*See* Preshall' (?) Thomas, chaplain	6
10	Gategang, William, the younger	*See* Preshall' (?) Thomas, chaplain	6
	Graystanes, Thomas, of Bolom	*See* Midelton', John de	7
	Gourley, William de, William de Senegefeld, of Hamsterly, and Robert Yonge, of Hamsterly, to the Lord Bishop of Durham.	Recognizance	7
	Gourley, William	*See* Wessyngton', William de, knight	7
	Gower, Thomas	*See* Bowes, William de, knight	7
	Grey, Walter	Has grant of freedom and manumission from any servile condition to him and his heirs.	7
	Greyndon, manor of	*See* Rodebough, Agnes, widow of "dominus" Hugh.	7

No. 3.—Durham Records: Calendar of Roll of Bishop Fordham—*cont*

Membrane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pontificate.
10 & 10 d.	Graystanes, William de, chaplain; William de Couton, chaplain; John de Appilby, chaplain; and Reginald Porter, chaplain.	Have license to convey to the Prior and Convent of Durham the manor of Hely, late of Sir ("dominus") John de Strevelyne and since of Sir ("dominus") John de Nevill', three messuages in Gateshend late of John de Bisshopdale, rent in Gateshead late of the said John, land in Whikham late of the said John, rent in Durham late of Richard de Castro Bernardi, two messuages in Durham late of John de Plompton', a messuage near Claypert in Durham late of Richard de Castro Bernardi, a messuage in Sadlergate in Durham late of John Cotelet, two messuages in the bailey of Durham late of Robert de Massham and John de Jarum, two messuages in the north bailey of Durham late of John de Baumburgh, one messuage in Sadlergate aforesaid late of John Schort, one messuage in "le Flessheverrawe" in Durham late of the said John, another messuage in the same place late of Thomas de Tudowe, another messuage of the said Thomas in the same place, one messuage in Clayperth late of Thomas de Annesley, four messuages in Clayport in Durham late of William de Haraby, one messuage in Framwelgate late of Robert de Coxside, one messuage and land late of Thomas de Qwarryngton', five messuages in Pipwelgate late of John de Bisshopdale, two messuages near Pipwelgate late of the said John, rent of the said John from tenements in Pipwelgate, rent of the said John from a tenement in Pipwelgate, one messuage and land in Westmerynton', late of Adam Cryngildikes, one messuage and land in Westmerynton' late of John Joly, two messuages and land in Estmerynton', one messuage and land in Acly called Sabynland late of John de Wyndiston', land in Acly late of Richard de Heworth, one messuage and land in Fery late of John de Nevill', one messuage and land in Wolveston' late of Robert Lucas, land in Hewiden' late of Robert Whittonman', two messuages and land in le Brome late of John de Cawod, three messuages and land in Northpityngton' late of Robert de Fenrehir, one messuage and land in Estraynton' late of John Bna, one messuage and land in Estraynton', late of Walter Tallilour, land in Heberne late of Alan de Durham, two messuages and land in Burdon' late of John de Nevill', land in Billingham late of John Tydde, four messuages and land in Edmandbires late of John del Riddyng, one messuage and land in Edmandbires late of Roger Cowhird, one messuage and land in Edmandbires late of John Sadler, one messuage and land in Edmandbires, one messuage in St. Giles Street late of Marjory Pymond, eight messuages and land in the same street, four messuages	7

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No. 3.—Durham Records: Calendar of Roll of Bishop Fordham—*cont.*

Membrane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pontificate.
10 & 10 d'		and land in the same street late of Richard de Castro Bernardi, three messuages and land in the same street late of Thomas de Lumley, chaplain, three messuages and land in the same street late of Thomas Lorymer, one messuage in the same street late of Thomas de Stafford, one messuage in the bailey of Durham late of Richard de Castro Bernardi, one messuage in Alvertongate in Durham late of Stephen Aspur, one messuage in the South bailey of Durham late of Master William de Farnham, six messuages and land in the old borough of Durham late of Robert de Coxside, four messuages and land in the said old borough of Durham late of John Schorte, one messuage and land in the said old borough of Durham late of Thomas de Tudowe, land in the same borough late of Robert de Masham, one messuage in the same borough late of Roger Cowhird, six messuages in Ebuce late of William de Schaldford, one messuage and land in Cokon late of Thomas de Coxside, and land in the said old borough of Durham late of Richard de Castro Bernardi. To hold the same in aid of the sustentation of the church of Durham and of the charges incumbent thereon. The said Prior and Convent have also license to accept the same lands, &c.	
10	Gateshead, messuages and rent in -	*See* Graystanes, William de, chaplain	7
1	Hilton, William de, knight, William de Wessington, knight, and Peter Tulleof, to Roger de Fulthorp, knight.	Recognisance (cancelled) - -	1
	Hadhame, John de, parson of the church of Seham, Robert de Carlisle, William de Lambeton, and John Pollard, of Auckland, to John de Popham, chief forester of Werdale.	Recognisance - - - -	1
	Heron, John, knight, William de Lambeton', John de Bille, and Gilbert Eglyn, of Britley, to Nicholas de Skelton'.	Recognisance - - - -	1
	Hadham, William - - -	*See* Conyers, Robert, knight - -	1
	Hull, William de - - -	*See* Short, John - - -	1
	Hilton', William de, knight, to John de Fordham, Lord Bishop of Durham.	Recognisance (cancelled) - -	1
	Herverton, John Darcy of, knight -	*See* Kellawe, Robert de - -	1
	Hilton', William de, knight, William de Wessington, knight, and Peter Tilloh, to Isabella, widow of William de Claxton, knight.	Recognisance - - - -	1
1 d'	Heron, John - - - -	*See* Fulthorp, Roger de; *also* Preston', John de; *also* Nevill, John de.	1
	Hertilpole (*passim*) - - -	*See* Hartlepool - - -	1
	Hedley, John de - - - -	*See* Nevill' John de - - -	1
	Hartlepool, Thomas de - - -		
	Hedleyh, Richard de, of Nicoll forest, in the county of Cumberland.	Publication of the pardon granted to him by the King for all felonies, &c., committed before the 14th of December last.	1
2	Hartlepool, Thomas de - - -	*See* Eure, Ralph de - - -	2
2	Hotot', Gilbert de - - -	*See* Fethirstonhaugh, Richard de -	2
2 d'	Hobbeston', John, of Wermouth -	*See* Eure, Ralph de - - -	2
	Hair, John del, of Durham - -	*See* Laton', Robert de, knight -	2
3	Hilton', William de, knight - -	*See* Welefed, William - - -	6 Ric. II.

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No. 3.—Durham Records: Calendar of Roll of Bishop Fordham—*cont.*

Membrane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pontificate.
3	Huntbrys, William of Crawcroke Hurverton, John Darcy of, knight Hull', William de Heron, John Hartlepool, Thomas de Hawyk, Walter de	*See* Baron, Roger *See* Kellawe, Robert de *See* Short, John *See* Eure, Ralph de *See* Fulthorp', Roger de	2 2 2 2 2
4	Halle, John del, and Gilbert Tommesson', of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	Warrant from the King to the Bishop directing their capture and imprisonment at the suit of John Scot, of Whitby, for debt.	8 Ric. II.
	Hartlepool	Grant by the Bishop to the burgesses of the town, of power to take certain customs upon goods for sale for five years, in aid of the expenses of enclosing the town (repeated on m. 6).	8
4 d'	Hedlame, John Hartlepool, Thomas de Hawik, Walter de Hilton', William de, knight, William de Wesynrton, knight, John Darcy, knight, John Strutlevill', and John de Chestre.	*See* Bland, Thomas *See* Laton', Robert de, knight *See* Bowes, William de, knight Appointed Commissioners of Array for the ward of Chester.	4 4 4 4
4 d' & 5 d'	Haunsard, Thomas	Appointed surveyor of all the Bishop's mines of coal and iron within his royal liberty, and in Norhamshire and Bedlyngton-shire.	3
6 6 d'	Hunwyk, manor of Hedlame, John Hartlepool, Thomas de Hawik, Walter de Hilton', William de, knight, William de Wesynrton, knight, John Darcy, knight, John Scrutevill', and John de Chestr'.	*See* Rynchestre, Robert de *See* Bland, Thomas *See* Laton', Robert de, knight *See* Bowes, William de, knight Appointed Commissioners of Array, for the ward of Chester.	3 4 4 4 4
	Hedlame, John Hawyk, Walter Heslrigg', Robert	*See* Bowes, William de, knight	Pontificate of Walter Skirlaw. 1
	Huton', Gilbert	*See* Fulthorp', William de, knight	1
7	Heroun, Gerard	Has confirmation of the offices of Constable of the Castle of Norham, of Justice, Steward, Sheriff, and Escheator in Norhamshire and Elandeshire, granted to him by his father who had them of the grant of the Bishop's predecessor, saving the rights of Nicholas Duxworth, knight.	Pontificate of John Fordham. 4
	Hexham, John de, and John Custeon' of Durham, to the Prior of Durham.	Recognizance	4
	Heroun, Gerard	Deed enrolled of the conditions and terms of his tenure of the offices of Constable of the Castle of Norham, of Justice, Steward, Sheriff, and Escheator in Norhamshire and Elandshire, for the execution of which his father, John Heroun, and William Bowes are his pledges.	4
	Heroun, John Hilton', William de, knight, William de Wessyngton, knight, and Peter Tyllecf.	*See* Heroun, Gerard Execution against their goods and chattels for satisfaction of recognizance to Roger de Fulthorp.	4 4
	Hilton', William de, knight	Execution against his goods and chattels for satisfaction of recognizance to the Lord Bishop [of Durham].	4
7 d'	Hexham, Thomas de, of Shurneton'	Pardoned for the death of Robert Barker, of Newcastle.	4
	Hexham, John de, under-sheriff of Durham and Sadberg.	*See* Elmeden', William de	4
	Hobbeson', John, of Wermuth	Has grant of a me suage and land in Sunderland.	4

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No. 3.—Durham Records: Calendar of Roll of Bishop Fordham—*cont.*

Membrane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pontificate.
7 d'	Hardwick, Roger de Fulthorp, of	*See* Mordon', John de	4
8	Hartlepool, Thomas de	*See* Mordon', John de	4
	Hawyk, Walter	*See* Bure, Ralph de, knight; *also* Laton', Robert de, knight.	5
	Heryngton', Thomas de, to Alan Whitehead, vicar of the church of Tynemouth.	Recognizance	5
	Heryngton', John de	*See* Armurer, Thomas	5
	Huton', Gilbert de, of the county of Durham.	*See* Warnale, John de	5
8 d'	Heron', John, knight	*See* Carleton', John de	5
	Heron', Gerard, knight, and Elizabeth his wife.	*See* Carleton', John de	5
	Hawyk, Walter, to John, Bishop of Durham.	Recognizance (cancelled)	5
9	Hunt, Richard	*See* Tuddowe, John de	5
	Hawyk, Walter de	Deed enrolled whereby he releases to John, Lord Bishop of Durham, all claim to lands, &c., in the barony of Evenwode.	6
	Huton', Gilbert de	*See* Skelton', Robert de	6
	Heryngton, lands, &c., in	*See* Bure, Ralph de	6
	Herle, Hugh		
	Holynside, lands, &c.		
	Herdewyk, &c. (*passim*)	*See* Hardwick.	
	Hardwick, manor of	*See* Ask, John de, the elder	6
	Heron, John, of Thornton, in the county of Norham.	*See* Swynhowe, William de	6
	Heron, Robert, of the county of Sadberg.	*See* Swynhowe, William de	6
	Huddesson', John Thomesson', of Furythwait.	*See* Thomesson' Huddeson', John	6
	Hoton', John de	Pardoned at the request of Robert Heron, for stealing the cattle of John Throstel, of Staynton'.	6
	Heron, Robert	*See* Hoton', John de	6
	Henley, John de, parson of the church of Seggefeld.	*See* Chaumbre, Simon de la	6
9 d'	Hawethorn, Robert Broun of	*See* Pulthorp', Roger de	6
	Hawethorn, wreck of sea, &c., at		
	Hoton', Gilbert de	Directed to make assignment of dower to Isabella, widow of Thomas de Seton, knight, of his lands, rents, &c., in Preston, Egrisclyf, Shoiton, Fowden, Thorpthewales, Liteleden', and Hartlepool; and fishery in the water of Tees.	6
9 d'	Hartlepool, rents in	*See* Hoton, Gilbert de	6
	Hilton', William de, knight; William de Weseyngton', knight; John Hedworth' and Thomas Meuvill', to John de Fordham, Lord Bishop of Durham.	Recognizance	6
	Hedworth', John	*See* Hilton, William de, knight.	
	Hall', William of	Confirmation to, by the Lord Bishop of the grant of the wardenship of the park of Auckland, made to him by John Burdon, the grantee of the Bishop's predecessor, and the fees pertaining to the said office paid by the chief forester of Wardale.	
10	Hamsterly, William de Sengefeld of	*See* Gourley, William de	7
	Hamsterly, Robert Yonge of		
	Heron, Gerard	Grant to, of the offices of constable of the Castle of Norham, and of Justice, Steward, Sheriff, and Escheator, in Northumbria and Flandeshire for life; the same having been previously granted to his father John Heron, knight, by the Bishop's predecessor Thomas, and confirmed by the Prior and Chapter.	7
	Heron, John, knight	*See* Heron, Gerard	7
	Hett, Thomas de		
	Hamerton, William de	*See* Ferrour, John	7
	Hette, Margaret, widow of William de	Assignment of dower in the lands, &c., of her late husband.	7
	Hette, Thomas de, son and heir of William de Hette deceased.	To have seisin of his father's lands, &c.	7

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No. 3.—Durham Records: Calendar of Roll of Bishop Fordham—*cont.*

Membrane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pontificate.
10	Hely, manor of Heworth, Richard de Hesilden', land in Heberne, land in	*See* Graystanes, William de, chaplain	7
10 d'	Hawethorn', Robert de Skelton' of Huchonesson', William Hexham, John de Helton', John de, chaplain	*See* Skelton', Robert de *See* Wnif, Walter *See* Sadbergh', John de *See* Bowes, William de, knight	7 7 7 7
3	Hwedir, Roger	*See* Colynson', Richard	2
9	Hilerton, Thomas de	*See* Eure, Ralph de	6
8	Jakson, Robert, of Eldon'	*See* Armurer, Thomas	5
10	Jarum, William	Grant to, of the office of clerk of the Chancery of Durham for the term of his life with an annual fee of forty shillings.	7
	Jarum, John de July, John	*See* Graystanes, William de, chaplain	7
1	Killerby, John de, the younger Kellawe, Robert de, of Lomley, to John Darcy of Herverton, knight.	*See* Short, John Recognizance (cancelled)	1 1
2	Kirkenni, William de, the elder Kilkenny, Catherine de, to Hugh de Westwyk, clerk.	*See* Elmeden, William de Recognizance	2 2
3	Kimblesworth, manor of Kellawe, Robert de, of Lomley, to Sir John Darcy of Herverton, knight.	*See* Forester, John, chaplain Recognizance	2 2
	Killerby, John de, the younger Kirkeby, Thomas de, to Robert Prior of Durham.	*See* Short, John; *also* Legg, John Recognizance	2 2
4 & 5	Kilkenny, Katherine, widow of William de, the younger.	Deeds enrolled whereby she grants to Hugh de Westwyk, clerk, her estate in the vill of Sunderland nigh Durham.	3
	The same	Grants to Hugh de Westwyk, clerk her estate in lands, &c., in the vill of Egrieslyf in the Wapentake of Sadberg formerly belonging to her husband William, and Cassandra widow of William Daynill of Bilton'.	3
	The same	Releases to Hugh de Westwyk, clerk, all right and title to a moiety of the vill of Sunderland nigh Durham, and lands, &c., in the vill of Egrieslyf in the Wapentake of Sadberg.	3
	Kilkenny, Richard de, the younger	Releases to Hugh de Westwyk, clerk, all right and title to a moiety of the vill of Sunderland nigh Durham, and lands, &c., in the vill of Egrieslyf in the Wapentake of Sadberg.	3
4 d'	Kendale, John de, clerk	*See* Wyndelesdon', John de	3
	Karlele, Robert de	*See* Bowes, William de, knight	4
5 d'	Killerby, John de	Has grant of the liberty of not being put on assizes, recognizances, &c., against his will (repeated on m. 6).	3
	Kellowe, Great, the vill of	*See* Fossour, John	3
7	Killynghale, John de, and John de Egrieslyf the younger, chaplain.	Deed enrolled, whereby they grant to John de Nevill' of Raby, knight, the moiety of the vill of Sunderland nigh Durham, late belonging to William de Kilkenny, and received from Hugh de Westwyk, clerk.	3 4
	Kilkenny, William de	*See* Killynghale, John de	4
7 d'	Kendale, John de, clerk	*See* Skelton', Robert de	4
8	Kyowe, William	*See* Tuddowe, Thomas	5
8 d'	Kyrkby, John de Kellowe, William de Brantyngham Vicar of the church of.	*See* Elmeden', William de	5
9	Kendale, John de, clerk	*See* Fatherstanhalch', Richard de, *alias* Skelton, Robert de.	
	Karrowe, Joan de Karrowe, John de, deceased	*See* Elmeden', Alice wife of Thomas de.	6
	Kendale, John de, clerk Kariel, Robert de, deceased	*See* Lomley, Ralph de, knight *See* Lambard, William	6 6

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No. 3.—Durham Records: Calendar of Roll of Bishop Fordham—*cont.*

Membrane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pontificate.
9	Karrowe, John de, son of Thomas de Karrowe knight, deceased.	William Sayer and Joan the wife of John son of Laurence de Seton the younger are his heirs and next of kin. Seisin of a moiety of his lands, &c., in Foudre', Shotton', and Preston-upon-Tees directed to be given to the said Joan.	
	Karrowe, Thomas de, knight - -	*See* Karrowe, John de, deceased -	6
9 d'	Karrowe, John de, of Seton - -	*See* Wyke, John de - - -	6
1	Lambeton', William de - - -	*See* Hadhame, John de; *also* Eggelyn, Gilbert; *also* Heron, John, knight.	1
	Lax, Thomas, of Darlington - -	*See* Cason', Thomas - - -	1
	Little Chilton, John de Chilton of -	*See* Graystok, Ralph Baron of -	1
	Legg, John - - - -	*See* Short, John - - -	1
1 d'	Laton', Robert de - - -	*See* Fulthorp, Roger de - -	1
2 d'	Laton', Robert de, knight, and John del Hall' of Durham, to John de Elvet.	Recognizance (cancelled) - -	2
	Lynce, Thomas de Rede of - -	*See* Eglyn, Gilbert - - -	2
3	Little Staynton, Richard Colyseou of } Laugenton, horses stolen at - }	*See* Colynson, Richard - -	2
	Laton, Robert de - - -	*See* Paterson, John - - -	2
	Lomley, Robert de Kellawe of -	*See* Kellawe, Robert de - -	2
	Legg, John - - - -	*See* Short, John - - -	2
	Legg, John, of Durham, to John, de Elvet and John de Killerby the younger.	Recognizance - - - -	2
	Lincoln, John de Fordham, canon of	*See* Nevill', John de; *also* Durham, the knights, freemen, &c., of the bishoprick of; *also* Baron, Roger.	"Sede vacante." 5 Ric. II.
3 d'	Laton', Robert de - - -	*See* Fulthorp, Roger de - -	2
	Lomley, Ralph de, and John de Sadbergh', to William de Elmeden' the younger.	Recognizance - - - -	3
4 d'	Lambard Alan - - -	*See* Bland, Thomas - - -	4
	Laton', Robert de, knight, William Blaykeston, and Thomas de Hartlepool.	Appointed Commissioners of Array for the ward of Stokton'.	4
4 d'	Lewyn, John - - - -	*See* Elmeden', William de - -	4
4 d'	Lounesdale, John de, of Newesom -	Pardoned for the death of John de Brunhope.	3
& 5 d'			
4 d' & 5 d'	Laton', Robert de - - -	*See* Eure, Ralph de - - -	3
	Lunden, Thomas de - - -	Pardoned for the death of Hugh de Conescliff (repeated on m. 6).	
6 d'	Lambard, Alan - - - -	*See* Bland, Thomas - - -	3
	Laton, Robert de, knight, William Blackeston, and Thomas de Hartlepool.	Appointed Commissioners of Array for the ward of Stokton'.	4
	Lambeton', William de - - -	*See* Bowes, William de, knight -	Pontificate of Walter Skirlaw. 1
	Lumley, Ralph de, knight, Marmaduke de Lumley, knight, William de Bowes, knight, William de Wessyngton, knight, Thomas de Methirby, William de Lambton, Gilbert Eegyn, and William de Chestr'.	Appointed Commissioners of Array for the ward of Chester.	
	Lumley, Marmaduke de, knight } Lambton, William de - - }	*See* Lumley, Ralph de, knight -	1
	Lambord, Alan - - - -	*See* Bowes, William de, knight -	2
7	Lumley, Ralph de - - -	*See* Wright, Gilbert.	Pontificate of John Fordham.
	Lambton', William de, to the Lord Bishop [of Durham.]	Recognizance - - - -	4
	Lomley, Ralph de, and John de Sadbergh.	Execution against their goods and chattels for recognizance to William de Elmeden, the younger.	4
7 d'	Littryngton, land, &c., in - -	*See* Betonneson', John - -	4
8	Lewyn, John - - - -	*See* Eure, Ralph de, knight -	5
	Longneweston', John Robynesson' of -	*See* Robynesson', John - -	5
	Lewyn, John, Walter Cokyn, Roger Aspour, and Henry Shyrbourne, to the Lord Bishop of Durham.	Recognizance - - - -	5

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No. 3.—Durham Records: Calendar of Roll of Bishop Fordham—*cont.*

Membrane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pontificate.
K	Laton', Robert de, knight, and John de Burgh.	On the bail of Walter Hawyk and William de Blaykeston' of the county of Durham, are granted the custody of the manor of Fulthorp, and lands, &c. late of Alan de Fulthorp, till it shall be determined by the Court that the right thereto belongs to the Lord Bishop or to the said Robert and John.	5
8 d'	Lewyn, John, Walter Cokyn, Roger Aspour, and Henry Shyrbourne.	Deed enrolled whereby John Lord Bishop of Durham grants to them the borough of Durham to farm, with all rents, services, etc. appurtenant thereto for the term of six years, they rendering yearly *sol.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for the same.	4
9	Lomley, "Monsieur" Ralph de -	*See* Whitworth, John de -	6
	Lambe, Robert, a hermit -	Has grant of an acre of waste at the north end of the vill of Eghton', near the highway leading to Gateshead on the west side thereof, close to the brook running from the spring called Scotswell, for the purpose of building a chapel and hermitage there in honour of the Holy Trinity; to hold the same in alms.	6
	Langchester, Robert son of William Aspore of.	*See* Aspore, Robert, son of William	6
	Langchester, William Ryvaux of -		
	Lewyn, John, Henry Shirborne, William de Shruveton, and Walter Sadler.	Become bound in 100*l.* that Roger Aspore will abide the decision of the Lord Bishop and his Council.	6
	Lomley, Ralph de, knight - -	Deed enrolled whereby he grants to John de Kendale, clerk, land in Eghton', reserving the rent of one mark annually.	6
	Lambard, William - - -	Has custody of the lands of Robert de Kariel deceased.	
9 d'	Langchester, Robert, son of William Aspore of.	*See* Ryvaux, William - - -	6
	Litleden, land in - - -	*See* Hoton, Gilbert de - -	6
	Lanesley, William, son of Stephen de	*See* Chevyngton', John de - -	6
10	Little Roule, vill of - - -	*See* Rodehough, Agnes widow of "dominus" Hugh.	7
	London, Edmund Rider Barbour, citizen of.	*See* Rodehough, Agnes, widow of "dominus" Hugh.	
	Lorne, Robert - - - -		
	Lumley, Thomas de, chaplain -	*See* Graystanes, William de, chaplain	7
	Lorymer, Thomas - - -		
10 d'	Langchester, ward of - - -	*See* Nevill', John "dominus" de -	7
	Luttryngton, manor of - - -	*See* Bowes, William de, knight -	7
1	Marcesshall', Thomas, of Stanhop'	*See* Casson, Thomas - - -	1
	Merley, William de, the younger, and William de Fethirstaubalugh, to John de Westwyk, clerk.	Recognizance - - - -	1
	Marschall, John - - -	*See* Short, John - - -	1
2	Mordon', John de - - -	*See* Eure, Ralph de - - -	2
	Morley, moor of - - -	*See* Blakeden, William -	2
2 d'	Milner, Richard, son of John Milner of Mayneaford.	Pardoned for the death of Agnes wife of John son of Thomas de Mayneaford, of which he was indicted.	2
	Mayneaford, Richard Milner, son of John Milner of.	*See* Milner, Richard - - -	2
	Mayneaford, Agnes, wife of John son of Thomas de.	*See* Milner, Richard - - -	2
	Merley, Richard de - - -	*See* Relyn, Gilbert - - -	2
	Marcesshall, Thomas - - -	*See* Billy, John de - - -	2
	Marcesshall', John, of Durham -	*See* Smyth', John son of Alan; *also* Short, John.	2
3 d'	Midelton', John de, clerk - -	Having shown by petition that in the twelfth year of the Bishop's predecessor Thomas he had, in Hailmote held at Auckland, taken a messuage and lands in Redworth, which his mother held and had surrendered to his use, and held the same to the thirty-third year of the pontificate of the said	2

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No. 3.—Durham Records: Calendar of Roll of Bishop Fordham—*cont.*

Membrane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pontificate.
		Bishop. John de Midelham pretending a title thereto, forcibly ejected him from the said tenements, and enfeoffed thereof William de Elmeden the elder and William de Elmeden the younger and others unknown. Justices (whose names are not given) are to inquire touching the premises and send inquisition thereon.	
3 d'	Midelham, John de - - -	*See* Midelton, John de - -	2
	Morley, coal mine at - - -	*See* Fulthorp', Roger de - -	2
4 d'	Mountfort, Gilbert de - - -	*See* Barkere, Geoffrey - -	3
& 5			
4 d' & 5 d'	Malkynesson', John de - - -	Pardoned for the death of Adam Disher.	3
6 d'	Moreton', Richard de, of Durham -	*See* Eure, Ralph de - - -	3 Pontificate of Walter Skirlaw.
	Methirby, Thomas de - - -	*See* Lumley, Ralph de, knight -	1
	Morley, William de - - -	*See* Eure, Ralph de, knight - -	1
	Middilton', John de - - -	*See* Bowes, William de, knight -	1
	Mennil', Thomas - - -		Pontificate of John Fordham
7	Mason, John, of Gateshead - -	*See* Elmeden', Thomas de - -	4
7 d'	Marshal, Thomas, clerk - -	*See* Notyngham, John de - -	4
	Midrige, land, &c., in - - -	*See* Frankesman, Thomas - -	4
	Milnero, John, of Milnebourne, Thomas Frankesman servant of.		
	Milnebourne, John Milnero of -	*See* Frankesman, Thomas - -	4
	Mordon', John de, Rower de Fulthorp of Hardwick, Thomas de Hartlepool, and John de Toure, to Thomas de Elmeden'.	Recognizance - - - -	4
9	Massam, Robert de, the elder - -	Has grant of exemption from being in assizes, jurnites, or recognizances.	6
9 d'	Mennull', Mennill, Thomas - -	*See* Elmeden', Thomas de; *also* Hilton' William de, knight.	6
	Momour, Richard - - -	*See* Elmeden', Thomas de -	6
10	Morley, Richard de - - -	Grant to, of the office of one of the four foresters of the forest of Wardale for the term of his life with the usual fees and profits.	7
	Midelton', John de - - -	Grant to, of the office of coroner of the ward of Darlington.	7
	Midelton', John de, of Blakwell, and Thomas Graystanes of Bolom, to J. [de Fordham], Lord Bishop of Durham.	Recognizance for the due performance of the office of coroner of the ward of Darlington by John de Midelton, and his answering for the monies received in the execution thereof.	7
	Mortymer, William - - -	*See* Wessyngton, William de, knight.	7
	Menell', Robert - - -	*See* Bowes, William de, knight -	7
	Milner, Richard, son of John Milner of Maynesford.	Pardoned for the death of Agnes wife of John son of Thomas de Maynesford.	7
	Maynesford, Richard Milner son of John Milner of.	*See* Milner, Richard - - -	7
	Maynesford, Agnes wife of John son of Thomas de.		
	Masham, Masham, Robert de -	*See* Graystanes, William de, chaplain.	7
1 d'	Nevill', John de, Lord of Raby, Rower de Fulthorp', John Herun', Hugh de Westwyk, John de Preston', William de Bowes, John de Helden, John de Elvet, and John de Hartlepool.	Appointed Conservators of the Peace for the counties of Durham and Sadberg.	1
	Nevillforest in Cumberland - -	*See* Hedlegh' John de - -	1 "Sede vacante." 3 Ric. II
8	Nevill', John de, Custos of the temporalities of the vacant bishoprick of Durham.	Commanded by the King to deliver the said temporalities to John de Fordham, canon of Lincoln, who had been appointed Bishop and had done fealty, &c.	

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No. 3.—Durham Records: Calendar of Roll of Bishop Fordham—*cont.*

Membrane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pontificate.
3	Neucomme, Robert - - -	*See* Baron, Roger - - -	2
4	Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Gilbert Tomesom' of.	*See* Halle, John del - -	3
	Nevyll', John de - - - -	*See* Tyllyolf, Peter - - -	3
4 d' & 5 d'	Newcastle-upon-Tyne, William de Duresme, draper of.	*See* Fournace, William de - -	3
4 d' & 5 d'	Newesome, John de Lounesdale of -	*See* Lounesdale, John de - -	3
4 d' & 5 d'	Northumberland, Earl of - -	*See* Reed, William - - -	3
4 d' & 5 d'	Northamshire, mines in - - -	*See* Haunsard, Thomas - -	3
4 d' & 5 d'	North Auckland - - - -	*See* Cowton', Alan de - -	3
4 d' & 5 d'	Northrawe in North Auckland -	*See* Cowton', Alan de - -	3
5 d'	Nevill', John de, Lord of Raby -	*See* Fossour, John - - -	3
6	The same - - - - -	Has license to grant to John de Waltham, Master of the Hospital of Sherborne nigh Durham, and the brethren and sisters thereof, a messuage in Elchestre.	3
7	Northman, John, clerk - - -	*See* Elmedon, Thomas de - -	4
	Nevill', John de, of Raby, knight -	*See* Killynghale, John de; *also* Wright, Gilbert.	4
	Norham, Castle of - - -	*See* Heroun, Gerard - - -	4
	Northamshire - - - -		
7 d'	Newcastle, Robert Barkere of - -	*See* Hexham, Thomas de - -	4
	Notyngham, John de, and Eleanor his wife.	Deed enrolled whereby the Bishop grants to them the rents and services, except knight's service, due by John de Redeworth', chaplain, for the manor of Newelsigning nigh Thikley, and land and wood in the said vill and territory of Newelsigging, and land in the vill and territory of Midrige, called the Esterberde, in exchange for a messuage and land in Midrige granted by them to the Bishop.	4
	Newebigging nigh Thikley, Manor of - - - -	*See* Notyngham, John de - -	4
	The same, land, &c., there - -		
8	Nesham, William, son of Adam de -	*See* Robynesson', John - -	5
	Nicholas, late servant of Master John Cokyn, clerk.	Pardoned at the request of his said master, for all felonies and trespasses.	5
9	Norham, John Heron of Thornton in the county of.	*See* Swynhowe, William de - -	6
9 d'	Northumberland, Earl of - -	*See* Chevyngton', John de - -	6
10	Notyngham, John de - - -	*See* Clarton', Thomas de - -	7
	Norham, Office of Constable of the Castle of.	*See* Heron, Gerard - - -	7
	Northamshire, Offices of Justice, &c., in.	*See* Heron, Gerard - - -	7
10	Nevill', "dominus" John de; John de)	*See* Graystanes, William de, chaplain.	7
	Northpitryngton, land in - -		
10 d'	Nevill', John "dominus" de - -	Has grant of twenty acres of waste land in Coxside, a close called Brakenbery Close within the vill of Newelouncay, a messuage and land in Colpighill', with common of pasture in the forest of Wardale in the ward of Lanchester, rents being reserved for the same.	7
	Newelouncay', vill of - - -	*See* Nevill', John, "dominus" de -	7
9	Oxle, Margaret de - - -	*See* Ask, John de, the elder - -	6
10	Oulecotes, Hugh de Cressy of - -	*See* Vavasour, William - -	7
1	Pollard, John, of Auckland - -	*See* Hadhame, John de - -	
	Popham, John de, chief forester of Werdale.	*See* Hadhame, John de - -	1
	Plays, William - - - -	*See* Conyers, Robert, knight -	1
1 d'	Preston, John de - - -	Associated with Roger de Fulthorpe, John Heron, and Hugh de Westwyk, as Justice of Oyer and Terminer.	1
	The same - - - - -	*See* Nevill', John; *also* Fulthorp, Roger de.	

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No. 3.—Durham Records: Calendar of Roll of Bishop Fordham—*cont.*

Membrane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pontificate.
3	Paienson', John - - - -	Pardoned for the robbery of oxen belonging to Richard son of Reginald de Stanlawe in the forest of Braunespath, of which he had been found guilty before Robert de Laton and other justices of gaol-delivery at Durham, on the appeal of Gilbert son of Geoffrey.	2
	Popham, John de - - -	*See* Faltborp, William de, knight -	1
3 d'	Preston, John de - - -	*See* Eure, Ralph de - - -	2
4 d' & 5 d'	Pollesworth', Walter de -	*See* Reed, William - - -	3
			Pontificate of Walter Skirlaw.
6 d'	Pillok, Henry - - - -	*See* Bowes, William de, knight -	4 Pontificate of John Fordham.
7	Preston', William de - - -	*See* Elmeden, Thomas de - -	1
7 d'	Potteſrawe, waste at - - -	*See* Eure, Ralph de, knight - -	4
	Parkynesson', Thomas, deceased -	*See* Betonemeuer', John - -	4
8 d'	Pillok, Henry, to William de Elmeden' the younger.	Recognisance (cancelled) - -	5
9	Playz, Thomas, of Pogithwait - -	*See* Thomesson', Huddesson', John -	6
	Porter, Thomas, of Seton, Isabella the wife of.	*See* Elmeden', Avice wife of Thomas de.	6
	Preston-upon-Tees, lands, &c., in -	*See* Karrowe, John de, deceased -	6
9 d'	Preshall' (?), Thomas, chaplain -	Has custody of lands, &c., in Gateshead on the bail of William Gatesgang the younger and William Tollard.	6
	Preston' (?), John de - - -	*See* Faltborp, Roger de - -	6
	Preston, land, &c. in - - -	*See* Hoton, Gilbert de - -	6
	Porter, Reginald, chaplain - -	*See* Elmeden', Thomas de - -	6
10	Power, William, of Acle - -	Has grant of the custody of the lands, &c., and marriage of William son and heir of John Bryght, deceased, in Cotom.	7
	Pelton, land, &c., in - - -	*See* Rodebough, Agnes widow of "dominus" Hugh.	7
	Pacok, John, son of Adam, "serviens" of John del Stubbes.	Pardoned for the death of Walter Raudesson', at the request of William de Wessyngton', knight.	7
	Porter, Reginald, chaplain - -	*See* Graystanes, William de, chaplain.	7
	Plompton, John de - - -		
	Pipwelgate, messuages and rents in and near.		
10 d'	Pymond, Marjory - - -	*See* Whitworth', John de - -	7
	Porter, Thomas - - - -		
	Porter, Thomas, and Isabella his wife, one of the heirs of John de Carrowe of Seton'.	Have pardon for alienations of the said John of lands, &c., in the vill of Seton Carrowe without license.	7
10	Qwarynգton', Thomas de - -	*See* Graystanes, William de, chaplain.	7
10 d'	Qwykham, office of forester of -	*See* Bertell', Robert - - -	7
1 d'	Raby, John de Nevill' Lord of -	*See* Nevill', John de - - -	1
2 d'	Rode, Thomas de, of Lynce - -	*See* Ralyn, Gilbert - - -	2
3	Ravensworth, Alan de - -	*See* Baron, Roger - - -	2
3 d'	Redworth, messuage, &c., in -	*See* Middelton', John de - -	2
4 d' & 5 d'	Reed, William - - - -	Pardoned (at the request of the Earl of Northumberland) for having permitted the escape of John de Ashaghy and Walter de Pollesworth, captured for certain felonies.	3
	Riton', Master Thomas de Gretham, parson of the church of.	*See* Gretham, Master Thomas de -	3
5 d'	Raby, John de Nevill' Lord of -	*See* Possour, John - - -	3
6	The same - - - -	*See* Nevill', John de - - -	3
7	Ravenshalme, John Taylour clerk of -	*See* Elmeden', Thomas de - -	4
	Raby, John de Nevill' of, knight -	*See* Killynghale, John de - -	4
7 d'	Redeworth', John de, chaplain -	*See* Notyngham, John de - -	4
8	Robynesson', John, of Longneweton' -	Pardoned for the death of William son of Adam de Nesham.	5

No. 3.—Durham Records: Calendar of Roll of Bishop Fordham—*cont.*

Membrane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pontificate.
9	Redhugh, Hugh del, knight - -	*See* Rure, Ralph de - - -	6
	Richemund', Richard de - -	*See* Burgh', John - - -	6
	Ryvaux, William, of Lanchester -	*See* Aspore, Robert son of William -	6
	Redeworth', Henry Scorour of -	*See* Scorour, Henry - - -	6
	Redeworth', Robert son of Anabilla &c.		
9 d'	Redeworth', messuage and land in -	Has grant that he shall not be molested on account of his receiving back from Robert the son of William Aspore of Langchester the money and goods stolen from him by the said Robert (cancelled). It is afterwards entered in the form of a permission to receive the said goods and chattels, with the condition that he shall not be molested for so doing.	6
	Ryvaux, William - - -	Recognizance - - -	7
	Ravensworth', Alan de, to John [de Fordham] Lord Bishop of Durham.		
10	Redehough', Agnes, widow of "dominus" Hugh.	The Sheriff is directed to seise her vills of Little Roule and Yrwle, her manors of West Brandon and Greyndon, and land, &c., in Pelton, and deliver the same to the executors of the will of Thomas de Wode, Esquire, and Edmund Rider Barbour, citizen of London, to whom the said Agnes was bound by statute staple.	7
	Roule, Little, vill of - - -	*See* Redehough, Agnes, widow of "dominus" Hugh.	7
	Rider Barbour, Edmund, citizen of London.		
	Randesson', Walter - - -	*See* Pacok, John son of Adam -	7
	Riddyng, John del - - -	*See* Graystanes, William de, chaplain.	7
1	Schame, John de Hadhame, parson of the church of,	*See* Hadhame, John de - -	1
	Skelton, Nicholas de - - -	*See* Erglyn, Gilbert; *also* Heron, John de, knight.	1
	Stanhop', Thomas Marcshall' of -	*See* Casson', Thomas - -	1
	Stokele, Thomas de, clerk - -		
	Short, John, Alexander de Stanhop, Peter Dryng, John Marschall', John Legg, Roger Flesshewer of Durham, William de Hull', and William de Chilton, to John de Elvett, and John de Killerby the younger.	Recognizance (cancelled) - -	1
	Stanhop, Alexander de - -	*See* Short, John - - -	1
	Sadberg, county of - - -	*See* Nevill', John de; *also* Fulthorp Roger de.	1
2	Stotfauld, manor of - - -	*See* Elmeden, William de - -	2
	Stanley, manor of - - -		
	Stanhope, park of - - -	*See* Rure, Ralph de - - -	2
2 d'	Smyth', John, son of Alan - -	Deed enrolled by which he, being cousin and heir of Isolda, widow of Gilbert de Elvett, clerk of Durham, releases to John Marcshall of Durham, all his right to two messuages in the North bailey of Durham.	2
	Skelton', Robert de, to William de Elmeden' the younger.	Recognizance (cancelled) - -	2
3	Staynton, Little, Richard Colynson of.	*See* Colynson, Richard - -	2
	Stanhawe, Richard, son of Reginald de.	*See* Patenson', John - - -	2
	Short, John, Alexander de Stanhop, Peter Dryng, John Marcschall of Durham, John Legg, Roger Flesshewer of Durham, William de Hull', and William de Chilton', to John de Elvet, and John de Killerby the younger.	Recognizance (cancelled) - -	2
	Stanhop', Alexander de - - -	*See* Short, John - - -	2
3 d'	Sadbergh', John de - - -	*See* Lomley, Ralph de - -	3
4 & 5	Sunderland, vill of - - -	*See* Kilkenny, Katherine, widow of William de, the younger; *also* Kilkenny, Richard de, the younger.	3

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No. 3.—Durham Records: Calendar of Roll of Bishop Fordham—*cont.*

Mem. brane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pontificate.
4 & 5	Sadberg, the vill of Egglesclyf in the wapentake of.	*See* Kilkenny, Katherine widow of William de, the younger; *also* Kilkenny, Richard de, the younger.	3
4	Scot, John, of Whitby - - -	*See* Halle, John del - - -	3
4 d'	Scotland, robberies on men of - -	*See* Tyllyolf, Peter - - -	3
	Skelton', Robert de, and John de Thoresby, to William de Elmeden' the younger, and Robert Curreur, clerk.	Recognizance - - - -	3
	The same, to Hugh de Corbrigge, clerk.	Recognizance - - - -	3
	Sadberg, wapentake of - - -	*See* Bland, Thomas - - -	4
	Stokton, ward of - - -	*See* Laton', Robert de, knight -	4
	Sadberg, John de - - -	*See* Bowes, William de, knight -	4
	Skelton', Robert - - -	*See* Hilton', William de, knight -	4
	Struttevill', John - - -	*See* Cowston', Alan de - -	3
4 d'	Southrawe, in north Auckland -	*See* Eure, Ralph de - - -	3
& 5 d'	Sadberg, the county of - -		
6	Shirborne, nigh Durham, the master, brethren, and sisters of the hospital of.	*See* Waltham, John de; *also* Nevill', John de.	3
	Shirborne, free warren in - -	*See* Waltham, John de - -	3
	Sutton, William de, parson of the church of Whitwell in Scarresdale.	*See* Bynchestre, Robert de - -	3
	Scarresdale, William de Sutton, parson of the church of Whitwell in.		
	Skelton, Robert de, and John de Thoresby, to William de Elmeden' the younger, and Robert Curreur.	Recognizance (cancelled) - -	3
	The same, to Hugh de Corbrigge, clerk.	Recognizance (cancelled) - -	3
6 d'	Sadberg, wapentake of - - -	*See* Bland, Thomas - - -	4
	Stokton', ward of - - -	*See* Laton', Robert de, knight -	4
	Sadberg, John de - - -	Bowes, William de, knight - -	4
	Skelton', Robert - - -	*See* Hilton, William de, knight -	4
	Servelerill', John - - -	*See* Bowes, William de, knight -	4
	Sadberg, wapentake of - - -		3
			Pontificate of Walter Skirlaw.
	Stokton', ward of - - -	*See* Fulthorp, William de, knight -	1
			Pontificate of John Fordham.
7	Smeton,' John Wright of - -	*See* Elmeden', Thomas de - -	
	Satley - - - -		
	Sumpter, William - - -		
	Sunderland nigh Durham, the vill of.	*See* Killyngdale, John de - -	
	Sadberch', John de - - -	*See* Lomley, Ralph de - -	4
7 d'	Shurneton', Thomas de Hexham of -	*See* Hexham, Thomas de - -	4
	Burleys, Goscelin, the younger, and Ralph his son and heir.	*See* Wyke, John - - -	4
	Sadberg, John de Hexham, undersheriff of Durham, and.	*See* Elmeden', William de - -	4
	Sunderland, messuage and land in -	*See* Hobbesson', John - -	4
	Sexely kerre, placed called - -	*See* Eure, Ralph de, knight - -	4
	Stokkeyrig, waste called - -		
	Skelton', Robert de, to John de Kendale, clerk.	Recognizance - - - -	4
	Stanhope, park of - - -	*See* Fetherstanhalgh, William de -	4
8	Shruveton', William de - -	*See* Taddowe, Thomas - -	5
	Shirburne, Henry de - -		
	Sadbury, John - - -		
	Shynkclif, bridge of - - -	*See* Eure, Ralph de, knight - -	5
	Sadberg, John de - - -	*See* Warnale, John de - -	5
	Stanlawe, Richard, and John Burdon	Become bailf or Robert de Blaykes . . . to answer Richard Stanlawe a debt.	5
	Smyth, John Watson, of Durham -	*See* Darcy, Margaret, widow of John	5
	Stubbes, William - - -	Has confirmation of the office of parker and keeper of the park of Frankleyn, *for* life, granted him by John Swaynby, to whom the Bishop had granted it.	5
	Swaynby, John - - - -	*See* Stubbes, William - - -	5
	Segefeld, Henry de - - -	Has grant of land in Segefeld, escheated by John Atte Stile of Billington, for granting to the church of Segefeld without license.	

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No. 3.—Durham Records: Calendar of Roll of Bishop Fordham—*cont.*

Membrane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pontificate.
8	Segefeld, land in - - - - Stile, John Atte, of Stillington - Stillington, John atte Stile of - Segefeld, church of - - -	*See* Segefeld, Henry de - -	8
8 d'	Shyrbourne, Henry - - - Sadberg', county of Durham and - Swaynesby, John de - - -	*See* Lewyn, John - - - *See* Bowes, William de, knight - Has grant of the custody of the Bishop's park of Frankleyn.	8 5 5
9	Shyrbourne, Henry - - - Skelton,' Robert de, and Gilbert de Huton', to Ralph de Eure, knight.	*See* Lewyn, John - - - Recognisance (cancelled) - -	4 9
	Salvan, Agnes - - - - Swynhowe, William de - - -	*See* Eure, Ralph de - - - Has custody of the vill of Skremerston, on the bail of John Heron of Thornton, in the county of Norham, and Robert Heron of the county of Sadberg.	6
	Skremerston, vill of - - - Sadberg, Robert Heron of the county of.	*See* Swynhowe, William de -	6
	Smyth', Thomas, of Bolume - - Scolcewell, spring called - - Skelton', Robert de, to John de Kendale, clerk.	*See* Yole, Thomas - - - *See* Lamb, Robert - - - Recognisance (cancelled) - -	6 6 6
	Staynton', John Throstel of - - Shirborne, Henry - - - Shrurcton', William de - - Sadler, Walter - - -	*See* Hoton', John de - - - *See* Lewyn, John - - - *See* Lewyn, John - - -	6 6 6
	Segefeld, John de Henley, parson of the church of.	*See* Chaumbre, Simon de la -	6
	Sconacle, Richard de, and Alice his wife.	Acknowledge certain land called Cuntslate, parcel of the manor of Trefford, to be holden of the Lord Bishop in capite, notwithstanding it had appeared by Inquisition that the same was holden by Isabella Tempest as of her manor of Trefford; and the said Richard did homage and fealty for the same, and paid his relief.	6
	Scorour, Henry, of Redeworth -	Has enrolled a charter whereby Robert the son of Anatilla de Redeworth', granted to William the son of Simon de Neubiggyng, and Elizabeth his daughter, a messuage and land in Redeworth', with remainder to the heirs of the said Elizabeth, and reversion to the heirs of the said William. The seal of the charter was suddenly broken in Court when it was delivered to the Council for inspection.	No date.
	Shaldeford, Richard Tod of - - Seton', Isabella, wife of Thomas Porter of.	*See* Tod, Richard - - - *See* Elmeden', Avice, wife of Thomas de.	6
	Sayer, William - - - - - Seton, Joan, the wife of John son of Laurence de, the younger.	*See* Karrowe, John de, deceased - *See* Karrowe, John de, deceased -	6 6
9 d'	Shotton', lands, &c. in - - - Shaldeford, Richard Tod of - - Seton, Thomas de, knight, Isabella widow of.	*See* Karrowe, John de, deceased - *See* Elmeden', Thomas de - -	6 6
	Shotton, rent, land, &c., in - - Sausten', Richard - - - Sumpter, William - - -	*See* Hoton, Gilbert de - -	6
	Seton', John de Karrowe of - - Sayer, William, a minor - - Sadberg, lands, &c. in - - - Sadberg, John Willson' of - -	*See* Chevyngton', John de - - Pardoned for the death of Robert Coke. *See* Wyke, John de - - -	6 6 6
10	Sengefeld, William de, of Hamsterly - Southkirke in Cokerynston, Geoffrey vicar of the church of.	*See* Clayeroft, John - - - *See* Gourley, William de - - *See* Vavasour, William - -	7 7 7
	Stubbes, John del - - - - Seton', John de Carrowe of - - Seton Carrowe, lands, &c., in - - Strevelyne, Sir ("dominus") John de	*See* Parok, John son of Adam - *See* Elmeden', Thomas de - - *See* Graystanes, William de, Chaplain.	7 7 7

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No. 3.—Durham Records: Calendar of Roll of Bishop Fordham—*cont.*

Membrane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pontificate.
10	Sadlergate in Durham - - - Schort, John - - - - Sabyniland, land in Acly called - Sadler, John - - - -		
10 d	St. Giles street - - - - Stafford, Thomas de - - - Schorte, John - - - - Schaldford, William de - - -	*See* Graystanes, William de, chaplain	7
	Skelton', Robert de, of Hawethorn, to William de Yarum, clerk.	Recognisance - - - -	7
	Skelton', Robert de - - -	Has grant of the office of coroner of the Ward of Eyrygton' for life.	7
	Sadberg', John de, Peter Dryng and Adam Smyth' of Stranton' to John de Hexham.	Recognisance - - - -	7
	Smyth', Adam of Stranton - - - Strauton', Adam Smyth' of - - -	*See* Sadberg', John de - -	7
	Skirtell', Robert - - - -	Has grant of the office of forester of Qwykham.	7
	Seton', John de Carrowe of - - - Seton' Carrowe, lands, &c., in - - -	*See* Whitworth', de; *also* Porter, Thomas.	7
1	Tulleof, Peter - - - -	*See* Hilton', William de, knight -	1
	Tours, John del, and Thomas son of Thomas de Bradforton', to John Lord Bishop of Durham.	Recognisance - - - -	1
	Tilolp, Peter - - - -	*See* Hilton', William de, knight -	1
3	Thorp, Thomas de - - -	*See* Colynson, Richard - -	2
	Thomas, late Bishop of Durham -	*See* Fulthorp, William de, knight -	1
	Toune, William del, of Billyngham -	Pardoned for the death of John Wedcowe of Billyngham.	3
3 d	Thomas, late Bishop of Durham -	*See* Middelton', John de - -	2
4	Tommeson', Gilbert, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	*See* Halle, John del - - -	
	Tyllyolf, Peter - - - -	Warrant from the King to the Bishop directing seizure of his lands and goods for the satisfaction of debt to John de Neryll' one of the wardens of the Marches on account of robberies on men of Scotland (repeated on m. 6).	8 Ric. II.
4 d	Thoresby, John de - - -	*See* Skelton', Robert de - -	3
4 d & 5 d	Tours, John de - - - -		
4 d & 5 d	Tesdale, John de - - - -	*See* Eure, Ralph de - - -	3
6	Trilleaden, vill, &c., of - - -	*See* Elvett, Gilbert de - -	3
6	Thoresby, John de - - -	*See* Skelton', Robert de - -	3
d	Tesdale, John - - - - -	*See* Eure, Ralph de, knight - -	Pontificate of Walter Skirlaw. 1 Pontificate of John Fordham. 6
7	Taillour, Robert - - - -		
	Taylour, John, of Ravenesholme, clerk	*See* Elmeden', Thomas de - -	4
	Tylleof, Peter - - - -	*See* Hilton, William de, knight -	
7 d	Tribley lands, &c., called - -	*See* Eglin, Gilbert - -	4
	Thikley, Newbiggyng nigh - -	*See* Notyngham, John de - -	4
	Tours, John de - - - -	*See* Nordon', John de - -	4
8	Taddowe, Thomas, and John Custson late farmers of the vill of Durham.	Surrender the farm of the vill of Durham to Ralph de Eure the Steward thereof, who demised the same to William de Shrueton', Henry de Shirburne, and William Kyowe for six years.	5
	Tynemouth, Alan Whitered, vicar of the church of.	*See* Herrygnton', Thomas de - -	5
	Taddowe, John - - - -	*See* Dalton', John de - - -	5
8 d	Taddowe, John de, chaplain, and Richard Hunt to William de Elmeden'.	Recognisance - - - -	5
9	Tebson', Thomas - - - -	*See* Fetherstanhalgh', Richard de -	6
	Thornton in the county of Norham, John Heron of.	*See* Swynhowe, William de - -	6
	Thomesson' Huddesson' of Fogythwait, John.	Pardoned for the death of Thomas Plays of Fogithwait.	6

No. 3.—Durham Records: Calendar of Roll of Bishop Fordham—*cont.*

Membrane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pontificate.
9	Throstel, John, of Staynton' - -	*See* Hoton', John de - - -	6
	Trefford, manor of - -	*See* Sconacle, Richard de - -	6
	Tempest, Isabella - -		
	Tod, Richard, of Shaldeford - -	Pardon for all felonies - -	6
	Tees, Preston upon - - -	*See* Karrowe, John de, deceased -	6
9 d'	Tollard, William - - -	*See* Preshall', (?) Thomas, chaplain	6
	Todd, Richard, of Shaldeford - -	*See* Elmeden', Thomas de - -	6
	Thorpthewleis, land in - -	*See* Hoton, Gilbert de - -	6
	Tees, fishery in the water of -	*See* Hoton, Gilbert de - -	6
10	Tudowe, Thomas de - -		
	Tailliour, Walter - - -	*See* Graystanes, William de, chaplain	7
	Tydde, John - - -		
4d' & 5d'	Umfreville, Robert, son of Thomas de	Pardoned his trespass in acquiring the manor of Farnacres of his father Thomas without the license of the Bishop or his predecessor.	3
10	Utley, Alexander - - -	*See* Perrour, John - - -	7
10	Vavasour, William, son and heir of Henry Vavasour.	Pardoned for alienating the manor of Cokesfeld without license to Geoffrey, vicar of the church of Southkirke in Cokerynton, Thomas Byset of Castelford and John de Yarborgh of Cokerynton'; and the said Geoffrey, Thomas and John are pardoned for acquiring the same. The same Geoffrey, Thomas and John are also pardoned for alienating the same manor without license to Elizabeth widow of the said William Vavasour, and to John de Cressy, William de Erghom, knight, John Constable, knight, William Bothby, knight, Robert de Coumberworth and Hugh de Cressy of Oulecotes; and the same Elizabeth, John, William, John, William, Robert, and Hugh are pardoned for acquiring the same, and the said Elizabeth for receiving the issues thereof.	7
	Vavasour, Henry, William Vavasour son and heir of. Vavasour, William, Elizabeth widow of.	*See* Vavasour, William - -	7
1	Wessington', William de, knight -	*See* Hilton', William de, knight -	1
	Werdale, John de Popham, chief forester of.	*See* Hadhame, John de - -	1
	Westwyk, John de, clerk - -	*See* Merley, William de - -	1
	Westwyk, Hugh de, clerk - -	*See* Chilton, John de - -	1
1 d'	The same - - - -	*See* Fulthorp, Roger de; *also* Preston', John de; *also* Nevill, John de.	1
2	Westwyk, Hugh de - - -	*See* Eure, Ralph de; *also* Kilkenny, Katherine de.	2
	Werdale, forest of - - -		
	Wolsyngham, park of - - -	*See* Eure, Ralph de - - -	2
2 d'	Wermouth, John Hobbesdon' of -		
	Whitworth', John de, to John de Billy	Recognizance - - -	2
3	Welefed, William, and Richard son of Peter de Fery.	Deed of recognizance to William de Hilton, knight.	4 Ric. II.
	Werdale, office of forester of -	*See* Fulthorp, William de, knight -	1
	Wedowe, John, of Billyngham -	*See* Tonne, William del - -	2
3 d'	Westwyk, Hugh de - - -	*See* Eure, Ralph de - - -	2
4 & 5	The same - - - -	*See* Kilkenny, Katherine widow of William de, the younger; *also* Kilkenny, Richard de, the younger.	3
4 & 5	Whitby, Thomas Gray of - -	*See* Gray, Thomas - - -	3
	Whitby, John Scot of - - -	*See* Hale, John del - - -	3
4 d'	Wyndelesdon', John de, of Wyndelesdon', to William de Elmedon', the younger, and John de Kendale, clerk.	Recognizance (cancelled; repeated on m. 4.)	3

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No. 3.—Durham Records: Calendar of Roll of Bishop Fordham—*cont.*

Membrane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pontificate.
4 d'	Wyndelesdon', John de Wyndelesdon' of.	*See* Wyndelesdon', John de -	3
	Wessyngton', William de, knight -	*See* Hilton, William de, knight -	4
4 d' & 5 d'	West Auckland - - - -	*See* Cowlton', Alan de - -	3
6	Waltham, John de, master of the hospital of Shirborne nigh Durham, and the brethren and sisters thereof.	Grant to them of free warren in their demesne lands of Shirborne, Whitwell, Garmondeswra', and Rhebestre.	3
	Whitwell, free warren in - - -	*See* Waltham, John de - -	3
	Whitwell in Scarredale, William de Sutton, parson of the church of.	*See* Bynchestre, Robert de - -	3
	Waltham, John de, master of the hospital of Shirborne nigh Durham, and the brethren and sisters thereof.	*See* Nevill', John de - - -	3
6 d'	Wessyngton', William de, knight -	*See* Hilton, William de, knight -	4
	The same - - -	*See* Lumley, Ralph de, knight -	Pontificate of Walter Skirlaw. 1 Pontificate of John Fordham.
7	Wright, John, of Sneton' - -	*See* Elmeden', Thomas de - -	4
	Westwyk, Hugh de, clerk - -	*See* Killynthale, John de - -	4
	Wright, Gilbert - - -	Directed to arrest carpenters and sawyers and engage them upon repair of the castles and other fortalices of the Royal liberty, as a protection against the Scots; the carpenters and sawyers of the Prior of Durham, John de Nevill and Ralph de Lumley excepted.	4
	Wessyngton, William de, knight -	*See* Hilton, William de, knight -	4
7 & 7 d'	Wyke, John - - - -	Has grant of a messuage and land in Bradliston'.	4
7 d'	Woddeside, lands, &c., called -	*See* Eglin, Gilbert - - -	4
	Wyke, John - - - -	Has grant of the custody of the lands, &c., late of Goscelin Surtees the younger, during the minority of Ralph his son and heir.	4
	Wermuth', John Hobbeson' of -	*See* Hobbeson', John - -	4
	Were - - - -	*See* Eure, Ralph de, knight -	4
	West Auckland, land, &c., in - -	*See* Betonneson', John - -	4
8	Whitlewed, Alan, vicar of the church of Tynemouth.	*See* Heryngton', Thomas de - -	5
	Wirnale, John de, the younger -	By the bail of John de Fulthorp' of the county of York, Ralph Beaufere, William de Blaykeston and Gilbert de Huton' of the county of Durham, he has committed to him the lands, &c., late of John de Sadberg in Gretham which had been seised into the Bishop's hands by his escheator; to hold till the right thereto shall be decided by the Court.	5
	Watson Smyth, John, of Durham Waterman, Gilbert - - - - Westwyk, Hugh de - - - -	*See* Darcy, Margaret widow of John	5
9	Whitworth', John de - - -	Deed enrolled between "Monsieur" Ralph de Lomley, John de Whitworth, and John de Berryngton monk of Durham concerning charters, &c., made to the Priory of Durham of lands in Whitworth and Wedome, and dealings with the said lands, contingent upon payment of a sum of money by the said John de Whitworth.	6
	Whitworth, lands in - - - -	*See* Whitworth, John de - -	6
	Wedome, lands in - - - -		
	Whitworth', John de, to Thomas de Elmeden'.	Recognizance - - - -	6
	The same, Alice wife of - - -	*See* Elmeden', Avice, wife of Thomas de.	6
9 d'	Wessyngton, William de, knight -	*See* Hilton', William de, knight -	6

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No. 3.—Durham Records: Calendar of Roll of Bishop Fordham—*cont.*

Membrane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pontificate.
9 d'	Wardale, chief forester of Wyks, John de, the Bishop's chamberlain.	*See* Hall', William of Has grant of, the custody of the lands, &c., and marriage of William Sayer a minor, cousin and heir of John de Karrowe of Seton.	6 6
	Wardale, forest of	*See* Morley, Richard de	7
10	Williamson', John, heir of John Williamson' of Sadberg, deceased.	*See* Clayroft, John	7
	Wessyngton', William de, knight	*See* Claxton', Thomas de	7
	Whitworth, John de, to Thomas de Rimeden'.	Recognisance	7
	Wessyngton', William de, knight, William Gourley, and William Mortymer, to J. Bishop of Durham.	Recognisance	7
	The same William, William, and William, and John Catlynson', to J. Bishop of Durham.	Recognisance	7
	West Brandon, manor of Wode, Thomas de, esq., the executors of the will of.	*See* Rodeshough, Agnes widow of "dominus" Hugh.	
	Wessyngton', William de, knight Whikham, land in Westmerynston', land, &c., in Wyndilston, John de Wolveston', land, &c., in Whittenman, Robert	*See* Pacok, John son of Adam	7
		See Graystanes, William de, chaplain	7
10 d'	Wulf, Walter	Pardoned for the death of William Huchonessow'.	7
	Wardale, forest of	*See* Nevill', John, "dominus" de	7
	Whitworth', John de and Hugh de Burynghill, to Ralph de Eure, knight.	Recognisance	7
	Whitworth', John de, and Thomas Porter, to Ralph de Eure, knight.	Recognisance	7
	Whitworth', John de, and Alice his wife, one of the heirs of John de Carrowe, of Seton'.	Have pardon for alienations of the said John of lands, &c., in the vill of Seton Carrowe, without license.	7
8 d'	Yarum, William	Appointed clerk of the Chancery	2
8	York, John Grayneeby of York, John de Fulthorp of the county of.	*See* Elynson, John *See* Wursale, John de	5 5
9	Yole, Thomas	Pardoned for the death of Thomas Smyth' of Bolume.	6
	Yonge, Robert, of Hamsterley	*See* Gourley, William de	7
10	Yarburgh, John de, of Cokerynston	*See* Vavasour, William	7
	Yvele, vill of	*See* Rodeshough, Agnes widow of "dominus" Hugh.	7
10 d'	Yarum, William de, clerk	*See* Skelton', Robert de	7

Prepared and examined by
(Signed) JOSEPH BURTT.

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No. 4.—Duchy of Lancaster: Calendar of Rolls of the Chancery of the County Palatine.

1. Roll of Fines, Letters Close and Patent, and Charters of the Fourth Year of the Palatinate (*Ducatûs*) of Henry Duke of Lancaster, in the 29th Year of the Reign of King Edward III. (Class xxv.—A 2 b.)

De Anno Quarto Ducatûs.

1. For William de Heskayth, ch'r. Exemplification of the record and process of a presentment made before the justices of pleas at Preston. Richard de Aghton against Roger Bondesson and John Stelle of Hughforde, for fishing at Le Wyk in le Northmeles. Defendants pleaded that the place called le Wyk in le Northmeles is a certain water, parcel of Merton Mere, which is held "pro indiviso" between William de Heskayth, ch'r., Thomas de Litherlond, the Prior of Burscogh, the Abbot of Cokersand, and Richard de Aghton in right of his wife Catherine, and others, and that they caught the fish in the said water by order of William de Heskayth as in his right and as his fishermen. A verdict was given for the Defendants.
Witness the Duke, at Preston, 10th March.

2. Fines paid to the Duke.
John son of Richard de Haconeshoe. For a writ of Assize of Novel Disseisin, concerning tenements in Hamelton.
Thomas son of Richard de Bradshagh. For a like writ, concerning tenements in Perbald.
William Jerrard and his wife Johanna. For a like writ, concerning the manor of Assheton in Makerfield, with appurtenances.
Peter Jerrard and his wife Catharine. For a like writ, concerning the moiety of the manor of Wyndhull and the fourth part of the manor of Raynhull.
William Careles, ch'r. For a like writ, concerning the manors of Torbok, and Walshwhithull, and 45 acres of land in Wrightynton and Copphull and the fourth part of the manor of Dalton.
William Laurence. For a writ, concerning 6 messuages, 107 acres of land, and 4 acres 1 rood of meadow in Thorneton, Laton Magna and Parva, the moiety of the manor of Ribleton, and the fourth part of the manor of Assheton, near Preston.
Henry de Ditton. For a writ concerning tenements in Ditton.
William de Excestre, parson of the church of Crofton. For a writ de Compositione by pledge of William de Heskeryth, ch'r.
John Culpepir. For a writ of Assize of Novel Disseisin, concerning tenements in Maincestre.

3. For William de Heghfeld, and his heirs for ever. Grant by the Duke of 28 acres of land in Salford Waste, with the reserve rent of 14*s.* per annum; and, if the land should hereafter be built upon, the tenants and inhabitants to do suit at the Lord's Mill of Salford. Witness the Duke, at Preston, 15th April.
For Thomas de Strangwas. Grant as above of 10 acres at 5*s.* rent.
For Geoffrey del Oldfeld. Grant as above, of 6 acres at 3*s.* rent.
For Richard de Lister. Grant as above of 4 acres at 2*s.* rent.
For Roger, son of Thomas. Grant as above of 6 acres at 3*s.* rent.
For John, son of Peter. Grant as above of 6 acres at 3*s.* rent.
For Richard de Pennulton. Grant as above of 6 acres at 3*s.* rent.
For John son of Adam le Wright. Grant as above of 1 acre at 6*s.* rent.
Total 63 acres.
(Cancelled because all the same tenements are leased by the Duke's Charter, to John de Radeclif.)

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No. 4.—Duchy of Lancaster: Calendar of Chancery Rolls—*continued.*

4. Fine paid to the Duke.
   Cecilia Daughter of William de Okulshagh. For a writ of "Pone," concerning an agreement between Cecilia Daughter of William de Okulshagh and Hugh de Ince.

5. Richard de Walton, the Duke's approver of the parts of Blackburneshire. Grant by the Duke of a messuage, and 53½ acres of land in the towns of Colne and Merclesden, formerly held by Richard, son of John Hobson, and Richard Fitz William, by custom of the manor and castle of Clithero. Two messuages and 40 acres of land called Wakersale and Northmanhil. 25 acres, 1½ rood, of waste in the town of Merclesden, improved in the time of Queen Isabella, late lady of the manor and castle of Clithero. 17½ acres also improved, and formerly held by Robert of Merclesden, by custom of the said manor and castle. 19½ acres of improved waste within Trouden Chase. 17 acres, and three roods of the improved waste in the town of Colne, and 9½ acres there called Trouden Mithum;—to the said Richard de Walton for his life, at an annual rent for all services, with remainder to John, son of Alice de Rossendale, and the heirs of his body.
   Witness the Duke, at Preston, 14th May.

6. Fines paid to the Duke.
   John de Radeclif, parson of the church of Bury. For a writ concerning 1 messuage and 80 acres of land in Assheton-under-Line.
   Robert de Legh, and Matilda his wife. For a like writ concerning the moiety of the manor of Flixton, except 1 messuage, 19 acres, and 1 rood, in the same moiety.
   Clarissa de Bolton. For an Assize of Novel Disseisin, concerning tenements in Neuton in Makerfeld and Walton in the Dale.
   Robert de Legh, and Matilda his wife. For a writ concerning the manor of Ordeshale.
   John de Plessington. For an Assize of Novel Disseisin, concerning tenements in Gairstang.
   Agnes Daughter of Adam de Dokesbury. For a like Assize concerning tenements in Dokesbury.
   Richard, son of Gilbert de Halsale. For a writ concerning the manor of Ayntre, except 1 messuage, 6½ oxgangs, and 30 acres of land, 3*s.* 3*d.* rent, and 1 mill in the same manor.
   John Daudison, of Ditton, and Johanna his wife. For a writ concerning the manor of Dounelitherlond.
   Thomas le Molyneux. For a writ concerning tenements in Laton Magna, in Amounderness.
   John, son of John de Copbull. For an Assize of Novel Disseisin, concerning tenements in Worthington.
   John, son of Laurence de Thorneton. For a writ concerning 1 messuage, 48 acres of land, and two acres of meadow in Stalmyn.
   Geoffrey de Werbarton, senior, chr'. For an Assize of Novel Disseisin, concerning tenements in Perbald.
   Roger de Wakerlee. For a writ concerning 1 messuage, 160 acres of land, and 10 acres of wood in Maincestre.
   Adam de Briddestwysell. For an Assize of Novel Disseisin, concerning tenements in Hapton.
   John de Assheton-under-Line. Half a mark for a writ de "Attincta."
   Robert, son of Robert de Holand. For a writ, concerning the manor of Netherkellet, and the Bailiwick of the Serjeantcy of the wapentake of Lonesdale.
   Gilbert, son of William de Urmeston. For a writ concerning 5 messuages, 50 acres of land, 6 acres of meadow, and 40 acres of wood in Westelegh.

De Anno Quarto Ducatûs. (In tergo.)

1. Recognizances of debts.
   Otho de Halsale, and Richard de Rixton, to John de Radeclif, and John de Assheton, and others. 100 marks.
   John son of Adam de Claxton, to Sir Adam de Hoghton, knight. 17 marks.
   Otho de Halsale, to the duke. 40 marks.

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No. 4.—Duchy of Lancaster: Calendar of Chancery Rolls—*continued.*

2. Geoffrey de Langholt, and Robert de Gikelleswyk of Tadcastre, for the Abbot and convent of Sallay. License from the Duke to aliene in mortmain, 3 messuages, 42 acres of land, and 4 acres of meadow in Bradeford, in Bouland, within the demesne of Bouland, held of the Duke in socage by fealty and service of 10*s.* per annum, as appears by the inquisition taken before the Steward of Bouland by the Duke's command, and returned before the same Duke and his Council. Witness the Duke, at Preston, 18th September.

3. For Adam de Hoghton. Acquitance of serving on juries, assizes, recognizances, &c., for life. Witness the Duke, at Preston, 18th September.

4. For John de Haverington of Farleton. Lease for term of ten years of the manor of Horneby, with the demesne and all appurtenances (with the exception only of the custody of the castle, and the deer of the park there, and the free chase of Rebrundale, and all knight's fees, advowsons of churches and escheats). Witness the Duke, at Preston, 14th Sept.

5. For Matthew de Southeworth. Pardon of a debt of 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* which had been due to the Duke's father, Henry Earl of Lancaster.
Witness the Duke, at Preston, 14th Sept.

6. For John de Dyneley, and the heirs of his body. Grant by the Duke of the manor of Donnum, (Downham) with appurtenances (except a rent of 1*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* from the free tenants and their reliefs and services in the same manor), to hold by homage and fealty, and the 4th part of knight's fee, and the service of 12*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.* per annum, and 2*s.* for the ward of Lancaster Castle.
Witness the Duke, at Preston, 22nd September.

7. For the King. The Duke's precept to John Cokayn, Thomas de Arderne, John de Alnetham, and William de Etheleston, to levy in the duchy (*county Palatine*) of Lancaster the remainder of the aid granted by parliament to King Edward III., to knight his eldest son, according to the tenor of the King's mandate within recited. Witness the Duke, at Lancaster, 18th November.
Mandate to the sheriff of Lancaster to aid and assist the said John and the rest in the premises. Witnessed, as above.

8. Nicholas le Botiller, ch'r., to the Duke. Recognizance of a debt of 100*s.*
Acknowledgment of the payment of the same.

9. William de Stoklegh, to Avicia de Bretargh. Enrolment of the deed of William de Stoklegh, being a grant and surrender of the 3rd part of the manor of Huyton with appurtenances, which he held for term of his life, with remainder to the said Avicia and her heirs and assigns.
Dated at Preston, 29 Edw. III.

10. Alice, widow of William Lawrence, and others, to the Duke. Recognizance of a debt.
Acknowledgment of the payment of the same.

Roll from the Fourth to the Eleventh Year (*Ducatûs*) of Henry Duke of Lancaster, from A.D. 1355 (29 Edw. III.) to A.D. 1361 (35 Edw. III.). (Class xxv.—A 3*.)

1. For William del Hegbfeld, and the heirs of his body. Grant of 23 acres of waste in Salford, with a reserved rent of 11*s.* 6*d.* to the said William and the heirs of his body, with remainder in failure of heir to Thomas Strangwys.
Witness Henry de Walton, archdeacon of Richmond, lieutenant of the duchy, at Lancaster, 10th March.

2. For Richard de Aynesargh, of Liverpool, and the heirs of his body. Grant of a messuage with appurtenances in Castelatrete, Liverpool, which formerly belonged to Benedict le Stedemen, late constable of Liverpool Castle, at 4*s.* rent per annum, and by such services as the other tenants of the said town do for their messuages.
Witness H. de Walton, lieut. of the duchy, at Lancaster, 8th May.

3. For Henry le Norreys, of Speek, and his heirs for ever. Grant of free warren in all his demesne lands of Speek within the duchy, unless they be within the metes of the Duke's forest. Witness, as above, 24th March.

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No. 4.—Duchy of Lancaster: Calendar of Chancery Rolls—*continued.*

4. For John, son of Adam del Monkes, of Blakebork. Grant of the wardship of the lands and tenements late of Henry de Croft, deceased, in the Duke's hands by reason of the minority of John son of Roger de Croft, the cousin and heir. Witness, as above, 24th March.

5. Fines paid to the Duke.
   Nicholas de Kighlay and Johanna his wife. For a writ of Assize of Novel Disseisin, concerning tenements in Hopton.
   John, son of Nicholas de Tildeslegh. For a like writ, concerning tenements in Tildeslegh.
   Alesia, daughter of Robert son of John de Ditton, and her sister Emma. For a like writ, concerning tenements in Ditton near Torbok.
   Roger de Chisenhale. For a writ, concerning 3 messuages, 1 mill, 60 acres of land, 4 of meadow, and 6 of turbary, with appurtenances in Chorlegh.

6. For John de Perburn. Letters of protection while abroad with the Duke in the King's service. Witness the Duke, at Lancaster, 3rd July.

   For Edmund Laurence,
   John de Tarleton, of Liverpool,
   Robert, son of John de Haverington, of Farleton,
   William le Calfe, of Bolde,
   Adam de Hoghton,
   William de Skargill, ch'r.,
   Roger son of Roger de Pilkynton.
   } Similar letters of protection, and of the same date.

7. For Roger, son of Roger de Pilkynton. License to have his attornies for all pleas or complaints moved for or against him in any of the duchy courts while absent with the Duke in the King's service. Witness, as above.

8. For John Cokayn, Roger de Faryngton, William Careles, and Robert Prestecote. Justices assigned to keep the statute of weights and measures as appears in the commission enrolled in the 3rd year.
   Witness H. de Walton, at Preston, 4th September.

   Mandate to the sheriff to aid and assist in the premises.

9. For the King. Writ of "Diem clausit extremum" directed to John de Haverington the uncle, Henry de Greystoke, clerk, and John Cokayne, to inquire what lands John de Rigmayden (who held by knight's service of the fees of William de Couey, then in the King's hands), died, seised of in his demesne as of fee in the duchy of Lancaster, according to the tenor of the King's mandate to the Duke of Lancaster or his chancellor.
   Witness H. de Walton, at Lancaster, 20th July.

   Mandate to the sheriff to assist in the premises.

10. For John Cokayn, Roger de Faryngton, John de Haverynpton, Richard de Radeclif, William de Radeclif, Robert de Syngleton, and Robert de Prestecote. Justices assigned to keep the statute of servants, artificers, &c., within the duchy of Lancaster. Witness H. de Walton, at Preston, 1st August.

    Mandate to the sheriff to assist in the premises.

11. For Thomas de Abnay. Exemplification of the record and process of an assize of Mort Dancestre, between Thomas de Abnay of the High Peak and Thurstan de Holand of Salfordshire, summoned by the Duke's writ in the third year of the duchy and returned before him and his chancery, concerning the fourth part of the manor of Denton subtus Douneshagh.
    Witness H. de Walton, at Preston, 28th September.

12. Fines paid to the Duke.
    John de Eccleston. For a writ concerning 7 messuages, 30 acres of land, 30 of turbary, and 16 of pasture in Raynhill.
    Robert son of Robert de Rustune. For a writ concerning the manor of Rustune near Harewode.
    William de Kirkeby, of Wrightyngton. For a writ concerning the fourth part of the manor of Wrightyngton (except 10 acres of land 6 acres of meadow and 20s. rent in the said fourth part).
    Roger de Hegheleghes. For a writ de Conspiratione against Robert le Dane, Robert de Grenecacres, and Henry de Crompton.

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No. 4.—Duchy of Lancaster: Calendar of Chancery Rolls—*continued.*

Nicholas, son of Adam de Briddestwysell. For a writ concerning 3 messuages, 50 acres of land, 20 acres of meadow, and four of wood, the fourth part of a mill, and 5*s.* rent in Hirstewode and Worsthorne.

John Beaufrount. For a writ concerning the manor of Stalmyn.

Roger, son of Roger de Hulton. For a writ of Assize of Novel Disseisin, concerning tents in Hulton and Westhalghton.

Alice de Workeslegh. For a writ concerning a debt of 100 marks.

Robert, son of William de Walton. For a writ concerning 3 messuages, 33 acres of land, and 10*s.* of rent in Walton, near Derby (*West Derby*).

18. For the King. Mandate to John Haverynton, the elder, Nicholas le Botiler, and John de Kirkeby, to review and equip all the men-at-arms within the duchy, and 300 archers, 100 horse, and 200 foot, in addition to the 200 ordered by the King, and to dispatch them to Newcastle-upon-Tyne to be ready to march with the King against the Scots.
Witness the Duke, at Preston, 29th December.

14. For the King. Mandate to Henry de Haydok, clerk, Richard de Radeclif, and Robert de Prestecote to execute the King's command addressed to the Duke or his chancellor of the duchy, relative to the alienations, concealments, &c., made of the possessions of Lancaster Priory, which was taken into the King's hands, together with other alien priories, by reason of the war with France.
Witness the Duke, at Preston, 12th November.

15. Geoffry de Wrightyngton, the Duke's "vallettus." Appointed to the office of escheator of the duchy during pleasure, at a salary of 100*s.* per annum.
Witness the Duke, at Preston, 2nd March.

By the Duke's letters under the seal which is called "signet."
Mandate to the Archbishops, &c., of the said duchy to be answerable to the said Geoffry as escheator in all things touching that office. Witness, as above.
Like mandate to the sheriff of Lancaster to assist in the premises as often as required.

Mandate to Alan de Raynford, late escheator of the duchy, to give up the rolls, memoranda, &c.

16. Gilbert de Haydok and John Baret. Assigned to inquire into the conduct of the bailiffs of the wapentake of (*West*) Derbyshire for taking bribes of the archers equipped for the King's service, who had received wages both from the King and Duke and yet after all refused to attend, &c. Witness, as above.
Richard de Radeclif and William de Radeclif. Assigned to inquire as above for the wapentakes of Blackburnshire and Salfordshire.
John de Haverynton, Adam de Hoghton, Nicholas le Botiller. Assigned to inquire as above for the wapentakes of Lonesdale, Amunderneesse, and Leylondshire.

Mandate to the sheriff to aid and assist in the premises.

17. John Cokayn, William de Blaby, and John de Keyghton. Justices assigned to hear and determine all manner of trespasses within the duchy.
Witness the Duke, at Preston, 28th March.

Mandate to the sheriff of the duchy to aid in the premises.

18. For Thomas de Brounlawe, Parker. Lease for the term of eight years of the herbage of Musbury park, at 8 marks rent per annum.
Witness the Duke, at Preston, 8th April.

19. For the Prioress of Seton. Grant of the hospital of St. Leonard of Lancaster in pure and perpetual alms, to be annexed to the priory of Seton, if with consent of the burgesses of Lancaster. Witness, as above, 1st April.

20. Fines paid to the Duke.
Margery, widow of Robert de Fairclogh. For a writ concerning the eighth part of the manor of Shenynton, except 100 acres of land in the same manor.
John de la More, of Liverpool, and others. For a writ concerning a debt of 48*l.*

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No. 4.—Duchy of Lancaster: Calendar of Chancery Rolls—*continued.*

21. For Henry, son of Nicholas de Bury, of Keverdelegh. Pardon of the suit of peace pertaining to the Duke against the said Henry, for an assault upon Richard Hickson, of Bretlond, at Farneworth.
Witness the Duke, at Preston, 4th May.

22. Roger de Etheleston. Appointed keeper of the forests of Amounderness and Lonsdale, at a salary of 60*s.* per annum. Witness, as above, 26th May.
By letters of Privy Seal.

23. For Sir Robert de Langton, knight, and John de Wynewyk, parson of the church of Wigan. The King having granted to Sir Robert de Langton, knight, and his heirs, the advowson of the church of Wigan, the Duke, at the request of John de Wynewyke, clerk, ratifies the King's grant, and releases all right and claim to the advowson of the same church.
Witness, as above, 18th May.
By letters of Privy seal.

24. Fines paid to the Duke.
Hugh de Wynstanlegh. For a writ concerning 4 messuages and 60 acres of land in Pemberton and Orrell.
Richard, son of Margaret de Katerall. For a writ concerning 1 messuage, 1 toft, 20 acres of land, 3 of meadow, 60 of pasture, and 2 of wood in Gosenargh.
John, son of John de Aynesworth. For a writ of Assize of Novel Disseisin, concerning tenements in Midelton near Chatherton.
Henry, son of Margery de Radecliff. For a writ de "Attincta."
John, son of Robert de Dalton, ch'r. For a writ concerning the manor of Hacongeshow, except 1 messuage and 14 acres of land in the same manor.

25. For Hugh, son of Robert, son of Henry de Fasakerlegh. Letters of protection while staying with the Duke's suite in the parts of Brittany in the King's service. Witness the Duke, at Preston, 14th July.
Roger de Orell, junior, John de Perburne. } Like letters of protection.

ANNO SEPTIMO DUCATÛS.

26. Fines paid to the Duke.
Adam de Whetelay and his wife Emma, and Hugh Banastre. For a writ of Assize of Novel Disseisin, concerning tenements in Longetre, Hepay, and Dokesbury.
William de Lindelay and William Ayglad, chaplain. For a writ concerning 2 messuages, 66 acres of land, 14 acres of meadow, and 40 acres of wood in Great Penhulton.
Richard Nowel. For a writ concerning 4 messuages, 80 acres of land, 40 acres of meadow, 8 acres of wood, and the moiety of a mill in Great Merley.
Richard de Hewode. For a writ of Assize of Novel Disseisin, concerning tenements in Bury and Middilton.
William del Fere, of Barton, chaplain. For a writ concerning 1 messuage, 1 mill, 56 acres of land, and 4 acres of meadow in Penhulton, in Salfordshire.

27. For Richard de Wyndill. Grant of 24 acres of land and turbary, with appurtenances in Salford, for term of life, at 12*s.* rent per annum.
Witness the Duke, at Preston, 1st March.

28. For Thomas de Davenport. Grant of the wardship of the lands and tenements late of Robert le Grosvenour, deceased, in Mabonesfrith, in county of Stafford, in the Duke's hands, by reason of the minority of Robert, the cousin and heir.
Witness the Duke, at Preston, 19th January.

29. Fines paid to the Duke.
Richard de Mulngate, chaplain, of Maincestre. For a writ of Assize of Novel Disseisin, concerning tenements in Westelegh.
Robert de Legh and Matilda his wife. For a writ of "Post Disseisinam," concerning the moiety of a mill, with appurtenances in Flixton, sued against John de Radeclif.

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No. 4.—Duchy of Lancaster: Calendar of Chancery Rolls—*continued*.

William, son of John le Wright, of Baylegh. For a writ de Forma Donationis (*Formedon*), concerning 1 messuage, 80 acres of land, 20 acres of pasture, 20 acres of wood, and 6 acres of turbary in Wytton.

Hawisia, widow of Richard de Hallum, William de Rypon, and Richard del Ford. For a writ concerning 11 messuages, with appurtenances in Werryngton.

William le Botiller, of Werryngton, ch'r., and Elizabeth his wife. For an assize concerning tenements in Werryngton, Sonky, Penketh, Bartonwood, and Laton.

30. For the King. Mandate to William de Horneby and Richard de Tounlay to collect and levy the 10th and 15th within the duchy of Lancaster to the King's use, according to the tenor of the King's mandate within recited.
Witness the Duke, at Preston, 12th August (anno 7 ducatûs).

Mandate to the sheriff to aid and assist in the premises.

31. Fines paid to the Duke.
John de Haydok. For a writ of Assize of Novel Disseisin, concerning tenements in Laton, Great Merton, and Bispham near Carleton.
Witness, as above, 20th August.

And for a like writ, concerning tenements in Werryngton, Great Sonky, Atherton, Westlegh, Pynynton, Bold, Lydeyate, Thorneton near Sefton, Culchith, Tildesleyh, Glasebrok, Bedeford, Halsale, Wynchull, and Ince near Crosseby. Witness, as above.

Richard de Knoll and Laurence Noel. For a writ of Dedimus Potestatem, concerning 3 messuages and 2 acres of land, with appurtenances in Ince Blundell.

32. For Hugh le Machon, of Adburgham. Pardon of the suit of peace pertaining to the Duke against the said Hugh and others, indicted for breaking into the house of John Tillesone, of Chorlegh, at Chorlegh, &c.
Witness the Duke, at Preston, 4th October.

Anno Octavo Ducatûs.

33. Fines paid to the Duke.
Thomas del Bothe, of Barton. For a writ concerning 1 messuage, 160 acres of land, 10 acres of meadow, and 30 acres of wood, with appurtenances in Brudeford in Maincestre.

John de Brereworth. For a writ of Assize of Novel Disseisin, concerning tenements in Caterale and Gosenargh.

John Mauldesone. For a writ of Assize of Novel of Disseisin, concerning tenements in Chepyn.

William, son of John de Merklesden. As above concerning tenements in Great Merklesden and Penkhull.

John de Catherton, of Ellale. As above, concerning tenements in Ellale.

John de Brereworth. For a writ de Ingressu, concerning tenements in Wrighynton.

Roger del Stanyhurst, of Ormskirk. For a writ of Dedimus Potestatem, concerning tenements in Lathum.

34. For John de Wynewyk, parson of the church of Wigan. Mandate to Thomas de Seton, Henry de Haydok, John Cokeyn, John de Moubray, Richard de Radeclif, and Roger de Faryngton, justices, assigned to try certain malefactors against whom John de Wynewyk, lord of the town of Wigan, had laid a complaint touching the hindrance of his bailiffs in the performance of their duties. Witness the Duke, at Preston, 8th July.

Mandate to the sheriff of the duchy (*county Palatine*) to assist in the premises. Witness as above.

35. Fines paid to the Duke.
Catharine, daughter of Thomas del Bothe. For a writ de "Conventione," concerning 6 messuages and 70 acres of land in Culchith.

Roger la Warre, ch'r. For a writ concerning the manor of Maincestre and the advowsons of the churches of Maincestre and Assheton.

John, son of Adam, son of Robert de Chippyn, and Cecily, widow of Henry le Wright. For a writ concerning 2 messuages, 40 acres of land, 20 acres of meadow, and 16*s.* rent in Chippyn.

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No. 4.—Duchy of Lancaster: Calendar of Chancery Rolls—*continued.*

William, son of Robert de Radeclif. For a writ concerning the third part of the manor of Eggeworth.

Hugh de Walay and Letitia his wife. For a writ concerning 6 messuages, 10 acres of land, and 7*s.* rent in Liverpool.

Henry, son of John Gowyn. For a writ concerning 1 messuage and 60 acres of land in Penhulton, in Salfordshire.

Richard, son of Richard de Culchith. For a writ de Conventione, concerning the manors of Culchith and Hyndelegh, except 6 messuages and 60 acres of land in the said manor of Culchith.

36. For Alan de Raynford. Lease for the term of 10 years of the herbage of the park of Crokstath, at a rent of 5 marks per annum.
Witness the Duke, at Preston, 28th July (anno 8).

37. Fines paid to the Duke.
Robert de Legh and Matilda his wife. For a writ concerning the moiety of the manor of Flixton.
Adam de Kenyan. For a writ concerning tenements in Kenyan.

38. For Lambert le Kieu. Grant for term of life of the herbage of the "Fossatum" of Lancaster Castle, and of a certain place called le Bernyard in the town of Lancaster. Witness the Duke, at Preston, 1st September (anno 8).

39. For Adam de Kenyan. Acquittance of serving as juror or the office of eschentor, coroner, or bailiff. Witness as above, 1st December (anno 8).

40. For John Baret. Release of rent for his lands held of the Duke in the towns of Derby, Liverpool, and Everton, and elsewhere within the duchy.
Witness as above, 3rd July (anno 7).

41. Fine paid to the Duke.
William de Walton. For a writ de Conventione, concerning the manor of Huyton.

42. For John de Ethelestone. Pardon of the suit of peace pertaining to the Duke against the said John, indicted for extorting money, and other offences.
Witness as above, 8th December (anno 8).

43. For Adam de Skylyngcorne. Lease for term of six years of the Fishery in the river Ribble at the town of Penwortham with the demesne meadows in the same town at six marks rent per annum.
Witness the Duke, at Preston, 8th December (anno 8).

44. For William del Twys. Pardon of the suit of peace pertaining to the Duke against the said William indicted for divers transgressions.
Witness as above, 20th October (anno 8).

45. Fines paid to the Duke.
William Gerard and Johanna his wife. For a writ concerning tenements in Barnhull.
Beatrice widow of Thomas de Wight. For a writ of Assize of Novel Disseisin concerning tenements in Hyndelegh.
Thomas del Bothe. For a writ de Conventione concerning 1 messuage, 160 acres of land, and 30 acres of wood in Maincestre.

Anno Nono Ducatûs.

46. Richard de Wilughby, Thomas de Seton, John Moubray, John Cokeyn, Henry de Haydok, and Roger Farynton. Appointed Justices in Eyre for the pleas of the forest of the duchy of Lancaster.
Witness the Duke, at Preston, 24th January (anno 8).

47. Precept to the sheriff to make proclamation for holding the sessions, and to summon all persons accustomed to come, to be before the said justices, at Preston on the 2nd Monday in Lent.
Witness as above, 26th January (anno 8).

48. For John de Grelle. Pardon for all trespasses of vert and venison committed in the forests of the duchy.
Witness the Duke, at Liverpool Castle, 20th April (anno 9).

49. For Otho de Halsale. Grant of free warren in all his demesne lands of Halsale and Rynacres within the duchy, unless they be within the metes of the Duke's forest. Witness as above, 26th April (anno 9).

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No. 4.—Duchy of Lancaster: Calendar of Chancery Rolls—*continued.*

50. For Robert, son of Nicholas de Holden. Lease for term of life of the herbage called Veden and Mufden at 15*s.* rent per annum. Witness, as above.

51. For Ranulph de Dacre, parson of the church of Prestecote and others Pardon of trespasses done within the forest of the duchy.
Witness, as above, 2nd April, anno 9.

52. For William de Liverpool. Grant of an annual rent of 20*s.* payable to the said William for term of life out of the manor of West Derby.
Witness, as above, 20th April, anno 9.

53. For William de Liverpool. License to take two cartloads "gorstorum" weekly from Toxstath Park, for 12*d.* rent per annum.
Witness the Duke, at Liverpool Castle, 26th April, anno 9.

54. For William de Halton, chaplain. Pardon for all trespasses done in the forest of the duchy. Witness the Duke, at Preston, 4th May, anno 9.

55. William son of William Cobynson and others. Pardon for a trespass done in Toxstath Park in the forest of the duchy.
Witness the Duke, at Liverpool Castle, 21st April, anno 9.

56. For Roger and William de Boton. Pardon for trespasses done in the Speek within the forest of the duchy.
Witness the Duke, at Liverpool Castle, 6th April, anno 9.

57. For Adam Bonde, late servant of Richard de Radeclif. Pardon of the suit of peace against the said Adam indicted for certain offences before the Justices assigned to keep the statute of servants and laborers, &c., within the duchy.
Witness the Duke, at Preston, 29th June, anno 9.

For Ralph de Fynays. A similar pardon.

58. Fines paid to the Duke.
Robert de Gryffin. For a writ de "Conventione" concerning 6 messuages, 4 oxgangs, and 8 acres of land, and 60 acres of meadow, in Gosnargh and Wodeplumpton.
Henry de Trafford. For a like writ concerning 80 acres of land, and 4 acres of meadow, with appurtenances in Barton near Eccles.
Richard de Aghton and Catherine his wife. For a like writ concerning 5½ messuages, 18 acres, and 3¾ oxgangs of land, in Hurleton, Scaresbrek, Thistelton, and Barton near Halsele, and the moiety of the manor of Northmedes.
William de Fernars, chivaler. For a writ de Forma Donationis (*Formedon*) concerning 6 messuages, 140 acres of land, 10 acres of meadow, 40 acres of wood, 10 acres of pasture, and 10 acres of heath in Chorlegh.
Thomas Moure. For a like writ concerning 1 messuage, 64 acres of land and 1 acre of meadow in Bikerstath.

59. For Roger la Warre. Thomas de Seton, John Cokayn and Roger de Farygton. Commissioners assigned to inquire into the premises contained in the petition of Roger la Warre exhibited before the Duke and his council, shewing that although the said Roger holds the town of Manchester as a boro' and market town and his ancestors lords of the same have time out of mind enjoyed certain liberties there and in the manor and the members and hamlets thereof, nevertheless the Duke's bailiffs have interfered to levy amerciaments, &c.
Witness the Duke, at Preston, 8th March, anno 9.

60. For Hugh de Fasacrelegh. Protection for the said Hugh going abroad in "Comitiva Ducis" in the King's service.
Witness the Duke, at Preston, 26th July, anno 9.

61. For Adam de Cokerham, vicar of the church of Millum, and the abbot and convent of Fourneys. License to alienc in mortmain 1 messuage and 3 roods of land with appurtenances in Lancaster.
Witness the Duke, at Liverpool Castle, 21st April, anno 9 ducatûs.

62. Adam le Taillour, of Ulverstone to William de Clifton, ch'r. Recognizance of a debt of 10*l.*
Thomas de Haverington and others to the same William. Recognizance of a debt of 8*l.*

63. For Thomas del Olers and Ellen his wife, and Thomas Eleynson Chokes. Grant of 2 acres of land with appurtenances in Salford at 12*s.* rent per annum to the said Thomas and Ellen for term of their lives, with remainder to Thomas Eleynson Chokes and the heirs of his body.
Witness the Duke, at Preston, 1st August.

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No. 4.—Duchy of Lancaster: Calendar of Chancery Rolls—*continued*.

64. For Richard de Par, senior. Pardon for a trespass of the forest done in the time of Henry, Earl of Lancaster, in a place called Morkellesmosse.
Witness the Duke, at Liverpool Castle, 16th April, anno 9.

65. For Roger del Wyche, of Preston, and the heirs of his body. Grant of a messuage in Preston, which had escheated to Henry Earl of Lancaster by felony of Roger del Wyche, to hold to the same Roger and his heirs at 2s. rent per annum for all services.
Witness the Duke, at Preston, 28th September, anno 9.

66. For Henry de Cancefeld. Pardon for all trespasses done in the forest of the duchy. Witness, as above, 3rd September, anno 9.

67. William de Fynchedene. Appointed one of the justices of the pleas of the forest of the duchy in room of Thomas de Seton, deceased.
Witness, as above, 20th July.

68. For the same William de Fynchedene. Mandate to Richard de Wylughby and the other justices to admit William de Fynchedene as their associate in the room of Thomas de Seton, deceased. Witness, as above.

69. For Richard de Wydale and Cecily his wife. Precept to the sheriff to inquire if Margery widow of John de Wythinton, and John, Alice, Cecily, and Ellen their children, unjustly disseize the said Richard and his wife of 1 messuage and 20 acres of land in Barton in Salfordshire.
Witness Nicholas de Colshull, lieutenant of the duchy, 1st January, anno 9 ducatûs.

70. For Gilbert, parson of the church of Standish. Mandate to the escheator of the duchy to interfere no further in a chapel, 1 messuage, and 17 acres of land in Audreton, which for certain reasons had been seized into the Duke's hands by Henry de Yokuale, the late escheator of the duchy, it being found by inquisition returned into the Duke's chancery that the church of Standish had been endowed by Thomas de Burnehull with the said tenements to find a chaplain to officiate in the said chapel.
Witness Nicholas de Colshull, lieutenant of the duchy, 1st January, anno 9 ducatûs.

Anno Decimo Ducatûs.

71. Fines paid to the Duke.
Robert de Legh and Matilda his wife. For a writ concerning the manor of Ordesale and the moiety of the manor of Flixton.
2nd October, anno 9.
John de Ipre, chaplain. For a writ concerning 5 messuages, 60 acres of land, 60 acres of pasture, 6 acres of meadow, and 60 of turbary (the place omitted).

72. For Adam de Skilyngcorn. License to take men about with him within the duchy for the defence and protection of his person.

73. Fines paid to the Duke.
John de Barton. For a writ concerning 1 messuage, 8 acres of land, 12 acres of wood, and the moiety of a mill in Barton near Eccles.
John de Radcelif, senior. For a writ of "Conventione," concerning the manor of Ordeshale and the moiety of the manor of Flixton, and the moiety of a mill in Flixton.
Catherine widow of Hamo le Massy, ch'r., to Thomas del Bothe. Recognizance of a debt of 80 marks.
John de Barton. For two writs, concerning ¼ part and ¾ parts of the manor of Barton near Eccles.

74. For Ellen widow of Richard de Urmeston. Pardon granted to Agnes, widow of Henry del Birches, for producing a forged charter in court before the justices in an action brought by Ellen de Urmeston against the said Agnes and others concerning tenements in Astelegh.

75. For John Gowyn and the heirs of his body. Grant of 8 acres of waste with appurtenances in Penhulton, at 4s. rent per annum.
Witness Nicholas de Colshull, lieutenant of the duchy, at Preston, 4th March, anno 9.

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No. 4.—Duchy of Lancaster: Calendar of Chancery Rolls—*continued.*

76. For Adam de Hoghton, ch'r. Mandate to the escheator of the duchy to cause livery of seizin to be made to Adam de Hoghton of a messuage and 12 acres of land, which William, son of Stephen de Ravenshagh, outlawed for felony, held of him in Chipyn, the Duke having had his year, day, and waste therein.
Witness, as above, 23rd March, anno 10.

77. For Adam, son of William de Halton. As above.

78. For the King. Mandate to John de Kirkeby, William de Clifton, William son of Robert de Radeclif, and Richard Nowel, to collect and levy within the duchy the 10th and 15th granted to the King by parliament to defray the expenses of the war, according to the tenor of the King's mandate addressed to the Duke or his lieutenant or his chancellor.
Witness Nicholas de Colshull, lieutenant of the duchy, at Preston, 10th April, anno 10.

79. For Robert de Shenthow. Pardon to the said Robert, indicted for certain offences before the justices assigned to keep the statute of servants and labourers within the duchy.
Witness the Duke, at Preston, 20th June, anno 10.

80. For John, son of William le Palfreymon. Pardon as above.

81. For Thomas de Fazacresley.—Appointed bailiff of the manor of West-Derby for term of life at 2*d.* a day for his wages.
Witness Nicholas de Colshull, lieutenant of the duchy, at Preston, 26th May, anno 10 ducatûs.

82. For Roger de Ditton. Appointed keeper of Toxstath Park for life with the same wages as the late keeper Roger de Mourton had, and the grant of a certain rock within the sea called Skeryorde to construct a fishery there.
Witness, as above.

83. Fines paid to the Duke.
Geoffry del Holt. For a writ de "Conventione" concerning one messuage, 20 acres of land, 10 acres of meadow, and 20 acres of pasture, in Middleton near Chaderton.

John de Morlegh. For a like writ, concerning the manor of Wenyngton.

84. For Hugh de Derby, clerk. Pardon to the said Hugh, indicted for certain offences before the justices assigned to hold pleas of the forest.
Witness the Duke, at Preston, 5th August, anno 10.

85. For John de Arderne. Mandate to the escheator of the duchy to interfere no further in the moiety of an oxgang of land in Kirden, which had been seized into the Duke's hands by reason of the felony of Robert de Arderne, the Duke being certified that the said Robert had only a life estate in the premises, and that the reversion of right pertained to John de Arderne.
Witness the Duke, 10th August, anno 10 ducatûs.
By the council.

86. William, son of William de Lee, ch'r. Fine for a writ of Assize of Novel Disseisin, concerning tents in Mondesbegh.

87. For Ralph de Ipre. Appointed parker and keeper of Quernemore Park for life, with 1½*d.* a day for his wages and certain liberties in the said park.
Witness the Duke, at Preston, 5th August, anno 10.

88. For Geoffry, son of Henry le Chapmon, of Preston. Pardon to the said Geoffry, indicted before the justices assigned to try offences within the duchy, for an assault upon John Wynnepeny, at Preston. Witness, as above.

89. For Emma widow of Nicholas le Norreys. Mandate to the escheator of the duchy to deliver to the said Emma her lands which had been seized into the Duke's hands because she had married one of the Duke's natives, Adam de Whiteley, it being certified to the Duke that a legal divorce had subsequently been had between the parties. Witness, as above, 10th August, anno 10.

90. Fines paid to the Duke.
John, son of Nicholas Blundell. For a writ concerning 9 messuages and 30 acres of land in Crosseby.
Laurence de Baylay and his wife Alice. For a writ de Conventione, concerning 2 messuages, 60 acres of land, 20 acres of meadow, 30 acres of pasture, and 2 acres of wood, with appurtenances in Henthorn in Mitton.

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No. 4.—Duchy of Lancaster: Calendar of Chancery Rolls—*continued.*

91. For Adam, son of Roger Kide. Pardon to the said Adam, indicted before the sheriff of the duchy at his turn holden at Maincestre (*Manchester*), for catching the fish of John Emmeson at the mill of Heton Norreys.
Witness the Duke, at Preston, 18th September, anno 10.

92. Fines paid to the Duke.
Adam del Dervylegh. For a writ of Assize of Novel Disseisin, concerning tenements in Houeresfyld.
John de Oxclif. For a writ of Formedon, concerning 4 messuages 1 mill, 3 saltpits, 20 acres of land, and 4 acres of meadow, in Stalmyn.

93. William del Hegbfeld and the heirs of his body. Grant of 1 messuage and 1 rood of land in Salford, which came to the Duke's hands by the death of Richard, son of Hugh de Tettelowe, who was a bastard and died without heir, to hold to the said William at 12*d.* rent per annum, with remainder in failure of heir to Thomas de Strangwas.
Witness, as above, 4th October, anno 10.
By John Cokayn, the Duke's steward.

94. For Robert de Cotom. Grant of all the lands and tenements which Alan le Greyne late held in Ingole to the said Robert for term of life at 20*s.* rent per annum. Witness, as above, 11th July, anno 10.

95. Alice widow of Roger, and Roger son of Roger de Pylkyngton. Fine for a writ de Attincta.

96. For William del Heghfeld. Grant of an escheat in Salford. *See* No. 93.

97. Fines paid to the Duke.
Thomas Hert. For a writ of Assize of Novel Disseisin, concerning a freehold in Hyndelegh and Raynhull.
Henry de Walsh, parson of the church of Aghton, Richard le Walsh, Henry de Becaneshou, and Hugh de Chatherton. For a writ of Assize of Novel Disseisin, concerning tenements in Eukeston.
John de Haverynglon, of Aldyngham, ch'r. For a writ de "Debito" of 42*l.* 5*s.*
Margery de Kirkedale and her sister Juliana and others. For a writ, concerning the manor of Kirkedale (except 4 acres of land in the same manor), and 4 acres of land in Kirkedale.

98. Between the Duke and the Abbot and convent of Whalleye. Indenture of agreement touching the grant of lands and tenements in the Chase of Romesgreue near Blakeburn, and the reversion of tenements in Penhulton and Clydrehou, which William de Ines holds for term of his life. (Cancelled. *See* No. 106.) Dated 2nd January, anno 10 ducatûs.

99. For Thomas de Lathum le Fitz, ch'r. Grant of an annual rent of 20 marks, payable out of the manor of West Derby.
Witness the Duke, at Preston, 11th January, anno 10 ducatûs.

100. For Mathew de Assheton, clerk. Grant of the wardship of the lands and tenements of William de Warton deceased, who held of the Duke in capite, by reason of the lordship of Werington being in the Duke's hands, together with the marriage of the heir. Witness, as above, 10th February, anno 10.

101. For the Duke. William de Fyncheden, John Cokayn, Henry de Haydok, Roger de Farynton, and Robert de Syngleton, justices assigned to try certain malefactors for trespasses done in the free chases of Bouland, Penhull, Trouden, Rachedale, Rossendale, and Romesgreue.
Witness, as above, 4th March, anno 10.

102. For James de Pykeryng, ch'r. Grant of the wardship of the lands and tenements late of Thomas de Haverynglon, ch'r., deceased, who held of the Duke in capite, together with the marriage of Nicholas, brother and heir of the said Thomas, and, if the said Nicholas should die a minor, the wardship and marriage of William the next brother.
Witness, as above, 30th December, anno 10.

103. For Robert de Horneby and Margaret his wife. Grant of lands and tenements in Gosenargh escheated to the Duke by felony of John and Robert sons of Henry de Blakeburn. Witness, as above, 1st December, anno 10.

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No. 4.—Duchy of Lancaster : Calendar of Chancery Rolls—*continued.*

104. For Richard de Radeclif. Lease for the term of 20 years of the foreign wood of Miresclogh, at 18 marks rent per annum.
Witness, the Duke, at Preston, 30th December, anno 10.

105. For Roger de Walmereslegh and Alice his wife. Mandate to Gef. de Wrightynton, the escheator of the duchy, to interfere no further in a messuage and 40 acres of land in Riblechastre, which had been seized into the Duke's hands by reason of the felony of Roger de Ellale, it being certified to the Duke that the said Roger de Walmereslegh was seized of those tenements in right of his wife Alice, without the said Roger de Ellale having any estate therein at the time he committed the felony.
Witness, as above, 16th March, anno 10.

106. Between the Duke and the abbot and convent of Whalleye. Indenture of agreement touching the grant of certain tenements called Romesgreve in the Duke's chase near Blakeburn, and the reversion of certain tenements called Standen, Hulcroft, and Grevinche, in the towns of Penhulton and Oldrehou, held by William de Ines for term of life.
Dated, 2nd January, anno 10 ducatûs.

107. For Ralph de Torbok. Grant of the bailiwick of the wapentake of Derby, for term of life, at 4 marks per annum.
Witness, the Duke, at Preston, 19th December, anno 10.

108. For Thomas del Bothe. Mandate to the escheator of the duchy not to interfere further in 9 messuages and 120 acres of land in Astelegh and Hyndelegh, seized into the Duke's hands by reason of the felony of Richard, son of Henry de Atherton, the Duke being certified that the said Henry had no interest therein at the time he committed the felony.
Witness, as above, 16th March, anno 11.

Roll from the 4th to the 11th year "Ducatûs" of Henry Duke of Lancaster. In tergo. (Class xxv.—A. 3ª.)

1. For Adam Skillyngcorn. Lease for term of 12 years of a place called Hoddesdone with appurtenances, at a rent of 2*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum.
Witness H. de Walton, lieutenant of the duchy, at Lancaster, 8th March.

2. For Henry le Norreys of Speek, Henry, son of Adam del Monkes of Blakeburn, and others. Recognizances of debts.

3. For William, son of Adam, of Liverpool, and others. The town of Liverpool demised to farm.
Witness Henry de Walton, lieutenant of the duchy, at Lancaster, 24th March.

4. For the King. Mandate to John de Haverington, senior, Nicholas le Botiler, and John de Kirkeby, to raise soldiers, men-at-arms, and archers in the wapentakes of Amounderness, Fourneys, and Lonsdale, within the duchy, to march against the Scotch in the King's army, according to the King's mandate to the duke or his lieutenant of the duchy.
Witness the Duke, at Preston, 1st April.
Mandate to the sheriff to assist in the premises.
Similar letters are addressed to Richard de Radeclif, Gilbert de Haydok, William de Radeclif, sheriff of Lancaster, John de Assheton, John de Eccleston, and Henry de Becaneshou, in the wapentakes of West-Derbyshire, Salfordshire, Blakeburneshire, and Laylondshire.

5. William Careles, ch'r., Hamo de Mascy, ch'r., and many others. Recognizances of debts.

6. William le Botyler, of Werryngton, ch'r., to Geoffry, son of Ambrose de Wrightyngton, and others. Recognizances of debts.

7. Thomas, son of Stephen de Ditton, for Henry de Ditton. Enrolment of the deed of Thomas de Ditton, being a grant of an annual rent of 10*l.* payable out of all his lands and tenements in Ditton.
Dated at Ditton, 24th Edw. III.

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No. 4.—Duchy of Lancaster: Calendar of Chancery Rolls—*continued.*

8. Otho de Halsale and others for John de Radeclif. Enrolment of a plea for debt, anno 4 ducatûs.

9. For Adam Skilyngcorn. Grant of the wardship of the lands and tenements late of William, son of Robert de Prees, deceased, who held of the Duke in capite, together with the marriage of John, son and heir of the said William. Witness the Duke, at Preston, 12th December.

10. For Geoffry de Medoucroft and Adam de Medoucroft. Pardon of the suit of peace pertaining to the Duke against the said Geoffry and Adam for breaking the fence of Blakelegh Park and hunting therein. Witness, as above.

11. For Robert de Glasebroke and the heirs of his body. Grant of a place called le Holtefeld in the town of Salford for 13*s.* rent per annum. Witness, as above, 13th December.

12. For William de Slayteburn, vicar of the church of Kirkeham. Pardon of the suit of peace pertaining to the Duke against the said William for maladministration in his office of dean of Amounderness, made at the request of Henry de Walton, archdeacon of Richmond. Witness, as above, 4th December.

13. For Adam Skilyngcorn and others. Recognizance of debts.

14. For the Duke. Mandate to Richard de Radeclif and William de Radeclif to raise and equip 300 archers in the wapentakes of Blackburneshire and Salfordshire (their wages to be paid them by the receiver of the duchy), and to have them conducted to the town of Hampton to go with the Duke to the parts of Brittany of which land he is appointed custos.
Similar mandate to Richard de Radeclif, Gilbert de Haydok, Thomas de Mascy, and John Baret, in the wapentake of West-Derbyshire.
Similar mandate to John de Haverington, Adam de Hoghton, Nicholas le Botiler, and William Radeclif, in the wapentakes of Leylondshire, Amounderness, and Lonsdale.
Mandate to the sheriff to assist in the premises.
Witness the Duke, at Preston, 28th February.

15. For William de Hegham and others. Recognizance of debts.

16. For the mayor and commonalty of the town of Preston in Amounderness. Grant of a paviage for the town of Preston for the term of two years, being a license to take customs on all merchandize coming to the said town in aid of paving the same. Witness the Duke, at Preston, 3rd May, anno 6.

17. For Thomas del Bothe, absent in the King's service. Writ for admission of attorneys to plead in all the duchy courts. Witness, as above, 4th May. By the Duke himself and council.

18. For the prior of Durham. Admission of attorneys as above. Witness, as above, 7th May. By the Duke himself and council.

19. For Robert de Syngleton. Associated with the other justices assigned for the observance of the statute of weights and measures within the duchy in the room of Wm. Careles removed. Witness, as above, 3rd May. By the Duke himself and council.

20. For Hugh, son of Robert de Hornelyve. Richard and William de Radeclif assigned to inquire into the complaint of the said Hugh touching certain lands and tenements which he holds of the Duke in Hornelyve by custom of the manor. Witness, as above, 18th April.

21. For Roger de Wynstanlegh. Grant of the wardship of the lands and tenements late of Richard, son of Adam, son of Adam de Mondesslegh, deceased, who held of the Duke in capite, together with the marriage of Roger son and heir of the said Richard. Witness, as above, 14th August.

22. For the men of the town of Liverpool. Paviage for the town of Liverpool, for the term of two years. Witness the Duke, at Preston, 21st April, anno 7.

23. For Richard de Radeclif. Mandate to the escheator of the Duchy to cause livery of seizin to be made to the said Richard, of one messuage, and 12 acres of land in Radeclif, which were seized into the Duke's hands, because Adam de Radeclif, who held those lands of the said Richard, was hanged for felony, the Duke having had his year, day, and waste therein. Witness, as above.

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No. 4.—Duchy of Lancaster: Calendar of Chancery Rolls—*continued*.

24. For John Cokayn, Roger de Farvngton, John de Haverynton, Richard de Radeclif, and others. Assigned justices for the observance of the ordinances and statutes of servants and artificers, and of weights and measures within the duchy. Witness, as above, 10th October.
By the Duke himself and council.

25. For Thomas le Norreys, of Derby, son and heir of William le Norreys. Confirmation of a grant of Henry, Earl of Lancaster, made to William le Norreys of 40 acres of land in West-Derby, in the duchy at 3*s*. 4*d*. rent per annum.
Witness, as above, 20th September, anno 7.

26. For Henry de Dokesbury. Writ of Redisseisin to the Sheriff of Lancaster, concerning two parts of the manor of Dokesbury.
Witness, as above, 26th June.

27. For William, son of John de Chorlegh. Writ of Postdisseisin to the sheriff of Lancaster, concerning one messuage, three acres of land, and half an acre of meadow in Chorlegh. Witness, as above, 28th July.

28. For Robert son of Henry de Plesyngton. Mandate to the escheator of the duchy to give seizin to the said Robert of a messuage and an oxgang of land in Penwortham, which had been seized into the Duke's hands by Henry de Yoxale, the late escheator of the duchy, for retraction of service, viz. to find a boat to convey persons as well on horse as on foot over the river Ribble; it being certified to the Duke that the said tenements were given by one Albredus Busshell to Henry de Plesyngton to find a boat as above for foot passengers only, which service had never been withdrawn.
Witness, as above, 1st August, anno 8.

29. For Jordan Abbot of Cockersand. Writ of Redisseisin to the sheriff of Lancaster, concerning 200 acres of moor and pasture in Ellisle.
Witness, as above, 7th September, anno 8.

30. For Master Richard de Hibernia, the Duke's physician. Grant of the site of the manor of Ulneswalton with the demesne lands, meadows, and pastures for term of life, and liberty to be tollfree and hoperfree for his own corn at the Duke's mills of Ulneswalton.
Witness the Duke, at Liverpool Castle, 18th December, anno 8.

31. For Ralph D'ypre, the Duke's Valletus. Grant of the nine quarters of wheat, which the men of the town of Overton pay annually to be allowed to grind their corn at the Duke's mill of Lone.
Witness, as above, 8th December, anno 8.

32. For John de Estwitton, Hermit. Grant of the custody of the chapel of St. Mary, of Syngleton.
Witness the Duke, at Preston, 20th August, anno 8.

33. For Ranulph de Dacre, parson of the church of Prestecote, and others. Pardon for all trespasses done within the forest of the duchy, granted at the request of Geoffry le Scrope.
Witness the Duke, at Liverpool Castle, 1st January, anno 8.

34. For Richard de Dynelay. Pardon to the said Richard for not appearing in court at the suit of John de Radeclif, executor of the will of John, son of Alexander de Cliderhou. Witness the Duke, at Preston, 1st March.

35. Richard Peert, of Stirkland, and Margaret his wife. Fine for a writ of Formedon concerning one messuage, 16 acres of land, 80 acres of meadow, 20 acres of wood, and 500 acres of pasture, in Caton.

36. For Henry le Chaumberlein, of Prestecote. Pardon for trespasses done in the Duke's forest.
Witness the Duke, at Liverpool Castle, 24th March, anno 9.

37. For Robert del Eaes. Pardon for a trespass done in Gerstan, in the forest of West-Derbyshire. Witness the Duke, at Preston, 24th March, anno 9.

38. For John Cokayn, Roger de Farynton, and others. Justices assigned for the observance of the statutes of servants and artificers, and of weights and measures within the duchy.
Witness the Duke, at Preston, 26th April, anno 9.

39. For John Cokayn and others. Justices assigned to keep the waters in which salmon is caught according to the statute. Witness, as above.

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No. 4.—Duchy of Lancaster: Calendar of Chancery Rolls—*continued.*

40. For John Cokayn and others. Justices assigned to inquire into the stoppages of the common passages in the great rivers within the duchy, and chiefly in the river Ribble, by which the duke's fishery of Penwortham is destroyed and ships are impeded in their passage to the port of Preston, &c. Witness, as above.

41. For the men of the town of Liverpool. Paviage for the town of Liverpool for the term of two years. Witness the Duke, at Preston, 16th May, anno 9.

42. Henry le Norreys, of Speek, to William de Stanley, senior. Recognizance of a debt of 100 marks.

43. Otho de Halsale. Appointed to the stewardship of the wapentakes of Derbyshire and Salfordshire (except the fees of Totynton and Rochedale which were of the fee of the Earl of Lincoln, in Salfordshire) to hold during pleasure at the fee ordained by the Duke and his council.
Witness the Duke, at Liverpool, 26th April, anno 9.

Mandate to Richard de Radeclif and Robert de Syngleton, the late stewards, to deliver the rolls, &c.

44. For Roger la Warre, Lord of Maincestre. Pardon of n fine for a writ and another "pro Licencia Concordandi" concerning tenements in Maincestre.
Witness the Duke, at Preston, 8th January, anno 9.

45. For Roger la Warre. Exemplification of the letters patent directed to certain commissioners to inquire into the premises set forth in the petition of Roger la Warre exhibited before the Duke and council touching the town of Maincestre, and of the inquisition taken by virtue of the same letters and returned into the Duke's chancery The inquisition states that Sir Roger la Warre, knight, lord of Maincestre, and his ancestors, time out of mind, have held the town of Maincestre as a market town but not as a borough, and have enjoyed certain liberties in the same town and in the manor of Maincestre, with the members and hamlets pertaining to the same, viz. in the town of Assheton in Salfordshire, Wythyngton, Heton Norrays, Barton near Eccles, Halghton, Hetoncuhn-Halfwall, Pilkynton, and in the hamlets of the same towns pertaining to the said manor. Witness the Duke, at Liverpool, 26th April, anno 9.

46. For Nicholas le Gentill. Fine for a writ of Formedon concerning the manor of Wynmerley.

47. For Thomas de Lathum le Piere and Dame Alianora Lathum, his wife. License to hold his park of Knouselegh without a deer leap, and to enclose a place contiguous called Grymesburst, although within the metes of the forest of the duchy. Witness, as above, 31st May, anno 9.

48. Between John de Wynwyk, parson of the church of Wigan, and Richard, son of William de Molineux, of Sefton. Enrolment of the agreement touching the wardship of the lands, and the marriage of William, son of William, son of Richard de Molineux, of Sefton (the right to the wardship of the heir being disputed by the king and the said Richard); it is agreed that in case the decision be in favour of Richard de Molineux, he is to grant to John Wynwyk, parson of the church of Wigan, the said wardship and marriage for 100 marks on certain conditions. The said Richard engaging not to alienc any of his possessions (so that the inheritance whereof he is now seized should not freely descend to the said William, son of William, as his heir apparent), by a bond of a rent charge of 100*l.* upon his manors of Sefton, Thorneton, and Dounlytherland. And on the part of John de Wynwyk, as to the payment of the 100 marks, 20*l.* thereof to be paid when the deeds are completed and acknowledged before Sir Henry de Haydok the Duke's chancellor, 10 marks in the following August, and 40*l.* to John de Masey, parson of the church of Sefton, and William de Stanley to the use of Joane daughter of the said Richard de Molineux in aid of her marriage.
Dated at Walton, near Derby, 33 Edw. III.

49. For John de Wynwyk, parson of the church of Wigan. The letters of John de Mascy, parson of the church of Sefton, and William de Stanlegh the elder, touching the 40*l.* as above. 33 Edw. III.

50. For the same John and his brother master Richard de Wynwyk, parson of the church of Walton. Enrolment of the bond of Richard de Molineux, of Sefton, in an annual rent of 100*l.* charged upon his manors of Sefton, Thorneton, and Dounlytherland, as above. 33 Edw. III.

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No. 4.—Duchy of Lancaster: Calendar of Chancery Rolls—*continued.*

51. For the same John. Enrolment of a bond of Richard de Molineux, in 200 marks received as a loan. 33 Edw. III.

52. For William de Fynchedene. Justice assigned to hold pleas within the duchy in room of Thomas de Seton. Witness the Duke, at Preston, 1st August.

53. For Henry le Norreys and William de Holand, of Hale, going abroad in the King's service. Letters of protection attested by Henry de Walton, Archdeacon of Richmond. 6th August, anno 9.

54. For Adam de Hoghton, ch'r. Letters of protection for the said Adam going abroad in the King's service in "Comitiva," John Earl of Richmond. Witness the Duke, at Preston, 6th August, anno 9.

55. For John de Ipre. Inspeximus and Confirmation of an indenture of lease made by Peter Martin, prior of the church of our Lady at Lancaster, to the said John de Ipre for term of 60 years, of the manor of Aldeclif, together with the services of the free tenants, bondmen, and tenants at will at 20*l.* rent per annum, and the services due and accustomed to the chief lords of the fee. Witness the Duke, at Preston, 8th August, anno 9.

56. For the men of Lonsdale. William de Dacre, ch'r., and others assigned to levy the sum of 520 marks from the men and freeholders within the forest of Quernemore, and the natives of Lonsdale and others, being their portion of the fine of 1,000*l.* incurred by the freeholders within the forest of Lancashire for trespass against the assize of the forest. Witness, as above.

57. For the King. Mandate to John de Haverington and others to raise and equip soldiers, men-at-arms, and archers within the duchy, according to the tenor of the King's mandate within recited.
Witness Nicholas de Colshull, lieut. of the duchy, at Preston, 24th November, anno 9.

58. For John, son of Richard le Botiler, of Merton. Pardon to the said John indicted for shooting at Adam Skilyngcorne, at Clifton, in a place called Depedale. Witness, the Duke, at Preston, 24th September, anno 10.

59. For John de Trafford and Nicholas, son of Richard de Trafford. Pardon to the said John and Nicholas, indicted for divers trespasses.
Witness, as above.

60. For Gilbert de Kighlay. Mandate to the escheator of the duchy to give seizin to the said Gilbert of 16 acres of land in Bedeford, which were held of him by Adam de Sale of Leght, a felon, the Duke having had his year, day, and waste therein.

61. For Henry, son of William de Sale. Mandate as above, concerning 1 messuage, 10 acres of land, and 2 acres of meadow in Bedeford. Witness, as above.

62. For Richard de Bradeshagh of Pynynton. Mandate as above, concerning 8½ acres of land in Pynynton. Witness, as above.

63. For Matthew, son of Gilbert del Twis. Mandate to the escheator of the duchy to interfere no further in 2 messuages and 28 acres of land in Culchith which had been seized into the Duke's hands, because Goditha, wife of Gilbert del Twis, who held the tenements for term of life, had given them to Adam, son of John de Tildesleigh, outlawed for felony; it being certified to the Duke that Richard del Twis, great grandfather of the said Mathew, died seized of the said tenements in his demesne as of fee, from whom the said Mathew claims as being the son of Gilbert son of Alan son of Richard, and that the said Adam de Tildesleigh, the felon, never possessed any estate in the same. Witness the Duke, at Preston, 12th August, anno 10.

64. For John, son of Matilda de Coure. Mandate to the escheator to give seizin to the said John of 1 messuage 50 acres of land and 10 acres of meadow in Chipyn, seized into the Duke's hands by reason of the felony of John son of Richard de Knoll, it being certified to the Duke that the said John obtained a pardon from the King, and afterwards enfeoffed the said John, son of Matilda de Coure, with the said tenements.
Witness the Duke, at Preston, 12th August, anno 10.

65. For Thomas de Ardern, ch'r. Mandate to the escheator to give seizin to the said Thomas of 20 acres of land in Chorlegh, seized into the Duke's hands for the felony of Robert de Ardern, who held the lands for the term of life only, with remainder to the said Thomas. Witness, as above.

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No. 4.—Duchy of Lancaster: Calendar of Chancery Rolls—*continued*.

66. For Margery, daughter of Henry de Pillesworth. Pardon to the said Margery, indicted before the justices for an assault upon Matilda le Mercer at Maincestre.
Witness, as above, 23rd September, anno 10.

67. For Nicholas, son of Adam de Syngleton. Pardon to the said Nicholas for a trespass in Lancashire forest at Mirescogh park.
Witness, as above, 24th September, anno 10.

68. For Alan, son of Richard de Caterhale. Pardon to the said Alan for a trespass in Lancashire forest at Gosenargh. Witness, as above.

69. For Alice, widow of Roger de Pilkyngton and Roger, son of Roger de Pilkyngton. Exemplification of the record and process of an imparlance between Henry de Bury complainant, and Alice widow of Roger, and Roger son of Roger de Pilkyngton defendants, touching the entail of the manor of Bury.
Witness the Duke, at Preston, 22 September, anno 10.

70. For William de Heskeith, ch'r., lord of the town of Great Harewood. Exemplification of the record and process of an Assize of Novel Disseisin, summoned to recognize whether Henry de Clayton othe Mores and others unjustly disseize William de Heskeith, ch'r., of his freehold in Harewode and Clayton othe Mores, viz. of a watermill situate upon the water of Hyndeburne, which is the division between the towns of Harewode and Clayton othe Mores.
Witness the Duke, at Preston, 28th September, anno 10 ducatûs.

IV. Roll from the First to the Twelfth Year of the Regality of John, King of Castile and Leon, Duke of Lancaster, viz. from A.D. 1377 (51 Edw. III.) to 1389 (12 Ric. II.).

(Class xxv.—A. 6.)

Memorandum.—That on the 17th of April in the 51st year of the reign of King Edward III. at Le [Savoy,] near Westminster, John, King of Castile and Leon, Duke of Lancaster, in presence of Sir Robert de Wylyngton, knight, Sir Thomas de Hongerford, knight, and others of the same King's household present there, that is to say, in the chapel built within his mansion there, did constitute Thomas de Thelwall, clerk, his chancellor, within the duchy and county of Lancaster, and upon his taking the oath the same King with his own hand delivered to the said Thomas "Magnum "sigillum suum pro regimine regalitatis comitatûs palatini ibidem ordinatum," his great seal for the governance of the regality of the county palatine there ordained, to keep according to the duty of his office.

And afterwards the aforesaid chancellor having received the said seal, on the 20th April following set the same to a writ, which is enrolled as follows:

Proclamation—

John, by the grace of God, King of Castile and Leon, Duke of Lancaster, to the Sheriff of Lancaster, greeting:

Know ye, that we have assigned our beloved and faithful William de Skipwyth, Roger de Filthorpe, and William de Nessefeld, to be our justices, to hold all our pleas as well of the crown as of land, assizes, juries, and certificates, and all manner of pleas whatsoever arising in the county aforesaid, and to a count palatine belonging, "ad comitem palatinum spectantia," and with the advice of our Council we have thought fit to fix the Monday next after the Lord's Ascension for the same justices to commence their sessions at Lancaster. And therefore we command you that in your full county and in other market-places where you may deem it expedient, you cause a public proclamation to be made that all and singular persons wishing to prosecute their business or their pleas before the same justices, be present there on that day. And further, do you cause then and there to come 24 of the most discreet, lawful, and honest men of every wapentake or hundred of the said county, further to do that which our aforesaid justices shall command on our behalf; and have you there the names of the aforesaid 24 and this writ. Witness ourself, at Lancaster, on the 20th April in the first year of the regality of our county palatine.

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1. Fines paid to the Duke.
John de Hoddeleston, ch'r., and Catherine his wife. For a writ of Assize of Novel Disseisin.
Witness the King and Duke, at Lancaster, 20th May.
Nicholas de Syngleton, junr. For a writ de "Conventione."
Witness the King and Duke, at Lancaster, 6th May.

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No. 4.—Duchy of Lancaster: Calendar of Chancery Rolls—*continued.*

2. For Robert, son and heir of Sir John de Haryngton, knight. Mandate to Roger de Brokholes, the Duke's escheator in the county of Lancaster, to cause livery of seizin to be made to the said Robert of his lands, upon receiving security for the payment of his relief, the said Robert, son of John de Haryngton, who held of King Edward in capite, having proved his age before Richard de Hoghton, late the King's escheator in the said county of Lancaster.
Witness the King and Duke, at Lancaster, 28th April.

Fines paid to the Duke for writs.
Laurence de Holm and Isabella his wife.
William de Par, chaplain.

3. For Henry, son and heir of William de Ferrars of Groby, ch'r. Mandate to Roger de Brokholes, the Duke's escheator in the county of Lancaster, to deliver to the said Henry the lands both of his father William and those which his mother Margaret, now deceased, had held in dower, the said Henry, son of William de Ferrars, who held of King Edward in capite, having proved his age before Thomas Bataill, the King's escheator in the county of Essex.
Witness, as above, 12th May.

4. For Walter Pedwardyn, ch'r, and his wife Isabella, and John de Hotham, ch'r. Mandate as above, to deliver to the heirs of Thomas de Thweng, who held of King Edward in capite the advowsons of the abbeys, priories, churches, and chantries, which had been seized into the King's hands upon the death of the said Thomas, viz. to Walter Pedwardyn, ch'r, and his wife Isabella, daughter of Margaret one of the sisters and heirs of the said Thomas, and to John de Hotham, ch'r., and his wife Matilda, another of the daughters of the said Margaret, the advowsons of the priory of Conyngesheved [*Conished*) and the advowsons of the church of Warton in the county of Lancaster, as their portions.
Witness, as above, 20th May.

5. For William de Botrieux, ch'r., and his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Katherine, one of the sisters and heirs of Thomas de Thweng, the moiety of one knight's fee, with appurtenances in Ellale, Scotford, Asheton, Stodagh, Thirnum, Ketelfeld, Fynchecroft, Stalegill, Kliffegh, Bakesterfeld in Esshescogh, and Kerneford called Saltmere, in the county of Lancaster.
Witness the King and Duke, at Lancaster, 20th May.

6. For the Duke. Warrant to Adam de Hoghton, keeper of Quernemore Forest, to cut down 260 oaks within the foreign wood of Quernemore, for the repairs of Lancaster Castle.
Witness the King and Duke, at Lancaster, 26th August.
By the council.

7. For the Duke. Precept to the mayor and bailiffs of Lancaster publicly to proclaim a prohibition against any persons congregating with an armed power to impede the sessions of the justices at Lancaster.
Witness, as above, 9th May.
By the council.

8. Fines paid to the Duke for various writs.
Ralph de Radeclif.
Roger de Pilkyngton, chivaler.
Henry de Bradshagh and Johanna his wife.
Amice widow of William de Bradshagh, chivaler.
John de Croft and Mabel his wife, David de Irland and Margery his wife, and John de Strangways and Alice his wife.
Roger de Louglegh.
William son of Thurstan de Holand.
John del Nott, senior.
Thomas le Molyneux of Keverdale.
Adam de Hoghton, kt., and Elena his wife.
Robert de Burgh.
Thomas le Wyse, clerk, and William Gronel.
John son of William Cay.
Thomas de Suthworth, kt.
Robert de Ursewik.
William de Accres of Kyrkedale.
Robert del Eues of Par.
Richard de Shuteleworth.
Matilda widow of Robert de Legh of Adlyngton, senior.

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No. 4.—Duchy of Lancaster: Calendar of Chancery Rolls—*continued.*

Geoffrey de Worksleigh, kt., and Maria his wife.
John de Masey, kt., and John son of Richard de Radcliffe.
Roger son of Richard de Bradeshagh of Pynyrton.

9. For the Duke. Writ of "Diem clausit extremum" directed to the escheator in the county of Lancaster to seize into the hands of the King and Duke the lands of Nicholas de Prestwyche, who held in capite.
Witness the King and Duke, at Lancaster, 4th December.

10. For John Boteler and Nicholas de Haveryngton. Precept to the sheriff of Lancashire to pay to the said John and Nicholas, the knights elected for the commonalty of the duchy of Lancaster, 26*l.* 8*s.* for their expenses in coming to the Parliament of King Richard at Westminster.
Witness the King and Duke, at Lancaster, 20th December.

11. For King Richard. Precept to the sheriff to make proclamation in all the cities, boroughs, &c., within the duchy, that all foreign mendicant friars, regular and secular, do quit the realm within a certain time, according to the tenor of King Richard's mandate, directed to the Duke or his chancellor in the duchy. Witness the King and Duke, at Lancaster, 15th January.

12. For the prior and convent of St. Mary's, Leicester. Precept to the escheator in the county of Lancaster not to interfere in the manors and possessions of the abbey of St. Mary de Pratis, otherwise called Leicester Abbey, during its present avoidance by the death of its abbot, according to the tenor of King Richard's mandate within recited. Witness, as above, 25th February.

"Hic incipiunt rotuli claus' de interiori parte de anno regalitatis Johannis Regis Castellæ et Legionis, ducis Lancastriæ, videlicet comitatûs sui palatini Lancastriæ, secundo incipiente."

13. For the Abbot of Furness. Precipe directed to the sheriff of Lancaster to cause the executors of the will of John Raton, merchant, to pay the said abbot 55*l.*
Witness the Duke, at Lancaster, 1st March, anno Regal. 2.

Richard de Shutelesworth. Fine paid for a writ.

14. Fines paid to the Duke for various writs.
John de Wandesford, and John Le Botiller, *of* Merton.
William Langley, parson of the church of Midilton. 18th March.
Richard Sonderland, chaplain, and others. 10th March.
John del Eues and his wife Johanna.
Witness Henry Earl of Derby, "filio Regis carissimo, custode regalitatis comitatûs sui palatini Lancastriæ." 11th July.
William de Wetherby, vicar of the church of Blakeburn, and Robert de Carleton, chaplain.
Christofer de Broghton, John de Croft of Dalton, and others.
Witness the aforesaid custos, 8th August.

15. For the Abbot of Evesham. Mandate to the Barons of the Exchequer to inquire concerning the fishery called Hoghwyk in the river Ribble, claimed by the said abbot, as pertaining to his priory of Penwortham, and seized into the Duke's hands by William de Chorlegh, deputy steward of the manor of Penwortham. Witness the aforesaid custos, 14th August.
"Per petitionem de consilio."

16. For the King and Duke. Mandate to the sheriff of Lancashire to levy the aid, according to the statute, to make the Duke's eldest son a knight.
Witness the King and Duke, at Lancaster, 20th May.
"Per litteras ipsius Regis et Ducis."

17. For the Duke and the other magnates in his retinue going abroad in the King of England's service. Letter to the abbot of Furness to offer prayers and sacrifices to God for the success of the expedition.
Witness Henry Earl of Derby, custos of the regality of the county palatine of Lancaster, 12th June, anno 2.
By the council.

Similar letters addressed to—
The Abbot of Whalley.
The Prior of Burscogh.
The Abbot of Cokersand.
The Prior of Holand.
The Prior of Cartmell.

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No. 4.—Duchy of Lancaster: Calendar of Chancery Rolls—*continued.*

The Prior of Conynsheved.
The Proctor of the Abbot of St. Mary's at Leicester, residing at Cokerham.
The Proctor of the Prior of Durham at Lythum.
The Proctor of the Abbot of Croxton at Hornby.
The Prior of the Order of Preaching Friars at Lancaster.
The Warden of the Order of Preaching Friars at Preston.
The Prior of the Order of Hermits of Saint Augustine at Werynglon.
The Archdeacon of Richmond, or his officiate in the duchy.
The Archdeacon of Chester, or his officiate in the duchy.
Witness, as above.

18. For the Duke. Mandate to Roger de Brokholes the duke's escheator in the county of Lancaster, to seize into his hands all the lands and tenements which Otho de Halsale held in capite on the day of his death.
Witness the Custos aforesaid, at Lancaster, 4th August.

19. For Richard de Townlay the sheriff. Mandate to the Barons of the Exchequer to pay the sheriff's account of charges for parchment, &c., used in the exercise of his office. Witness, as above, 12th August.

20. For John Botiller ch'r and Ralph de Ipre. Precept to the sheriff to pay the knights elected for the commonalty of the Duchy of Lancaster 16*l.* for their expenses in coming to the parliament at Glouecster.
Witness the King and Duke at Lancaster, 18th November, anno 2.

Fines paid to the Duke for writs.
Hugh de Dacre, kt.
Sarra widow of Matthew de Burgh.

ANNO TERTIO REGALITATIS.

21. For Alan Wilkeson and Matilda his wife. Mandate to the Barons of the Exchequer to inquire into the petition of the said Alan and his wife, touching a messuage, 20 acres of land and 5 acres of meadow, in Kirkehy in West-Derbyshire, seized into the Duke's hands for the felony of John, son of Thomas de Leylond, ch'r., the said Matilda's first husband.
Witness the King and Duke, 18th March, anno 3 Regalitatis.
By petition before the council.

22. Fines paid to the Duke for various writs.

John de Heuthorn, chaplain.
James de Pykeryng.
The Abbot of Vale Royal.
John Byron, chivaler.
Richard de Shotelesworth.
William de Tunstall.
John de Assheton, kt.
John Botiller, chivaller, and Alice his wife.
Agnes widow of William Cupper of Chester.
Ralph de Bolton.
John del Elmetrydyng.
John son of William Cay.
William le Genour.
John de Bredekirk.
The Abbot of Fourness.

23. For the Duke. Mandate to the justices to adjourn the sessions.
Witness the King and Duke, 22nd March.
By the council.

24. For the Abbot of Whallay. Mandate to the Barons of the Exchequer to inquire into the petition of the said Abbot, touching 16qrs. of oats the Tithes of his church of All Saints of Whallay at Alnetham, which the escheator had seized into the Duke's hands, supposing them to have belonged to William Talbot an outlaw.
Witness, as above.
By petition before the council.

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No. 4.—Duchy of Lancaster : Calendar of Chancery Rolls—*continued*.

25. For the King of England. Precept to the sheriff to proclaim within the duchy the ordinance made relative to the goldsmiths' mark.
Witness, as above, 21st July.

26. For Nicholas de Haryngton Ch'r and Robert de Urcewyk. Precept to the sheriff to pay the knights elected for the commonalty of the duchy 18*l.* for their expenses in coming to the Parliament at Westminster.
Witness, as above, 12th July.

27. For the Duke. Precept to the sheriff to elect another coroner for the county of Lancaster in the room of Thomas de Fasacrelegh.
Witness the King and Duke at Lancaster, 8th August.

28. For the Duke. Precept to the sheriff to elect other verdurers for Derbyshire Amounderness, and Lonsdale. Witness, as above, 10th August.

29. For John de Eccleston. Precept to the sheriff to give seizin to the said John of the messuage and eight acres of land in Raynhull which had been seized into the Duke's hands for the felony of Robert de Raynhull ; the Duke having had his year, day, and waste therein.
Witness, as above, 22nd August.

Fines paid to the Duke for writs.
Ralph de Tildesleyh.
Richard de Shutelesworth.

30. For the Abbot of Evesham. Mandate to Richard de Hoghton the Duke's escheator in the county of Lancaster to deliver the temporalities to Roger de Yatton chosen Abbot of the Monastery of Evesham.
Witness, as above, 1st December.

By petition before the Council.

31. For the Abbot of Evesham. Mandate to the Barons of the Exchequer to surcease all demands upon the Abbot of Evesham to answer to the Duke for the issues of the temporalities of the said abbey, according to the force and effect of the award of the Great Council. Witness, as above, 13th February.

32. For the Duke. Mandate to Richard de Hoghton, the Duke's escheator, to seize into his hands all the lands and tenements which Sir Thomas Banastre, knight, who held of the Duke in capite, died seized of in his demesne as of fee.
Witness, as above, 1st February.

Anno Quarto Regalitatis.

33. For the Duke. Precept to the sheriff to elect a coroner for the county of Lancaster, in the room of Gilbert de Berburn.
Witness, as above, 14th March, anno Regalitatis 4.

34. For John Botiller, ch'r, and Thomas de Sutheworth, ch'r. Precept to the Sheriff to pay the knights elected for the commonalty of the duchy 24*l.* for their expenses in coming to the Parliament at Westminster.
Witness, as above, 24th March.

35. Fines paid to the Duke for writs.

William de Bisphame, chaplain, and Thomas le Wrighteson of Cokirhame.
Matilda widow of John de Ethelistou.
John de Sonky.
John de Kirkeby, chivaler, Edward de Lathum, and Henry de Scaresbrek.
John son of Roger Travers of Heesham.
Hugh de Daere, kt.
Henry de Scolefeld and Richard de Bolton.
Walter Robynson of Lancaster.
Robert de Alnetham and Emma his wife.
John le Botiller of Werynglon, chivaler.
Alan de Caterale.
Nicholas Baret, chaplain.
Roger de Keverdale, chaplain, and Adam de Redeleghs, chaplain.
William de Gouer, chaplain, and John de Fourness, chaplain.
Richard de Shotelesworth.

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No. 4.—Duchy of Lancaster: Calendar of Chancery Rolls—*continued.*

36. For John de Haydok and Johanna his wife. The Duke's precept to his escheator to give seizin to John de Haydok and his wife Johanna, widow of Richard le Botiller, the lands of William le Botiller, ch'r., deceased, who held in capite for term of life, with remainder to Richard le Botiller and his wife Johanna, the manors of Laton Magna, Laton Parva, Bispham, Warthebrek, and Great Merton, and rent in Atherton, Westlegh, Pynnyngton, Bolde, Lydeyate, Thornton, Culcheth, Egergarth, Tildeslegh, Glassebroke, Bedforth, Halsall, Ines, and Wyndehull, and the manor of Great Sonke or Sonky (except 3*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.* rent), the third part of the manor of Werynyngton (except 27 messuages, 80½ acres of land, 17 acres of meadow, and 6*l.* 9*s.* 11½*d.* of rent).
Witness the King and Duke, 1st August.

37. For John Botiller, knight. Precept to the escheator to give seizin to John Botiller, knight, of the lands of his father William Botiller, ch'r., deceased, who held in capite 40 messuages, 440 acres of land, 20 acres of meadow, 300 acres of wood, 400 acres of turbary, and 2 parts of a mill in Burtonwod, and 2 parts of the manor of Werynyngton, with the advowson of the church.
Witness, as above, 6th August.
By letters of Privy Seal of the same King and Duke.

38. For the Duke. Precept to his escheator to seize into his hands all the lands and tenements which William le Botiller, ch'r., held on the day of his death.
Witness, as above, 18th April.

Like writ as to the lands of John Byron, ch'r., deceased.
Witness, as above, 18th July.

Like writ as to the lands of Richard son of John de Radeliff, deceased.
Witness, as above.

39. For Gilbert de Gosforthcbo. Writ of Redisseisin directed to the sheriff, concerning common of turbary in Searesbrek, pertaining to a freehold in the town of Scaresbrek.
Witness, as above, 6th August.

40. For the tenants of the township of Worston. Mandate to the Barons of the Exchequer to cease their demand upon the tenants of Worston for a rent of 2*s.* for an enclosure of parcel of the common of pasture of the said township which had been made by William Nowel, but being found to be to the injury of the tenants had been subsequently thrown down.
Witness, as above, 14th August.
By petition before the council.

41. For John Botiller, ch'r., and Thomas de Suthworth, ch'r. Precept to the sheriff to pay the knights elected for the commonalty of the duchy 19*l.* 12*s.*, for their expenses in coming to the parliament at Northampton.
Witness the King and Duke, 12th December.

42. Writs of "Diem clausit extremum."

The Duke's mandate to his escheator to seize into his hands the lands and tenements of Peter Gerard, ch'r., who held in capite.
Witness, as above, 20th February.

Like mandate as to the lands of Ellen de Birewayth, deceased.
26th February.

Like mandate as to the lands of William de Bradeshagh of Hagh, deceased.
20th February.

Like mandate as to the lands of Richard de Caterall, deceased.
20th February.

Like mandate as to the lands of Gilbert de Kyghlegh, deceased.
20th February.

Like mandate as to the lands of Isabella widow of Robert son of Nicholas de Eton, deceased.
24th February.

43. For John, son and heir of Richard son of John de Radeclif. Mandate to the escheator to give to John, son of Richard de Radeclif, deceased, seizin of his lands, viz. the manor of Urdesale, three parts of the moiety of the town of Flixton, tenements in Le Hope, Shoresworth, Le Holynhed in Tokholes, Salford, the bailiwick of Rachedale, and one-fourth part of the moiety of the town of Clixton.
Witness, as above, 28th September.

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No. 4.—Duchy of Lancaster: Calendar of Chancery Rolls—*continued.*

Anno Quinto Regalitatis.

44. For Isabella, widow of William de Bradeshagh of Hagh. Mandate to the escheator to assign to the said Isabella her dower out of the lands of her husband William, seized into the Duke's hands by reason of the minority of Thomas the son and heir. Witness, as above, 23rd March, anno 5.

45. Writs of "Diem clausit extremum."
The Duke's mandate to the escheator to take into his hands the lands of John de Skereton, deceased, who held in capite.
Witness, as above, 1st March.

Like mandate on the death of Adam de Lancastre, tenant in capite.
Witness, as above.

Of Adam de Knoll.	Witness, as above.
Of Robert de Rissheton.	Witness, as above.
Of William de Noweil.	Witness, as above.
Of Roger de Aspeden.	Witness, as above.
Of John Bannastre of Walton.	Witness, as above.
Of Hugh del Holt.	Witness, as above.
Of Adam Ward.	Witness, as above.
Of John Gresleley.	Witness, as above.
Of Robert de Irland.	Witness, as above, 15th March.

46. For Roger de Pilkyngton, knight. Writ of Post Disseisin addressed to the sheriff concerning a tenement in Rediche.
Witness the King and Duke, 24th August.

47. For the Abbot of Cokersand. Mandate to the Barons of the Exchequer to inquire concerning a certain rent which the said abbot claims in right of his church, issuing out of certain lands held by Henry de Chaderton in Mellyng, seized into the Duke's hands for debt. Witness, &c., 20th of March.
By petition before the council.

48. Fines paid to the Duke for various writs.
Thomas de Rigmayden.
James de Radclif.
Geoffrey de Workesleyh, kt., and John le Masey, kt.
John son and heir of Richard de Tounlay.
Robert del Eves.
John de Horneby, parson of Tatham, and William son of Robert de Horneby.
Richard de Redich.
Robert de Maunton, vicar of Eccles, and John de Maunton, chaplain.
Roger de Bysspham and Margaret his wife.
John son of William Kay.
Richard son of John Bannstre of Walton-in-le-dale and Johanna his wife.
Solut'. Et quieti sunt sicut Willielmus de Horneby clericus Hanaperii Regis et Ducis recognovit.

49. For the King of England. Precept to the sheriff to take William del Grenhill, of Gosiver (outlawed in the court of the King of England) within the duchy, according to the royal mandate within recited.
Witness the King and Duke, 22nd August.

50. For the King of England. Precept to the mayor and bailiffs of the town of Liverpool to proclaim the King's mandate prohibiting the exportation of corn.
22nd October.

Anno Sexto Regalitatis.

51. For John de Warenna, knight. Mandate to the escheater to give seizin of the manor of Wodplumpton to John de Warenna, knight, the son of Cecily, sister of Robert, son of Nicholas de Eton. The feoffment of the manor having been made by John, son of John de Davenport, knight, to the said Robert, son of Nicholas de Eton, and his wife Isabella, and the heirs of their bodies, and after them to John, son of Nicholas de Eton, and Katharine his wife, and the heirs of their bodies, and after them to the right heirs of the said Robert.
12th March, anno 6.
By letters of privy seal of the King and Duke, and by the council.

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No. 4.—Duchy of Lancaster: Calendar of Chancery Rolls—*continued.*

52. For William de Atherton and Robert de Urcewyk. Precept to the sheriff to pay the knights elected for the commonalty of the duchy 38*l.* 8*s.* for their expenses in coming to the parliament at Westminster.
Witness the King and Duke, 20th March.

53. For the King of England. Precept to the mayor and bailiffs of the town of Liverpool to proclaim the King's mandate touching the exportation of corn.
Witness, as above, 1st March.

54. For the King of Scotland. Precept to the sheriff to distrain certain persons of Liverpool, into whose possession had come several casks of wine which had been taken in the port of Inchegalle by some persons of the county of Chester contrary to the truce made with Scotland, to pay the sum of 10 marks for each of the casks so taken. Witness the King and Duke 20th March.

55. For the King of England. Precept to the sheriff to publish the King's proclamation within the duchy relative to the obtaining of charters of pardon by any of the King's subjects (except certain persons named and the men of the city of Canterbury, and of the towns of Cambridge, Bridgewater, St. Edmonds, Beverley, and Scardeburgh). Witness, as above, 1st March.

56. For Roger de Pilkyngton, chr.', and Robert de Clifton. Precept to the sheriff to pay the knights elected for the commonalty of the duchy 10*l.* for their expenses in coming to the parliament at Westminster. 1st June.

57. Fines paid to the Duke for writs.

Thomas de Ditton of Fourness and others.
Elizabeth, widow of John de Rigmayden, executrix of the will of John de Rigmayden.
Henry son of Alan de Worthyngton.
Geoffrey de Werberton.
Anabel widow of John Comyn of Neubold, and John de Haydok.
John de Wassyngton and Johanna his wife.
William de Athirton, kt.
Master Richard de Wynewyke, parson of Walton, and Master William de Assheton, clerk.
John de Holcroft.
Nicholas Orell and Thomas de Fasacreley.
Robert de Syngleton.

58. For the King of England. Precept to the mayor and bailiffs of the town of Liverpool to proclaim the King's mandate touching the exportation of corn.
26th May.

59. Writs of Diem clausit extremum. The Duke's mandate to the escheator to take into his hands the lands and tenements of Edmund Laurence, deceased, who held of the King and Duke in capite. 13th March.

Like mandate as to the lands of Thomas de Lathum, knight, deceased.
20th March.

60. For the King of England. Precept to the mayor and bailiffs of the town of Liverpool to proclaim the King's mandate relative to the exportation of corn.
3rd June.

61. For the poor fishermen in the duchy. Precept to the sheriff to publish the King's mandate prohibiting any persons within the duchy, holding lands on the sea coast, from preventing the fishermen from setting their nets in the sea and catching fish there for their livelihood. 3rd June.

62. For Matilda, daughter of Richard Waryng, of Whityngham. Writ of Redisseisin addressed to the sheriff, concerning 1 messuage, 30 acres of land, and 6 acres of wood in Chippyn. 7th August.

63. For Thomas, son of Roger de Knoll. Mandate to the Barons of the Exchequer to inquire concerning certain lands in Chippendale which had been seized into the Duke's hands, on account of the felony of John, son of Richard de Knoll, on the suggestion that the purchase had been made subsequent to the date of the charter of pardon obtained from the King.
Witness the King and Duke, 20th August.

By petition in council.

No. 4.—Duchy of Lancaster : Calendar of Chancery Rolls—*continued.*

64. For the King of England. Writ addressed to the King of Castile and Duke of Lancaster to cause to be elected and to come to Parliament two knights for the commonalty of the duchy, and of every city two citizens, and of every borough two burgesses.
Witness the King, at Westminster, 7th January, 6 Ric. 2..

65. For the King of England. Precept to the sheriff to make proclamation of the statutes and ordinances made in the Parliament of the 6th year of King Richard as recited in the King's mandate addressed to the Duke of Lancaster or his lieutenant. Witness the King and Duke, at Lancaster, 8th February.

66. For Margery widow of John Banastre, of Walton-in-le-Dale. Writ of Post Disseisin, concerning the dower of the said Margery out of the lands in Walton in the Dale. 12th February.

67. For the owners of the ship, called a "Carrak," wrecked on the duchy coast. Precept to the sheriff to make proclamation that all the Duke's officers, ministers, and tenants of the duchy abstain from taking the goods of the said ship, the crew having escaped alive. 24th February.

ANNO SEPTIMO REGALITATIS.

68. For the Duke. Writ of "Diem clausit extremum," upon the death of John de Kirkby, chr.' Witness the King and Duke, 3rd March, anno 7.

69. Like writ upon the death of David de Irland. Witness as above.

70. For the Duke. Precept to the sheriff to elect a verdurer for Amounderness in place of Adam Bradkirk. 4th March.

71. For the Duke. Precept to the sheriff to elect a verdurer for Derbyshire in the room of Richard de Aynesargh, deceased. 4th March.

72. For the Duke. Precept to the sheriff to elect a coroner for the county in the room of Adam de Shylicorne. 6th March.

73. For the Abbot of Cockersand. Precept to the sheriff to give the said abbot seizin of the lands in Billynge, which had been seized into the hands of King Edward for the felony of William de Falynge, who held them of the abbot of Cockersand. 8th March.

74. Fines paid to the Duke for writs.
Roger Henrison le Walsh.
Isabella widow of William de Bradeshagh of Hagh, and Gilbert le Vikerymon, executors of the will of the said William.
William son of John de Hulm.
Geoffrey son of Adam Medocroft, and Margery his wife.
John de Bridestwisill, chaplain, and Rich. de Twyston, chaplain.

75. For Richard de Bareweford and Agnes his wife. Writ of Redisseisin, concerning 14 acres of land and 2 acres of meadow at Chorlegh. 12th March.

76. Fines paid to the Duke for writs.
The Abbot of Cokersand.
Thomas de Clayton, chaplain.
John Fairfax, parson of Prestcotes.
Cecilia widow of James de Lostok.
Richard son of John Banastre of Walton-in-le-dale.
Thurstan son of Gilbert de Culchith and Elizabeth his wife.
Gilbert de Culchith and Katherine his wife.
Richard de Hadfeld.

77. For the Duke. Writ of "Diem clausit extremum," directed to Robert de Urswyk, escheator, on the death of Hugh de Bradshagh. 30th August.

78. For John, son of Roger de Pilkyngton, ch'r., and Margaret his wife. Writ "de Dote assignandâ," directed to Robert de Urswyk, escheator, for Margaret widow of Hugh de Bradshagh. 27th August.

79. For the Duke. Writ of "Diem clausit extremum," upon the death of Hugh de Dacre, ch'r. 1st February.
Like writ, on the death of Thomas de Rigmayden. Witness, as above.
Of Thomas de Lathum. Witness, as above.
Of Richard de Balderston. Witness, as above.

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No. 4.—Duchy of Lancaster: Calendar of Chancery Rolls—*continued.*

80. Fines paid to the Duke for writs.
John son of Robert de Singleton.
Thomas del More.
Henry de Strangways.
William de Langeton, clerk.
William de Blakburn and Katherine his wife.
Henry Hoghwik.
John de Pilkyngton, parson of Bury.

ANNO OCTAVO REGALITATIS.

81. For the Duke. Precept to the sheriff to cause proclamation to be made that all the men of the Duke's retinue be prepared to meet him at Newcastle-upon-Tyne to march into Scotland.
Witness the King and Duke, 1st March, anno 8.

82. For Adam de Prestall, of Salfordshire. Precept to the sheriff not to put the said Adam on juries, &c., he being so deaf that he can scarcely hear a sound. 16th March.
By the Council.

83. For Johanna, widow of Thomas de Rigmayden. Writ de "Dote assignandâ," addressed to the escheator.
Witness the King and Duke, at Lancaster, 12th March.

84. For the Duke. Writ of "Diem clausit extremum," upon the death of Mathew de Twisilton. 14th March.
Of John Kekwyk, of Derby. 26th March.
Of William Barton. 12th December.

85. Fines paid to the Duke for writs.
Walter de Strikeland.
John de Stanlowe.
John de la Warre, kt.
Roger del Barres.
William de Tunstall.
Robert de Hyde of Northbury.
Richard de Shotelisworth.
Isabella widow of Richard son of William de Radclif.
Thomas son of Henry de Tildeslegh, and Alice his wife.
The executors of the will of Thomas de Trafford.
John de Leght, chaplain.
John la Warre, kt., of Mainceestre.
Richard de Sutton and Henry de Bradshagh.
William de Atherton, kt., and John de Holcroft.
John Cauchone, late parson of Warton in Kendale.
Alicia daughter of Adam de Bury.
Peter de Shakerslegh.
Thomas son of William de Bolroun.

86. For the Duke. Writ of "Mandamus" addressed to the escheator upon the death of John, son of Thomas de Rigmayden. 26th March.
Of Thomas Banastre, ch'r. 13th December.
Of Edward Banastre. As above.

87. For John Daunport. Mandate to William de Horneby, the receiver in the county of Lancaster, to pay the secondary justice in the duchy 20 marks for his fee, and 20*s.* for the fee of his clerk for the two last sessions. 12th March.

88. Fines paid to the Duke for writs.
Thomas Jacson del Lee.
John de Morlegh.
John de Fletewode, executor of the will of John Skilicorn.
Richard son of Henry de Kyghley, kt.

89. For the King of England. The Duke's precept to the sheriff to get ready the men-at-arms and bowmen within the duchy to march against the Scotch, according to the King's mandate. 4th July.

90. For the Abbot of Cockersand. Precept to the sheriff to give seizin to the said abbot of 5 acres of land in Billynge, which had been seized into King Edward's hands for the felony of William de Falyng. 18th August.

No. 4.—Duchy of Lancaster : Calendar of Chancery Rolls—*continued.*

91. For Isabella, widow of Thomas de Lathum. Writ de "Dote assignanda" out of the manor of Lathum (except a parcel of the manor which the said Isabella claims as having held conjointly with her husband). 1st February.

92. Fines paid to the Duke for writs.
Margery daughter of William de Rigby, and Alicia her sister.
Edward de Lathum and others.
John de Holcroft.
Thomas de Strangways and Elena his wife.
John son of William de Neuham.
Philip le Sadeler of Lancaster.
Robert de Hyndelegh.

93. For Roger de Fasacrelegh and Johanna his wife. Writ "De Procedendo" in an Assize of Novel Disseisin before the justices of the bench, between Roger de Fasacrelegh and Johanna his wife, and Ellen, daughter of Thomas, son of Thomas de Lathum, knight, concerning tenements in Knowsleyh, Childwall, Roby, and Ankesargh. 20th February.

94. For Johanna, widow of John Kekewyk. Writ de "Dote assignanda." 16th February.

95. For the Duke. Writ of "Mandamus" to the escheator upon the death of Thomas, son of Thomas de Lathum, knight.
Witness the King and Duke, 16th February.
Like writ on the death of Thomas, son of Robert de Lathum, ch'r.
Witness, as above.

HIC INCIPIT ANNUS NONUS REGALITATIS.

96. For the Duke. Writ of "Diem clausit extremum" upon the death of Henry de Dyneley. Witness, the King and Duke, 8th March, anno 9 regalitatis.
Of Geoffry Workesley, ch'r. 2nd September.
Of Adam de Hoghton, ch'r. As above.

97. For the Duke. Precept to the sheriff to elect a coroner for the county of Lancaster, in the room of John Skillicorn, deceased. Witness, as above.

98. Fines paid to the Duke for writs.
John son of William de Singleton.
John del Holt, senior.

99. For John de Pilkyngton, parson of the church of Bury. Writ of Redisseisin, concerning the manors of Le Lee, Grymsargh, Hoghton, Quylton, Ravenemeles, and Whityngham, 100 messuages, 1,000 acres of land, 500 acres of meadow, 200 acres of wood, 2,000 acres of moor and pasture, and 10*l.* of rent in Lee, Gosenargh, Assheton, Grymesargh, Quytyngham, Frekilton, Caterale, Hoghton, Quilton, Whithenhill, Hephay, Lyvesey, Plesyngton, Wrightyngton, Ravenemeles, Goldburn, Preston, Sourby, Whithill in the Wodes, Walshewhithill, Eccleston, Chernok Richard, and Ribchester, the moiety of the manors of Chernok Richard, and Whithill in the Wodes, two parts of the manors of Assheton and Gosenargh, and the fourth part of the manors of Caterale and Wrightyngton. 20th April.

100. For the King. Mandate to the justices to adjourn the sessions. 12th July.

101. For the Duke. Mandate to the escheator to seize into the hands of the Duke all the lands whereof Thomas Banastre, ch'r., died seized, viz. in the towns of Etheliswyk, Freculton, Claghton in Amoundernes, Billesburgh, Halghton, Syngleton Parva, Thornton le Holmes near Thornton, Sourby, Hamylton, Stalmyn, Crofton, Farygnton, Thorp, and Brethirton.
Witness the King and Duke, 12th September.

Like mandate as to the lands of Edward, son and heir of Thomas Banastre, knight, deceased, viz. in the towns of Dilworth, Broghton, Preston in Amoundernes, Wodeplumpton cum le Morehall, and Gosenargh
Witness as above.

102. Fines paid to the Duke for writs.
Ralph de Frekilton.
Adam de Bredekirk.
Richard de Wysebeche, vicar of Kirkby in Lonsdale, and Alicia widow of John de Horuby, senior.

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No. 4.—Duchy of Lancaster: Calendar of Chancery Rolls —*continued.*

103. For Isabella, widow of Thomas de Lathum. Precept to the sheriff to give the said Isabella seizin of the tenements within the manor of Lathum, which she held conjointly with her husband, viz. Horskarre, Demedowe near Raghford, Robynfeld de Horskarre, Calverhey, and Watton Rydyng, and a rent of 8 marks per annum of the freeholders in le Nuburgh. 17th March.

104. Fines paid to the Duke for writs.
Ralph de Barton, of Rydale. For two writs.

105. For Margery, widow of John de Radelif. Recognizance for payment of an annual rent of 10 marks out of the lands in Oldom, Chatherton, and Witton near Plesyngton, for term of life of the said Margery. 20th September.

106. For Margaret, wife of Hugh de Ines. Writ for the assignment of dower to Margaret, widow of Roger de Bradeshagh, out of a watermill in Westlegh, in the Duke's hands by reason of the minority of the heir of the said Roger. 27th September.

107. For James Butiller, son and heir of James Butiller, late Earl of Ormond. Precept to the escheator to give seizin to James Butiller, Earl of Ormond, of 100 marks of rent issuing out of the manor of Wetheton, in the county of Lancaster, notwithstanding that the process of proving the age of the said James has not been made in the duchy, and notwithstanding his being called, in the inquisition taken before the eschentor, Thomas, instead of James. 27th November.

108. For Roger de Fsaucrelegh and Johanna his wife. Mandate to the justices of the bench to proceed in taking the Assize of Novel Dissesisin between the said Roger and Ellen, daughter of Thomas, son of Thomas de Lathum, knight, concerning tenements in Knoualegh, Childewall, Roby, and Anlesargh, notwithstanding the fresh allegation of the said Ellen, and the testimony of the escheator that the lands in dispute are in the Duke's hands by reason of the minority of the heiress; but on no account to give judgment without the Duke's advice. 1st February.

Hic incipit Annus Decimus Regalitatis.

109. Fines paid to the Duke for writs.
Nicholas de Haveryngton, kt.
Abbot of Fourneys.
Robert de Clifton, chivaler.

110. For Margaret, wife of John de Radelif. Precept to the receiver of the duchy to pay an annual rent of 20 marks out of the lands of John de Radelif in Oldom, Chatherton, and Witton near Plesyngton. 22nd March.

111. For Robert de Barton, of Lathum, and Agnes his wife. Writ of Redisseisin, concerning 2 messuages and 20 acres of land in Lathum, against William del Crosse, of Lathom.
Witness Henry Earl of Derby, custos of the duchy, at Lancaster, 1st September.

112. Fines paid to the Duke.
Richard de Hoghton, kt.
William, abbot of Whalley.
Robert le Spenserson of Scaresbrek.
Richard de Athirton.
Thomas Gerard.
Isabella widow of Nicholas de Prestwich.
Thomas del Rawe.
Henry Geffray and Johanna his wife, and others.

113. For the Duke. Precept to the sheriff to levy 20*l.* out of the lands of John de Radelif in Oldom, Chatherton, and Witton near Plesyngton, for the arrear of 10 marks of the annual rent of 20 marks granted to Margaret, wife of the said John for term of her life. Witness the custos, 20th September.

Hic incipit Annus Undecimus Regalitatis.

114. Fines paid to the Duke for writs.
William de Rigmayden.
Ralph de Radelif.
Robert de Plesyngton, chivaler.
John Lascy and Agnes his wife.
Thomas del Hogh and Katherine his wife.

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No. 4.—Duchy of Lancaster : Calendar of Chancery Rolls—*continued.*

115. For William Warde. Writ to Walter de Urswyk, keeper of the forest of Lancaster, to accept bail for William Warde detained in Lancaster Castle for a trespass in the forest. Witness the custos, 12th March.

116. For the Duke. Writ of "Diem clausit extremum," upon the death of John de Wareyn, ch'r., tenant in capite. Witness, as above.
Of Thomas de Strangways. Witness, as above.
Of Thomas de Sotheworth, ch'r. Witness the custos, 6th September.
Of Richard Torbok, ch'r. Witness, as above.
Of Thomas de Holand. Witness, as above.
Of William de Tunstall, ch'r. Witness, as above.
Of Hugh Haywode. Witness, as above.
Of Petronilla, widow of Adam Banastre, knight. Witness, as above.
Of Thomas le Molyneux. Witness the custos, 16th February.
Of William de Aghton Witness the custos, 16th February.

117. For the Duke. Precept to the sheriff to elect a coroner for the county in the room of Edward Frere and another in the room of Hugh de Ines, they being both incompetent to the discharge of their offices.
Witness the custos, 16 March.

118. For the Duke. Precept to the sheriff to elect a verdurer for Quernemore and Wyrisdale in the room of John Croft, of Dalton, made steward of Lonsdale.
Witness the custos, 16th March.

Like precept to elect another verdurer in the room of Robert Cauncefeld, in Spain with the Duke. Witness, as above.

119. Fines paid to the Duke for writs.
Edmund Frere of Lancaster and Cecilia his wife.
Richard le Marschall of Eukeston.
John Caries.
Abbot of Whallay.
John de Catford and others.
William de Caton, bailiff of Lonesdale.

120. For Ralph de Radclif, sheriff of Lancaster, and others. Recognizance of a debt of 160*l.* And the Duke grants that if the sheriff shall pay 80*l.* for his office for one year, the recognizance shall be void.

121. Ralph de Radelif. Recognizance of a debt of 100*l.* And the Duke grants that if the sheriff shall render a faithful account before his auditors of the issues, profits, and emoluments of his bailiwiek for the last year, the recognizance shall be void.

122. For John de Ines and Margaret his wife. Precept to the eschentor to surcease the demand upon John de Ines for 4*l.* 13. 4*d.* of the issues of his lands and tenements in Wythyngton and Harewode, and certain other sums of money until the next sessions. Witness the custos, 28th September.
By the Council.

Hic incipit Annus Duodecimus Regalitatis.

123. Fines paid to the Duke for writs.
Henry de Bradscolis.
Roger, vicar of Rochedale.
John son of Robert de Ines.
Henry de Trafford.
Ralph de Radclif.
William de Selby, abbot of Whalley.

124. For the Duke. Mandate to the justices to adjourn the sessions.
Witness the custos, 9th March.

125. For the Duke. Writ of "Diem clausit extremum," upon the death of John de Haydok. Witness, as above, 23rd May.
The like upon the death of Alice, widow of Gilbert de Legh. 20th June.
Of John de Nevill, of Raby, ch'r. 24th October.

126. For Milicent, widow of William de Aghton. Writ to the escheator for the assignment of dower to the said Milicent. Witness, as above. 24th May.

127. Fines paid to the Duke for writs.
John Botiller of Kirkland, and Alice his wife.
Matthew de Huyton.
John son of Thurstan de Tildeslegh.

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No. 4.—Duchy of Lancaster : Calendar of Chancery Rolls—*continued.*

John Lovell, kt.
Roger de Pilkyngton, chivaler
Richard son of Thomas Talbot.
John son of Richard de Tounlay.
John son of Geoffrey del Holt.
Nicholas Styveley.
Robert de Harynton, kt., and Isabella his wife.

128. For Ralph de Nevill, son and heir of John de Nevill of Raby, ch'r. Precept to the escheator to cause livery of seisin to be made to the said Ralph of the advowson of the church of Prestecote, to receive security for the payment of his relief, and to respite his homage and fealty for the said advowson until the Duke's return to England. Witness the custos, 6th December.

ROLL from the First to the Twelfth Year inclusive of the Regality of JOHN KING of CASTILE and DUKE OF LANCASTER. (In tergo.)

1. Edmund, son of Alan de Folifayt, for Edmund Lorence, son of John Lawrence of Assheton. Enrolment of the deed of Edmund de Folifayt to his uncle Edmund Lorence, being a release and quit claim of all right to the manor of Folifayt near Tadcastre. 50 Edw. III.
The like of all right in the lands which Elizabeth, widow of his brother, John de Folifayt, held in dower in the said manor. 51 Edw. III.
Other deeds relative to the release of the said manor of Folifayt.

2. John, son of John de Assheton-under-Lime, to John de Kirkeby. Recognizance of the receipt of 40*l.* in part payment of a debt of 140 marks. 20th August, 1 Ric. II.
Other deeds relative to the above sums of money.

3. Thomas, son of Thomas de Lathum, knight, for Robert de Breton, vicar of the church of Huyton, and Thomas de la Ridyng, chaplain. Enrolment of the deed of Thomas, son of Thomas de Lathum, being a release and quit claim of all right in a place called le Crossehalle in the town of Lathum, and in all the manors, messuages, lands, &c., which Thomas de Lathum, knight, the father, granted to the said Robert de Breton and Thomas de la Ridyng, in the county of Lancaster. 49 Edw. III.
Nicholas de Atherton, Adam de Bykerstath, and Richard de Rygby. Recognizance to the Duke and William de Nessefeld.
Robert de Blakeburn, of Lonesdale,
Robert de Plesynton and Robert de Faryngton, clerk. Recognizance of a debt.
Witness the King and Duke, at Lancaster, 13th December.

HIC INCIPIT ANNUS SECUNDUS. (In tergo.)

4. Robert de Washington and others, to William de Horneby, parson of the church of St. Michael-upon-Wyre. Recognizance of a debt of 8*l.*
Witness the King and Duke, anno 2 regalitatis, 23rd March.

5. Thomas de Lamplogh and others, to Edmund Lorence. Recognizance of a debt of 40*l.* Witness, as above, 23rd March.

6. Adam of Lancaster, to Thomas Mirreson of Lancaster. Recognizance of a debt of 10*l.* Witness, as above, 23rd March.

7. William de Heton, for Ralph de Ipre and Peter de Boirun. Enrolment of the grant of William de Heton of all his lands in Heton, Bronne, Molebrek, Urwike, and Lancaster. 51 Edw. III.

8. Richard de Massy, knight, to John de la Pole, justice of Chester. Recognizance of a debt of 5*l.*
Witness Henry Earl of Derby, custos of the Regality, 3rd August.
Other recognizances of debts.
John Serjaunt, of Walton-in-the-Dale, to John de Asphull.
William de Caton, of Lancaster, William Boyvill and John de Horneby, junior, to William Whetill (cancelled).
William de Athirton, chivaler, Edward de Lathum, Henry de Scaresbrek, Gilbert de Culehith, and James de Sale, to John son of William de Bredkyrk.
John Fitzwilliam of Bredkirk, for William de Athirton, chivaler, and others. Acknowledgment of receipt of money due by force of a recognizance in the Duke's chancery.

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No. 4.—Duchy of Lancaster: Calendar of Chancery Rolls—*continued*

HIC INCIPIT ANNUS TERTIUS. (In tergo.)

9. John, son of Henry de Plesyngton, for Hugh de Dacre, knight, Lord of Gillesland, and his son William. Enrolment of the grant of the manors of Halton in Lonesdale, and Eccleston in Leylondshire, in the county of Lancaster, with all their members and appurtenances. 2 Ric. III.
Release and quit claim of John de Plesyngton and the other feoffees of the said manors.
Various recognizances of debts.
Richard de Towneley, Roger de Brokholes, Nicholas de Syngleton and Edmund de Dacre, to William de Horneby, parson of St. Michael-on-Wyre.
John de Assheton, chivaler, Robert de Buclegh, and Adam son of Henry Hayward, to William de Horneby, clerk.

HIC INCIPIT ANNUS QUARTUS. (In tergo.)

10. Various recognizances of debts.
Thomas de Horneby to William de Horneby, parson of St. Michael-on-Wyre.
Thomas le Molyneux of Kyverdale, John le Botiller of Merton, John le Botiller of Kirkeland, Roger de Penketh, Geoffrey de Osbaldeston, Gilbert del Briche, Hugh de Bradeshagh, William de Lynals, Thomas de Barton, Matthew de Kenyan, and Hugh de Ines, to William de Horneby, parson of St. Michael-on-Wyre.
Richard Talbot and Gilbert del Briche to William de Horneby, parson of St. Michael-on-Wyre.
Edmund de Dacre, Richard de Stanesfeld, William son of Richard de Merseden, and Roger de Bancroft, to William de Horneby, parson of St. Michael-on-Wyre.
James de Radelif, Richard de Tettelawe, John de Barlowe, and Adam de Medoeroft, to William de Horneby, parson of St. Michael-on-Wyre.

HIC INCIPIT ANNUS QUINTUS. (In tergo.)

11. John Botiller, knight, for HENRY de Bispham and Richard de Carleton, chaplains. Enrolment of the grant of the manors of Great Laton, Little Laton, Bispham, and Wardebrek, lands and tenements in the town of Great Merton, and the whole lordship of the said town of Merton. 4 Ric. II.
12. Henry de Bispham and Richard de Carleton for John Botiller, knight, and Alice his wife. Enrolment of the grant of the above manors, lands, tenements, and lordship in fee tail; first to John Botiller, knight, and Alice his wife, and their heirs male on the body of the said Alice begotten, then to the heirs male of the said John, and afterwards to the heirs of the said John and Alice, then to the heirs of the said John lawfully begotten, and in default of such to the right heirs of the said John, to hold of the chief lords of the fee by the services for the same due and of right accustomed. 4 Ric. II.
Recognizances of debts.
John Botiller of Kirkland, William de Blakburn, and John son of Laurence de Thornton, to William de Horneby, parson of St. Michael-on-Wyre.
Richard son of Adam de Hoghton, kt., Richard de Bold, chivaler, and Henry de Bradshagh, to William de Horneby, parson of St. Michael-on-Wyre.

HIC INCIPIT ANNUS SEXTUS. (In tergo.)

13. Recognizances of Debts.
William de Aghton, Gilbert de Halsale, Hugh de Standish, Roger Penketh, Geoffrey de Osbaldeston, and John Wyche, to Richard son of Adam de Hoghton, kt.
Robert de Wasshynton and John son of Edmund de Horneby, to William de Horneby, parson of St. Michael-on-Wyre, and William de Dutton.
Richard de Croft of Lonnesdale to William de Horneby, parson of St. Michael-on-Wyre.
14. Robert de Wasshyngton for William de Horneby, parson of the church of St. Michael upon Wire, and William de Dutton. Enrolment of the grant of Robert de Wasshyngton of all his lands and tenements in the town of Carleton in Amounderneese to the said William and William and their heirs and assigns for the rent of a rose per annum for the first eight years, and after that term at the rent of 20*d.* per annum. 5 Ric. II.

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No. 4.—Duchy of Lancaster: Calendar of Chancery Rolls—*continued.*

15*a*. Roger de Fassereley for Edward de Lathum, Henry de Scaresbreck, and others. Memorandum of an agreement touching the dower claimed by Roger de Fassereley against the said Edward de Lathum and the rest, in right of his wife Johanna, in tenements in Wrightinton.

HIC INCIPIT ANNUS SEPTIMUS. (In tergo.)

15*b*. Recognizances of debts.
John de Clayton, junior, Adam de Brokenfeld, and Richard son of Henry de Clayton, to Roger de Farryngton, clerk.
Edward de Lathum, senior, Henry de Scaresbrek, senior, and Richard de Ellerbek, to Roger de Fassereley.
Robert de Wassyngton, John Philipson le Forster, and John de Horneby, to Adam de Hoghton, kt.

16. For Adam de Hoghton, ch'r., Nicholas de Haryngton, ch'r., and Richard, son of Adam de Hoghton, ch'r. Recognizance of a debt of 200 marks. And the King and Duke grants that if the aforesaid Adam shall stand to the Duke's ordinance relative to 100 marks of rent issuing out of the manor of Wetheton and seized into the Duke's hands upon the death of James le Botiller, late Earl of Ormond, the recognizance shall be void. 26th August.

Roger de Pilkyngton, chivaler. Recognizance of a debt to the Duke.

HIC INCIPIT ANNUS OCTAVUS. (In tergo.)

17. Richard de Hoghton, son of Adam de Hoghton, knight, for William de Horneby, parson of the church of St. Michael upon Wire. Enrolment of the grant of the wardship of the lands which belonged to Henry de Kighley, knight, in the counties of Lancaster and York, and the marriage of Richard, son and heir of the said Henry. 20th March, 7 Ric. II.

18*a*. For John, son of Laurence Nowell. Precept to the sheriff to surcease the taking of the body of the said John to answer before the justices of the duchy for the death of John, son of Henry de Holden, upon the appeal of Hugh, brother of the said John de Holden, upon the coming of age of the said Hugh, according to the King's mandate.
Witness the King and Duke, 14th March.
By the council.

18*b*. Precept to the sheriff to surcease the outlawry against William de Rigmayden for trespasses in the chases of the duchy until the next sessions.
Witness, as above, 1st March.

19. For Hugh, son of John de Partyngton, of Irwilham. Precept to the sheriff to surcease the outlawry against the said Hugh, the King (Richard) having granted to him his pardon.
Similar writs "de Supersedendo" for William, son of Richard Crist of Lever, and for John de Leylond Sonter, of Wigan.
Witness, as above, 14th March.
By the council.

20. For Adam de Hoghton, ch'r., Nicholas de Haryngton, ch'r., and Richard, son of Adam de Hoghton, ch'r. Precept to the escheator to surcease the levying of the rent of 100 marks out of the manor of Wetheton till the next sessions. Witness the King and Duke, 16th March.
Recognizances of debts.
Richard son of Adam de Hoghton, kt., and William de Walton of Preston, to William de Horneby, parson of St. Michael-on-Wyre.
Richard de Hoghton and Robert del Eues to Hugh de Wombewell and John de Sadyngton.
William de Atherton, chivaler, Roger de Hilton, Robert de Worksesley, John del Bothe, William de Atherton, Adam de Lever, Richard de Hilton, Thomas de Pynyngton, and Robert de Holand, to Hugh de Wombewell, John de Sadyngton, John Woderouf, and Robert de Tounley.
Hugh Ward and Robert de Neuton to William de Horneby, parson of St. Michael-on-Wyre.

21. For Thomas Smith Nayller of Cholle and another. Precept to the sheriff to surcease the outlawry against the said Thomas, &c., for a debt at the suit of Robert de Oulgreve, they having found bail to answer for their appearance at the sessions. 8th February.

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No. 4.—Duchy of Lancaster: Calendar of Chancery Rolls—*continued.*

Other writs of a like nature.
Recognizances of debts.
Agnes daughter of William de Chaydok of Pemberton to Hugh de Wikeshalgh.
Roger de Fassereley, Gilbert de Halsale, William de Aghton, Robert de Derby, Nicholas de Orell, and Richard de Ellerbek, to the Duke.

HIC INCIPIT ANNUS NONUS. (In tergo.)

Various recognizances of debts and writs "de Supersedendo" addressed to the sheriff relative to debts and trespasses.
John de Croft of Dalton, chivaler, to Richard Wysbeche, vicar of Kirkeby in Lonesdale.
Thomas Gerard and William de Atherton, junior, to William de Horneby, parson of St. Michael-on-Wyre.
Thomas Gerard, William de Athirton, junr., Richard de Holand, Robert son of Alan de Par, Robert de Eccleston, John de Eccleston of Lyverpull, Richard Masey of Rixton, Nicholas de Orell, Richard de Asshton of Adburgham, Henry de Rixton, and Almaric Walker of Wygan, to William de Horneby, parson of St. Michael-on-Wyre.
Almaric Walker of Wygan to William Walton of Preston.
Robert de Eccleston, John de Holcroft, and Nicholas de Rigby to William de Horneby, parson of St. Michael-on-Wyre.
Thomas Gerard, chivaler, William de Atherton, chivaler, junr., Adam de Bykerstath, and Robert son of Alan de Par, to the Duke.
Richard Torbok, chivaler, and Adam de Medowcroft to the Duke.
John de Farynton, junr., Henry de Hoghwyk, John Balle, and Robert de Blakburn, to William de Horneby.
Henry Blundell, Roger de Penketh, and Nicholas de Lyverpole, to William de Horneby, clerk.
Robert Diconson of Great Crosby, and John de Moueley, to William de Horneby, clerk.
Thomas Gerard, chivaler, and Robert son of Alan de Par, to William de Horneby, clerk.
Nicholas de Singleton, junr., Thomas de Barton of Amoundernes, and Thomas de Hesketh, to the Duke.
Henry de Bradshagh, Robert de Bradshagh, Ivo de Bradshagh, Hugh de Wilkeshalgh, and Nicholas de Bradshagh, to the Duke.

HIC INCIPIT ANNUS DECIMUS. (In tergo.)

Recognizances of debts, &c.
Thomas Gerard, Chivaler, and Robert son of Alan de Par, to William de Horneby, clerk.
Richard de Holand to William de Horneby, clerk.
Richard de Asshton, Robert de Chernok, Nicholas de Orell, Gilbert de Longtre, and Hugh de Longtre, to William de Horneby, clerk.
Richard Talbot, Edmund Skylyngeorn, William de Rigmayden, John de Bredekirk, and John de Cuntcliffe, to Nicholas de Knyveton and John Cokayn the uncle.
Hugh de Wynstanley, Hugh de Ines, Richard de Assheton of Adburgham, Alexander de Worksesly, Henry del Mersh of Wygan, and Robert de Hyndelegh, to the Duke and William de Horneby, clerk.
Robert de Urswyk, chivaler, John Butiller of Roudcliff, chivaler, John de Dalton, chivaler, Thomas de Radclif, James de Radclif, Thomas de Hesketh, John de Radclif of Urdesale, John del Bothe, Richard de Heton, Robert de Bolton, Richard Banastre, William de Hulm, and Richard Crook, to the Duke.
John de Radclif of Urdesale, Ralph de Radclif, chivaler, and Robert de Buckley, to the Duke and William de Horneby, clerk.
Robert de Wasshyngton, John Phillipson Forster, John de Wassyngton, and John son of Edward de Hornehy, to William de Horneby, clerk.
John de Berewyk of Berewyk to Adam de Laghfeld of Middleton in Lonesdale.

22. For Robert de Saureby and John de Birkeheved, chaplains. Enrolment of the grant of John de Walton of all his lands and tenements within Lancaster, Bare, and Kertmell. Anno 9, Ric. II.

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No. 4.—Duchy of Lancaster: Calendar of Chancery Rolls—*continued.*

23. John de Walton and Rosa his wife. Grant by Robert de Saureby and John de Birkeheved, chaplains, of all the above lands and tenements to John de Walton and Rosa his wife in fee tail, to hold of the chief lords of the fee by the services thereof due and accustomed. First to the heirs of the bodies of the said John and Rosa, and then to the heirs of the body of the said John lawfully begotten, and in default of such heir to John Jonson of Walton, son of Agnes Seynt Paule, bastard, and the heirs of his body lawfully begotten, and in default thereof to William de Stokynbrig and the heirs of his body lawfully begotten, and in default thereof to the right heirs of John de Oxelif.
Anno 9, Ric. II.

24. Agnes, widow of Thomas Banastre, knight, to William de Horneby, parson of the church of St. Michael upon Wyre. Recognizance of a debt of 500 marks. And the said William grants that if the said Agnes after the recovery in her estate in the manors and lands which belonged to her husband, shall enfeoff Robert de Urswyk, ch'r., and others, with certain lands and tenements, this recognizance shall be void. The manors, &c., were seized into the Duke's hands by reason of the minority of Constance, daughter of Edward, son of the said Thomas Banastre, knight. 20th September.

Recognizance of debt.
Agnes widow of Thomas Banastre, kt., to William de Horneby, parson of St. Michael-on-Wyre.

Hic incipit Annus Undecimus. (In tergo.)

Recognizances of debts and writs "de Supersedendo," relating to debts.
John de Wassyngton of Warton to Adam de Laghfete.
Nicholas de Rygby, John de Holcroft, Henry de Scaresbrek, and William Chesnale to Robert Nevill of Horneby, chivaler.
Richard del Croke and Thomas de Radelif to William de Horneby, parson of St. Michael-on-Wyre.
Thomas Abbot of Cokersand to John de la Pole, kt.
Richard Talbot to John de la Pole, kt.

25. For William Moton, Robert Dyryng, John de Cornay and others, chaplains. Enrolment of the grant by William de Dutton of all his lands and tenements in the towns of Ribchastre, Bispham, and Northebroke, and all his burgages, lands, and tenements, in the town of Preston in Amoundernesse, which he had by gift and feoffment of Henry Banastre, Geoffry del Wyche, and John del Grene and his wife Matilda. Anno 11, Ric. II.

Hic incipit Annus Duodecimus. (In tergo.)

Recognizances of debt.
Gilbert de Halsall, chivaler, Ralph de Radclif, chivaler, Richard de Holand, John de Radclif of Chaderton, Robert de Bolton, Richard de Heton, Gilbert del Bruche, William de Bekenysbowe, Roger de Brokholes, Robert de Bucley, Robert de Fenton, John de Aynesworth, Nicholas de Baumford, John de Bukleye, Adam de Medecroft, Richard de Bealford, and Richard de Brudshagh, to the Duke.
Nicholas de Orell to John de Lovell, chivaler, Thomas de Radelif, and Mathew Kenyan.
Robert de Standissh, chivaler, William de Chernok, Henry Blundell of Crosby, Richard del Croke, and Robert de Chernok, to the Duke.

26. For the King and Duke. Recognizance of a debt of 700*l.* And the King and Duke grants that if Ralph de Radcliff, ch'r., late sheriff of Lancaster, shall pay to William de Hornby the receiver 237*l.* 14*s.* 0½*d.*, on his account for the whole time that he was sheriff, the recognizance shall be void.
Witness Henry Earl of Derby, custos of the duchy, 26th May, anno 12.

27. For the King and Duke. Recognizance of a debt of 200*l.* And the King and Duke grants that if Robert de Standissh, the sheriff, shall render a faithful account of his office, the recognizance shall be void.
22nd August.

Prepared and examined by
(Signed) William Hardy.

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No. 5.—ADDITIONS, in the YEAR 1870, to the LISTS of CALENDARS, INDEXES, &c., of RECORDS in the PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, annexed to the Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, and Thirty-first Reports of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records.

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CHANCERY.

Page of Appendix to the Twenty-fourth Report.	Class to which the Calendars, &c., refer.	Title and Nature of Calendars, &c.	Period embraced, and whether complete or defective.	Whether in Manuscript or printed.	REMARKS.
2 & 3	Affidavits(Registers)	Indexes	1760-1842	Manuscript.	
2	Bills, Answers, &c.	Indexes	1751-1790	Do.	
2 & 3	Close Rolls	Press List	1827	Do.	
3	Decrees	Calendar	8th Division, Parts 140 to 147.	Do.	
—	Decrees and Orders (A.)	Indexes	1731-1799	Do.	
—	Do.	List	Do.	Do.	
—	Decrees and Orders (B.)	Indexes	Do.	Do.	
—	Do.	List	Do.	Do.	
2	Depositions	Indexes	Do.	Do.	
—	Masters' Reports, &c.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
—	Do.	List	Do.	Do.	
	Recognizance Rolls	Press List	1867	Do.	

COMMON PLEAS.

26	Feet of Fines, divers Counties.	Index	Edw. 1. — Eliz. 3.	Manuscript.	

No. 5.—Additions, in 1870, to the Lists of Calendars, &c.—*continued.*

Page of Appendix to the Twenty-fourth Report.	Class to which the Calendars, &c., refer.	Title and Nature of Calendars, &c.	Period embraced, and whether complete or defective.	Whether in Manuscript or printed.	Remarks.
		Exchequer of Pleas.			
—	Affidavits, General, (used on motions).	List - -	1843-1849 -	Manuscript.	
—	Declarations in Ejectment.	Index - -	1830-1852 -	Do.	
	Do. - -	List - -	Do. - -	Do.	
36	Judgment Books -	Indexes -	1843-1849 -	Do.	
36	Do. -	List - -	Do. - -	Do.	
36	Judgment Rolls -	Do. - -	Do. - -	Do.	
—	Outlawry Proceedings.	Do. - -	1833-1849 -	Do.	
—	Do. - -	Do. - -	Do. - -	Do.	
—	Rule Books, or Records of Rules.	Do. - -	1843-1849 -	Do.	
—	Rules to Plead -	Do. - -	Do. - -	Do.	
—	Term Papers -	Do. - -	Do. - -	Do.	
—	Warrants of Attorney, and Cognovits.	Do. - -	Do. - -	Do.	
		Exchequer : Queen's Remembrancer.			
31	Alien Priories -	Descriptive Slips.	Edw. 1. — Edw. 4.	Manuscript -	2 vols.
32	Army - -	Do. -	Hen. 8.-Eliz.	Do. - -	10 vols.
33	Church Goods -	Do. -	Edw. 6. -	Do. - -	4 vols.
—	Claims of Lords of Liberties in the Exchequer to Fines.	List - -	1843-1848 -	Do.	
36	Conventual Leases -	Descriptive Slips.	Edw. 3. — Hen. 8.	Do. - -	1 vol.
34	Equitum Regis -	Do. -	Edw. 1. — Jas. 1.	Do. - -	2 vols.
—	Excise Accounts -	List - -	1844-1849 -	Do.	
—	Exemplification of Judgments, and an Escheat.	Do. -	1841-1845 -	Do.	
—	Informations -	Do. -	1843-1850 -	Do.	
—	Do. - -	Indexes -	1796-1843 -	Do.	
37	Memoranda Rolls -	List - -	1842-1850 -	Do.	
—	Do. (Addenda) -	Do. -	1837-1846 -	Do.	
38	Mint - - -	Descriptive Slips.	Hen. 3. — Geo. 2.	Do. - -	2 vols.
38	Navy - - -	Do. -	Edw. 2. — Eliz.	Do. - -	2 vols.
—	Orders, Books of -	List - -	1843-1850 -	Do.	
38	Originalia Rolls -	Do. -	1844-1850 -	Do.	
38	Do. - -	Index - -	1844-1850 -	Do.	
—	Special Commissions and Inquisitions as to Duty on Coals.	List - -	1838-1846 -	Do.	
40	Subsidies, Lay—Alien, Divers Counties.	Descriptive Slips.	Edw. 3. — Ric. 3.	Do. - -	1 vol., No. 26.
40	Subsidies, Lay—Cinque Ports.	Do. -	Edw. 3. — Jas. 1.	Do. - -	2 vols., Nos. 93 and 94.
40	Subsidies, Lay—Divers Counties.	Do. -	Edw. 1. — Chas. 2.	Do. - -	2 vols., Nos. 96 and 97.
40	Subsidies, Lay—Wales.	Do. -	Hen. 8. — Chas. 2.	Do. - -	2 vols., Nos. 90 and 92.
41	Wardrobe and Household Accounts.	Do. -	Edw. 3. — Geo. 3.	Do. - -	Vols. 11 to 14.
—	Writs and Postea -	List - -	1843-1850 -	Do.	

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No. 5.—Additions, in 1870, to the Lists of Calendars, &c.—*continued.*

Page of Appendix to the Twenty-fourth Report.	Class to which the Calendars, &c., refer.	Title and Nature of Calendars, &c.	Period embraced, and whether complete or defective.	Whether in Manuscript or printed.	Remarks.
	Exchequer: Court of Augmentations and Court of General Surveyors.				
38	Ministers' Accounts of Crown Lands, &c.	Descriptive Slips.	5-6 Eliz. -	Manuscript -	1 vol.
	Duchy of Lancaster Office.				
4	Chancery Rolls -	Calendar -	- - -	Printed in this Report, App. No. 4.	
	Palatinate of Durham.				
—	Chancery Rolls of the Bishopric of Durham.	Calendar -	1265-1388 -	2 rolls, printed in this Report, App. No. 3.	
—	Do. - -	Do. - -	1388-1415 -	2 rolls, M.S. -	In progress.
	Admiralty: Whitehall. (Secretary's Records.) The Documents are open to the Public only to the end of 1800.				
	Accountant-General	List - -	1832-1839 -	Manuscript.	
	Admiral's Despatches—Africa.	Do. - -	1830-1832 -	Do.	
	Admiral's Despatches—Brazil.	Do. - -	1830-1839 -	Do.	
	Admiral's Despatches—Cape of Good Hope.	Do. - -	1830-1839 -	Do.	
	Admiral's Despatches—East Indies.	Do. - -	1830-1839 -	Do.	
	Admiral's Despatches—Jamaica.	Do. - -	1830-1839 -	Do.	
	Admiral's Despatches—Lisbon.	Do. - -	1831-1839 -	Do.	
	Admiral's Despatches—Mediterranean.	Do. - -	1830-1839 -	Do.	
	Admiral's Despatches — Cork Naval Station.	Do. - -	1830-1832 -	Do.	
	Admiral's Despatches — Plymouth Naval Station.	Do. - -	1830-1839 -	Do.	
	Admiral's Despatches — Portsmouth Naval Station.	Do. - -	1830-1839 -	Do.	
	Admiral's Despatches — Sheerness Naval Station.	Do. - -	1830-1839 -	Do.	

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No. 5.—Additions, in 1870, to the Lists of Calendars, &c.—*continued.*

Page of Appendix to the Twenty-fourth Report.	Class to which the Calendars, &c., refer.	Title and Nature of Calendar, &c.	Period embraced, and whether complete or defective.	Whether in Manuscript or printed.	Remarks.
—	Admiral's Despatches — Woolwich.	List - -	1830-1839 -	Manuscript.	
—	Admirals' Journals	Do. - -	Nos. 151-185	Do.	
—	Admirals, unemployed.	Do. - -	1830-1839 -	Do.	
—	Admiralty - -	Do. - -	1830-1839 -	Do.	
—	Affidavits - -	Do. - -	1836-1836 -	Do.	
—	Ammunition expended.	Do. - -	1825-1833 -	Do.	
—	Appointments and Removals of Officers.	Do. - -	1830-1846 -	Do.	
—	Architect - -	Do. - -	1830-1839 -	Do.	
—	Army Officers -	Do. - -	1830-1839 -	Do.	
—	Articles under trial	Do. - -	1830-1840 -	Do.	
—	Artificers and boys -	Do. - -	1832-1844 -	Do.	
—	Attendance Books -	Do. - -	1810-1840 -	Do.	
—	Breakwaters - -	Do. - -	1828-1839 -	Do.	
—	British Museum -	Do. - -	1817-1838 -	Do.	
—	Captains' Journals	Do. - -	Nos. 2,415-2,427	Do.	
—	Captains' Letters -	Do. - -	1830-1839 -	Do.	
—	Chatham Yard -	Do. - -	1834-1839 -	Do.	
—	Commissioners (abroad.)	Do. - -	1830-1833 -	Do.	
—	Commissioners (at home.)	Do. - -	1830-1832 -	Do.	
—	Commissions and Warrants.	Do. - -	1768-1768 -	Do.	
—	Compassionate Papers.	Do. - -	1835-1839 -	Do.	
—	Consuls (British) -	Do. - -	1830-1839 -	Do.	
—	Do. (Foreign) -	Do. - -	1830-1839 -	Do.	
—	Consuls' Letters -	Do. - -	1710-1725 -	Do.	
—	Contractors -	Do. - -	1833-1841 -	Do.	
—	Courts Martial -	Do. - -	1830-1839 -	Do.	
—	Customs - -	Do. - -	1830-1830 -	Do.	
—	Deptford Yard -	Do. - -	1834-1839 -	Do.	
—	Detached Squadron	Do. - -	1831-1837 -	Do.	
—	Digests - -	Do. - -	1830-1839 -	Do.	
—	Doctors' Commons -	Do. - -	1830-1839 -	Do.	
—	East India House -	Do. - -	1830-1839 -	Do.	
—	Foreign Yards -	Do. - -	1832-1839 -	Do.	
—	Greenwich Hospital.	Do. - -	1830-1839 -	Do.	
—	Home Dispositions	Do. - -	1826-1851 -	Do.	
—	Hospitals - -	Do. - -	1830-1839 -	Do.	
—	Indexes - -	Do. - -	1830-1839 -	Do.	
—	Landsmen, serving -	Do. - -	1829-1836 -	Do.	
—	Lieutenants' Letters.	Do. - -	1830-1839 -	Do.	
—	Lloyds - -	Do. - -	1830-1839 -	Do.	
—	Machinery Returns	Do. - -	1835-1839 -	Do.	
—	Marine Pay Office -	Do. - -	1830-1839 -	Do.	
—	Marine Society -	Do. - -	1829-1833 -	Do.	
—	Marines, Artillery -	Do. - -	1830-1851 -	Do.	
—	Marines, Captains -	Do. - -	1830-1839 -	Do.	
—	Do. Divisions (Chatham.)	Do. - -	1829-1839 -	Do.	
—	Do. Divisions (Plymouth).	Do. - -	1830-1839 -	Do.	
—	Do. Divisions, (Portsmouth)	Do. - -	1830-1839 -	Do.	
—	Do. Divisions (Woolwich).	Do. - -	1830-1839 -	Do.	
—	Do. Field Officers.	Do. - -	1827-1839 -	Do.	
—	Do. Lieutenants	Do. - -	1830-1839 -	Do.	
—	Marine Office -	Do. - -	1830-1839 -	Do.	
—	Masters who have passed the Trinity House.	Do. - -	A to Y & 1835	Do.	
—	Minutes - -	Do. - -	1830-1839 -	Do.	
—	Do. (special) -	Do. - -	1838-1839 -	Do.	
—	Monthly Allowance	Do. - -	1834-1841 -	Do.	
—	Navy Board - -	Do. - -	1830-1832 -	Do.	

No. 5.—Additions, in 1870, to the Lists of Calendars, &c.—*continued.*

Page of Appendix to the Twenty-fourth Report.	Class to which the Calendars, &c., refer.	Title and Nature of Calendar, &c.	Period embraced, and whether complete or defective.	Whether in Manuscript or printed.	Remarks.
—	Officers' Services -	List - -	Various dates	Manuscript.	
—	Do. waiting passages.	Do. - -	1836-1841 -	Do.	
—	Orders in Council -	Do. - -	1830-1840 -	Do.	
—	Ordnance - -	Do. - -	1830-1839 -	Do.	
—	Packet Service -	Do. - -	1830-1839 -	Do.	
—	Packet Service—Dover.	Do. - -	1837-1839 -	Do.	
—	Packet Service—Hobbs Point.	Do. - -	1837-1839 -	Do.	
—	Packet Service—Holyhead.	Do. - -	1837-1839 -	Do.	
—	Packet Service—Liverpool.	Do. - -	1837-1839 -	Do.	
—	Packet Service—Port Patrick.	Do. - -	1837-1839 -	Do.	
—	Packet Service—Weymouth.	Do. - -	1837-1839 -	Do.	
—	Palace Letters -	Do. - -	1830-1836 -	Do.	
—	Parliamentary Papers	Do. - -	1830-1839 -	Do.	
—	Passengers - -	Do. - -	1825-1830 -	Do.	
—	Patent - -	Do. - -	1830-1839 -	Do.	
—	Paymaster-General	Do. - -	1830-1835 -	Do.	
—	Pembroke Yard -	Do. - -	1834-1839 -	Do.	
—	Periodical Returns -	Do. - -	1831-1839 -	Do.	
—	Petitions - -	Do. - -	1830-1839 -	Do.	
—	Physician - -	Do. - -	1832-1839 -	Do.	
—	Plantations, Governors of.	Do. - -	1830-1839 -	Do.	
—	Plymouth Yard -	Do. - -	1834-1839 -	Do.	
—	Portsmouth Yard -	Do. - -	1834-1839 -	Do.	
—	Portugal - -	Do. - -	1832-1834 -	Do.	
—	Post Office - -	Do. - -	1830-1839 -	Do.	
—	Powder expended -	Do. - -	1825-1829 -	Do.	
—	Preparations for Battle.	Do. - -	1828-1840 -	Do.	
—	Promiscuous Letters	Do. - -	1830-1839 -	Do.	
—	Register Office -	Do. - -	1835-1839 -	Do.	
—	Royal Naval College	Do. - -	1830-1839 -	Do.	
—	Royal Naval College Question.	Do. - -	1835-1839 -	Do.	
—	Royal Society -	Do. - -	1829-1839 -	Do.	
—	Secret and Confidential Papers.	Do. - -	1809-1837 -	Do.	
—	Secretary of States' Letters.	Do. - -	1830-1839 -	Do.	
—	Services of H.M.Ships	Do. - -	1812-1828 -	Do.	
—	Sheerness Yard -	Do. - -	1834-1839 -	Do.	
—	Solicitor - -	Do. - -	1830-1839 -	Do.	
—	States and Conditions (Sheerness).	Do. - -	1831 - -	Do.	
—	States and Conditions (Woolwich.)	Do. - -	1831 - -	Do.	
—	Stationery Office -	Do. - -	1833-1838 -	Do.	
—	Steam, Controller of	Do. - -	1837-1839 -	Do.	
—	Storekeeper - -	Do. - -	1832-1839 -	Do.	
—	Supernumeraries -	Do. - -	1823-1843 -	Do.	
—	Surveyor - -	Do. - -	1832-1839 -	Do.	
—	Surveys on Warrant Officers.	Do. - -	1831-1832 -	Do.	
—	Town Commandants	Do. - -	1830-1831 -	Do.	
—	Transport Board -	Do. - -	1832-1839 -	Do.	
—	Treasure, Returns of	Do. - -	1834-1844 -	Do.	
—	Treasury - -	Do. - -	1830-1839 -	Do.	
—	Trinity House -	Do. - -	1830-1839 -	Do.	
—	Vessels grounding -	Do. - -	1838-1840 -	Do.	
—	Vice - Admiralty Courts, Patents.	Do. - -	1830-1839 -	Do.	
—	Victualling, Comptroller of.	Do. - -	1830-1839 -	Do.	
—	War Office - -	Do. - -	1830-1839 -	Do.	
—	Warrant Officers serving in Ordinaries.	Do. - -	1836-1839 -	Do.	
—	Woolwich Yard -	Do. - -	1834-1839 -	Do.	

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No. 5.—Additions, in 1870, to the Lists of Calendars, &c.—*continued.*

Page of Appendix to the Twenty-fourth Report.	Class to which the Calendars, &c., refer.	Title and Nature of Calendars, &c.	Period embraced, and whether complete or defective.	Whether in Manuscript or printed.	Remarks.
	Audit Office.				
	The Documents are open to the Public (in part) only to 25 November 1760.				
67	Chelsea Hospital Accounts.	List - -	1686-1826 -	Manuscript.	
67	Chelsea Hospital; Declared Accounts.	Do. - -	1700-1826 -	Do.	
—	Excise, Declared Accounts	Do. - -	1647-1849 -	Do.	
71	Salt Accounts -	Do. - -	1694-1798 -	Do.	
72	Stamp Accounts -	Do. - -	1694-1846 -	Do.	
	Irish Declared Accounts.				
—	Academical Institution, Belfast.	List - -	1814-1833 -	Manuscript.	
—	Academy, Royal Irish.	Do. - -	1816-1833 -	Do.	
—	Army Accounts, Comptroller.	Do. - -	1799-1812 -	Do.	
—	Away Master -	Do. - -	1776-1804 -	Do.	
—	Bogs in Ireland, Commissioners for Improvement of.	Do. - -	1809-1816 -	Do.	
—	Bridewell (Richmond), Implements for Prisoners.	Do. - -	1819-1824 -	Do.	
—	Bridge over River Onna, Liffey, &c.	Do. - -	1786-1793 -	Do.	
—	Do. Queen's -	Do. - -	1817-1820 -	Do.	
—	Do. Richmond -	Do. - -	1811-1818 -	Do.	
—	Do. Whitworth -	Do. - -	1816-1828 -	Do.	
—	Do. Dublin -	Do. - -	1806-1823 -	Do.	
—	Buildings, House of Lords and Commons, additional.	Do. - -	1784-1793 -	Do.	
—	Do. Commercial Building Co.	Do. - -	1797-1816 -	Do.	
—	Canal, Grand -	Do. - -	1788-1818 -	Do.	
—	Do. Kildare -	Do. - -	1786-1793 -	Do.	
—	Do. Lough Neagh to Antrim.	Do. - -	1775-1790 -	Do.	
—	Do. Newry -	Do. - -	1774-1787 -	Do.	
—	Do. Royal -	Do. - -	1789-1850 -	Do.	
—	Charitable Donations and Bequests.	Do. - -	1802-1833 -	Do.	
—	Churches, First Fruits for Building.	Do. - -	1783-1833 -	Do.	
—	Do. Rebuilding -	Do. - -	1781-1786 -	Do.	
—	Coal Yards, Dublin	Do. - -	1776-1824 -	Do.	
—	Do. Cork -	Do. - -	1776-1823 -	Do.	
—	College, Kilkenny -	Do. - -	1783-1785 -	Do.	
—	Do. Maynooth -	Do. - -	1795-1832 -	Do.	
—	Do. of Surgeons	Do. - -	1805-1813 -	Do.	
—	Collieries, Tyrone Steam Engine at.	Do. - -	1788 - -	Do.	
—	Constabulary Force, Ireland.	Do. - -	1824-1831 -	Do.	
—	Convicts, Transportation, Clothing, Conveyance, and Subsistence.	Do. - -	1798-1833 -	Do.	
—	Corn Exchange -	Do. - -	1815-1827 -	Do.	
—	Do. Purchase of -	Do. - -	1789-1806 -	Do.	
—	Cow Pock Institution.	Do. - -	1813-1833 -	Do.	

No. 5.—Additions, in 1870, to the Lists of Calendars, &c.—*continued.*

Page of Appendix to the Twenty-fourth Report.	Class to which the Calendars, &c., refer.	Title and Nature of Calendar.	Period embraced, and whether complete or defective.	Whether in Manuscript or printed.	Remarks.
—	Deeds, Registrar of	List - -	1830-1832 -	Manuscript.	
—	Defence Acts (Signals and Works).	Do. - -	1805-1816 -	Do.	
—	Dublin Society -	Do. - -	1784-1832 -	Do.	
—	Education, Commissioners of.	Do. - -	1813-1832 -	Do.	
—	Do. of the Poor, Society for.	Do. - -	1816-1832 -	Do.	
—	Exchange, Royal -	Do. - -	1784-1832 -	Do.	
—	Farming Society -	Do. - -	1801-1827 -	Do.	
—	Fees, Reduction of -	Do. - -	1813-1833 -	Do.	
—	Do. Commissioners of Inquiry into.	Do. - -	1804-1831 -	Do.	
—	Fisheries - -	Do. - -	1785-1799 - and 1836-1851 -	Do.	
—	Fountains - -	Do. - -	1818-1832 -	Do.	
—	Hanaper - -	Do. - -	1824-1831 -	Do.	
—	Harbour, Belfast -	Do. - -	1746-1832 -	Do.	
—	Do. Cork -	Do. - -	1775-1788 - and 1814-1829 -	Do.	
—	Do. Donaghadee.	Do. - -	1831-1833 -	Do.	
—	Do. Drogheda	Do. - -	1798-1832 -	Do.	
—	Do. Dublin -	Do. - -	1753-1832 -	Do.	
—	Do. Dunmore	Do. - -	1814-1832 -	Do.	
—	Do. Galway -	Do. - -	1784-1798 -	Do.	
—	Do. Howth -	Do. - -	1807-1823 -	Do.	
—	Do. Kingston	Do. - -	1815-1832 -	Do.	
—	Do. Waterford	Do. - -	1816-1832 -	Do.	
—	Do. Wexford -	Do. - -	1797-1832 -	Do.	
—	Health, Board of -	Do. - -	1818-1832 -	Do.	
—	Hibernian Society -	Do. - -	1783-1831 -	Do.	
—	Hospital, Fever -	Do. - -	1805-1832 -	Do.	
—	Do. Green Coat	Do. - -	1805-1832 -	Do.	
—	Do Holy Ghost	Do. - -	1805-1832 -	Do.	
—	Do. Incurables	Do. - -	1805-1832 -	Do.	
—	Do. Leper -	Do. - -	1805-1832 -	Do.	
—	Do. Lying-in -	Do. - -	1785-1832 -	Do.	
—	Do. Meath -	Do. - -	1805-1832 -	Do.	
—	Do. Mercers -	Do. - -	1805-1832 -	Do.	
—	Do. St. John's -	Do. - -	1805-1832 -	Do.	
—	Do. St. Patrick's	Do. - -	1783-1831 -	Do.	
—	Do. Sir Patrick Dunn's.	Do. - -	1800-1829 -	Do.	
—	Do. Dr. Stevens'	Do. - -	1805-1832 -	Do.	
—	Do. Westmoreland Lock.	Do. - -	1792-1832 -	Do.	
—	Do. Whitworth Fever.	Do. - -	1826-1827 -	Do.	
—	Hulk (Convict) Essex.	Do. - -	1824-1832 -	Do.	
—	Hulk, Surprise -	Do. - -	1823-1832 -	Do.	
—	Humane Society -	Do. - -	1812-1829 -	Do.	
—	Dublin Industry, House of.	Do. - -	1783-1832 -	Do.	
—	Infirmary, Drogheda	Do. - -	1812-1832 -	Do.	
—	Do. Dublin Charitable.	Do. - -	1805-1832 -	Do.	
—	Do. Londonderry	Do. - -	1811-1832 -	Do.	
—	Do. North Cork	Do. - -	1805-1832 -	Do.	
—	Do. South Cork	Do. - -	1805-1832 -	Do.	
—	Institution, Cork -	Do. - -	1807-1833 -	Do.	
—	Law Building Four Courts of.	Do. - -	1776-1905 -	Do.	
—	Light Houses -	Do. - -	1811-1832 -	Do.	
—	Linen Board -	Do. - -	1784-1832 -	Do.	
—	Lunatic Asylum, Armagh.	Do. - -	1825-1832 -	Do.	
—	Do. Belfast -	Do. - -	1829-1832 -	Do.	
—	Do. Limerick -	Do. - -	1826-1832 -	Do.	
—	Do. Londonderry	Do. - -	1829-1832 -	Do.	
—	Do. Richmond -	Do. - -	1815-1832 -	Do.	
—	Do. Commissioners for Erection of.	Do. - -	1817-1832 -	Do.	
—	Manufactures, Trustees.	Do. -	1786-1800 -	Do.	

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No. 5.—Additions, in 1870, to the Lists of Calendars, &c.—*continued*.

Page of Appendix to the Twenty-fourth Report.	Class to which the Calendars, &c., refer.	Title and Nature of Calendar.	Period embraced, and whether complete or defective.	Whether in Manuscript or printed.	Remarks.
—	Marshalsea, Four Courts.	List - -	1827-1833 -	Manuscript	
—	Merrion Square, Commissioners for the Improving of.	Do. - -	1791-1833 -	Do.	
—	Military Encampments, and Sundries.	Do. - -	1776-1814 -	Do.	
—	National Debt, Reduction of.	Do. - -	1797-1829 -	Do.	
—	Navigation, Borrow	Do. - -	1787-1809 -	Do.	
—	Do. Boyn -	Do. - -	1778-1797 -	Do.	
—	Do. Inland -	Do. - -	1729-1851 -	Do.	
—	Do. Lagan -	Do. - -	1809-1832 -	Do.	
—	Do. Lough Erne and Ballyshannon.	Do. - -	1763-1796, & 1792.	Do.	
—	Do. Shannon	Do. - -	1792-1797 -	Do.	
—	Do. Strabane	Do. - -	1795-1796 -	Do.	
—	Orphan (Female) House.	Do. - -	1800-1833 -	Do.	
—	Paving Board, Dublin.	Do. - -	1774-1833 -	Do.	
—	Penitentiary -	Do. - -	1803-1832 -	Do.	
—	Piers - -	Do. - -	1767-1786 -	Do.	
—	Pipe, Water, and Metal Main Establishment.	Do. - -	1810-1827 -	Do.	
—	Police Service, Commissary General for.	Do. - -	1822-1831 -	Do.	
—	Do. and Watch Establishment.	Do. - -	1787-1833 -	Do.	
—	Population Act -	Do. - -	1816-1827 -	Do.	
—	Post Office - -	Do. - -	1806-1833 -	Do.	
—	Prerogative and Faculties Courts, Registrar of.	Do. - -	1827-1833 -	Do.	
—	Prison Ships -	Do. - -	1805-1820 -	Do.	
—	Quay Walls - -	Do. - -	1826-1833 -	Do.	
—	Relief of Fever Poor	Do. - -	1817-1819 -	Do.	
—	Do. of the Poor -	Do. - -	1823-1851 -	Do.	
—	Road, Drumglass Colliery.	Do. - -	1789-1792 -	Do.	
—	Do. Waterford and Cork.	Do. - -	1796-1794 -	Do.	
—	Roads and Bridges -	Do. - -	1826-1832 -	Do.	
—	Roads, Circular, Dublin.	Do. - -	1779-1796 -	Do.	
—	Rolls, Deputy Keeper of.	Do. - -	1823-1832 -	Do.	
—	Savings' Banks -	Do. - -	1817-1829 -	Do.	
—	School, Blue Coat -	Do. - -	1805-1811 -	Do.	
—	Do. Grants in aid of.	Do. - -	1819-1832 -	Do.	
—	School, Hibernian Marine.	Do. - -	1783-1832 -	Do.	
—	Do. Protestant Charter.	Do. - -	1783-1832 -	Do.	
—	Sundry Services -	Do. - -	1777-1827 -	Do.	
—	Shannon Survey -	Do. - -	1821-1831 -	Do.	
—	shelter for Females	Do. - -	1826-1832 -	Do.	
—	Stamp Duties -	Do. - -	1774-1833 -	Do.	
—	Tolls at Kingswood Gate, Naas.	Do. - -	1805-1807 -	Do.	
—	Vice, Discountenancing of, and Promoting the Christian Religion.	Do. - -	1800-1833 -	Do.	
—	Wide Street, Dublin	Do. - -	1776-1833 -	Do.	
—	Works, Board of, for Civil Buildings.	Do. - -	1795-1832 -	Do.	
—	Works, Civil Engineers of Public.	Do. - -	1822-1833 -	Do.	

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No. 5.—Additions, in 1870, to the Lists of Calendars, &c.—*continued.*

Page of Appendix to the Twenty-Fourth Report.	Class to which the Calendars, &c., refer.	Title and Nature of Calendars, &c.	Period embraced, and whether complete or defective.	Whether in Manuscript or printed.	Remarks.
		Home Office.			
	The Documents are open to the Public only to 1760.				
—	Alien Certificates	List	1836-1846	Manuscript.	
73	Domestic Series	Calendar	1601-1668	Printed.	
		Foreign Office.			
	The Documents are open to the Public only to 1688.				
73	Foreign Series	Calendar	1564-1565	Printed	The remainder of the reign is in progress.
		Colonial Office.			
	The Documents are open to the Public only to 25 November 1760; the North American Correspondence not later than 1702.				
—	Foreign Plantations	List	1678-1783	Manuscript.	
—	Gibraltar, Minorca, Entry Books.	Do.	1713/14-1808	Do.	
—	Mauritius	Do.	1834	Do.	
—	New Brunswick (Despatches sent).	Do.	1784-1853	Do.	
—	Do. Letter Book	Do.	1861-1867	Do.	
—	Do. (Despatches received).	Do.	1784-1865	Do.	
—	Do. (Despatches received and sent—schedule).	Do.	1861-1867	Do.	
—	Sierra Leone	Do.	1830	Do.	
—	Turkey, Barbary, and East Indies Entry Books.	Do.	1704-1785	Do.	
—	West Indies	Do.	1846	Do.	
		Treasury.			
	The Documents are open to the Public only to 1820.				
—	Miscellaneous Books.	List	1702-1829	Manuscript	14 vols.
80	Treasury Board, Papers.	Do.	1819-1854	Do.	
85	*American Claims Commission.*				
—	Special Agent's Reports on Claims. A. to Q. and I. to XXIII.	Do.	Various dates not continuous.	Do.	
—	Minute Book	Do.	1797-1798	Do.	
—	List of Claims	Do.	1797-1802	Do.	
—	Virginia, Sales of Estates, &c.	Do.	1790-1787	Do.	

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No. 5.—Additions, in 1870, to the Lists of Calendars, &c.—*continued.*

Page of Appendix to the Twenty-fourth Report.	Class to which the Calendars, &c., refer.	Title and Nature of Calendars, &c.	Period embraced, and whether complete or defective.	Whether in Manuscript or printed.	Remarks.
—	Proceedings of the Board.	List - -	1803-1811 -	Manuscript.	
—	Entry Book of Claims.	Do. - -	1803 - -	Do.	
—	Minute Books -	Do. - -	1802-1812 -	Do.	
—	General Orders -	Do. - -	1803-1811 -	Do.	
—	Miscellaneous Papers. Entry Books of.	Do. - -	1803-1811 -	Do.	
—	Statements - -	Do. - -	1804 - -	Do.	
—	Journal - -	Do. - -	1804-1806 -	Do.	
—	Ledger - -	Do. - -	1804-1812 -	Do.	

War Office.

The Documents are open to the Public only to 1820.

82	Discharges by Purchase.	List - -	1809 - -	Manuscript.	
—	Monthly Returns -	Press List -	1785-1800 -	Do.	In progress.
86	Regimental Pay Lists.	List - -	1863-4 and 1864-5.	Do.	
—	Recruiting District Pay Lists.	Do. - -	1863-1867 -	Do.	

Transcripts.

—	Carte Papers -	- - -	Chas. 2 -	Manuscript	Vols. 37 to 46. 12 vols.

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